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A

NEW SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY:

IN WHICH IS GIVEN,

A General Account of the SITUATION and LIMITS, the MANNERS, HISTORY, and CONSTITUTION, of the ſeveral KINGDOMS and STATES in the known World;

And a very particular Deſcription of their *Subdiviſions* and *Dependencies*; their *Cities* and *Towns*, *Forts*, *Sea-ports*, *Produce*, *Manufactures* and *Commerce*.

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Carefully Tranſlated from the laſt Edition of the GERMAN Original.

To the Author's Introductory Diſcourſe are added three *Eſſays* relative to the Subject.

Illuſtrated with Thirty-ſix *Maps*, accurately projected on a new Plan.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME the THIRD.

CONTAINING,

ITALY, SARDINIA, NAPLES, SICILY, ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, UNITED NETHERLANDS, and SWISSERLAND.

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ITALY

A New and Accurate MAP of ITALY,

for Busching's Geography;
Drawn from the best
AUTHORITIES.
By Thō. Kitchin Geogr.

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree
5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

German Miles 15 to a Degree
5 10 15 20

Italian Mile 75 to a Degree
5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

SWISSERLAND
PART OF GERMANY
DUTCHY OF SAVOY
PRINCIPALITY OF PIEDMONT
REPUBLIC OF VENICE
DOMINIONS OF DON PHILLIP
STATES OF MODENA
GRAND DUTCHY OF TUSCANY
CHURCH STATE
ABRUZZO
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
KINGD. OF SICILY
VAL DI DEMINO
MAZARA
VAL DI NOTO
CORSICA
SARDINIA
CAPO DI LUGATORI
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
CAPO CAGLIARI
ISOLE DI LIPARI
GULF OF GENOA
GULF OF VENICE
THE ADRIATIC SEA
DALMATIA
CARNIAN ALPS
RHETIAN ALPS
LUS CANAL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PART OF AFRICA
BAY OF TARANTO
Mt. St. Gothard
Mt. Circello
Mt. Gargano
Mouths of the Comachio
Mouths of the Po
Gulf of Gaeta
Gulf of Naples
Gulf of Salerno
Gulf of Policastro
Bay of Manfredonia
Bay of Squilace
Bay of St. Eufemia
Bay of Oriflagni
Bay of Cagliari
Bay of Ajaccio
Bay of Sagona
Bay of Valinco
Straits of Bonifacio
Capo Corso
Capo di Leuca
Capo di Spartivento
Capo Passaro
Capo di Tremiti
Capo di Marsala or C. di Bono
Ægates Is.
Lipari Is.
Ischia I.
Capri I.
Elba I.
Pianosa
Gorgona
Capraia
Monte Christo
Formiche
Stato degli Presidi
Civita Vecchia
Porto Vecchio
Bonifacio
Afinara I.
Pietro I.
Antioche I.
Tavolara I.
C. Comin
C. Carbonera
C. Tavolaro
Galita
Chirbi
Biserta
Bona
Bastion of France
Tunis
Pantalaria
Linosa
Gozo I.
Comino I.
MALTA I. and City
Ustica
Salini
Panari
Stromboli
Alicur
Felicur
Lipari
Volcanello
Vulcano
Mount Etna
Augusta
Siracuse
Mazara
Trapani
Marsala
Palermo
Termini
Cefalu
Milazzo
Messina
Reggio
Scylla
Charybdis
Faro
Rhone R.
Po R.
Tiber R.
Arno R.
Adige R.
Brenta R.
Piave R.
Tagliamento R.
Isonzo R.
Arsa R.
Volturno R.
Garigliano R.
Ofanto R.
Trento
Verona
Mantua
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Florence
Rome
Naples
Venice
Ancona
Rimini
Pesaro
Urbino
Perugia
Siena
Pisa
Lucca
Leghorn
Modena
Parma
Bologna
Ferrara
Padua
Vicenza
Brescia
Bergamo
Como
Lodi
Pavia
Alessandria
Casale
Coni
Nice
Antibes
Monaco
Ventimiglia
Villa Franca
Savona
Final
Oneglia
Porto Maurice
Aosta
Ivrea
Susa
Pinerolo
Saluzzo
Embrun
Briançon
Barcelonette
Entrevaux
Sestriere
Mont Cenis
Mont Blanc
Mont Viso
Mont Iseran
Mont Cervin
Mont Rosa
Mont Velan
Mont Iovet
Mont Pelvoux
Mont Genevre
Mont Argentera
Mont Retondo
Mont Corno
Mont Gennargentu
Mont Limbara
Mont Albano
Mont Falterona
Mont Amiata
Mont Circeo
Mont Vulture
Mont Gargano
Mount Etna
Mount Ida
Mount Taurus
Mount Olympus
Mount Athos
Mount Pelion
Mount Ossa
Mount Parnassus
Mount Helicon
Mount Cithaeron
Mount Hymettus
Mount Pentelicus
Mount Taygetus
Mount Ithome
Mount Lycaeus
Mount Erymanthus
Mount Cyllene
Mount Chelmos
Mount Olenus
Mount Aroania
Mount Panachaicus
Mount Scollis
Mount Oeta
Mount Tymphrestus
Mount Pindus
Mount Lacmon
Mount Cambunian
Mount Olympus
Mount Ossa
Mount Pelion
Mount Athos
Mount Haemus
Mount Rhodope
Mount Scomius
Mount Orbelus
Mount Scardus
Mount Hemus
Mount Rhodope
Mount Pangaeus
Mount Athos
Mount Pelion
Mount Ossa
Mount Olympus
Mount Cambunian
Mount Lacmon
Mount Tymphrestus
Mount Oeta
Mount Scollis
Mount Panachaicus
Mount Aroania
Mount Olenus
Mount Chelmos
Mount Cyllene
Mount Erymanthus
Mount Lycaeus
Mount Ithome
Mount Taygetus
Mount Pentelicus
Mount Hymettus
Mount Cithaeron
Mount Helicon
Mount Parnassus
Mount Pindus
Mount Haemus
Mount Rhodope
Mount Scomius
Mount Orbelus
Mount Scardus
Mount Hemus
Mount Rhodope
Mount Pangaeus
Longitude E. from Ferro

ITALY.

INTRODUCTION

TO

ITALY.

§. 1. IT will be unneceſſary to pay any attention to the old maps of *Italy*; *Coronelli*, *Cantelli*, *Homann*, *Schenken* and *Homann*'s heirs having lately obliged the world with ſome very accurate, particularly the laſt-mentioned, who in 1742 publiſhed one, which may well be deemed the beſt executed and the moſt exact and uſeful of any extant.

§. 2. In ancient times *Italy* was known by the names of *Saturnia*, *Oenotria*, *Auſonia*, and *Heſperia*. The firſt it derived from *Saturn*, the ſecond and third from its primitive inhabitants, and the fourth, which ſignifies a weſtern country, from the *Greeks*, becauſe lying to the weſt of them. In ſucceeding times it was called *Italia*, from *Italus* a King of *Sicily*, according to ſome, but rather in the opinion of others, from the *Greek* word Ιταλος, which ſignifies an ox, this country, upon account of its rich paſtures, being remarkable for a great abundance of fine cattle, eſpecially of that kind. Each of theſe appellations, at firſt peculiar to diſtinct territories, were afterwards given to the whole country. The name *Walſchland*, whereby the *Germans* uſually call it, is either derived from *Walland*, which ſignifies a country on the ſea; (for *Wall*, not only ſignifies ſtrength and power, but alſo in general water or ſea;) or, which is more probable, from the word *Walſch*, becauſe the *Germans*, who call all ſtrangers and foreigners *Walſch*, reſtrained the ſignification of the term with regard to the *Italians*, whom they particularized by the name of *Walſchen*, and their country by that of *Walſchland*, having carried on a

more conſiderable commerce with theſe foreigners and their country, than with any other.

§. 3. *Italy* lies between the 30th, or, if we include *Sicily*, the 37th and 46th degree of north latitude. Nature has fixed its boundaries: For towards the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt it is bounded by the *Adriatick* and *Mediterranean* ſeas, and to the north by that long range of high and ſteep mountains, called the *Alps*. In figure it is not very unlike that of a boot. The length from *Aoſta* at the foot of the *Alps* to the promontory called *Capo del Armi* in lower *Calabria*, *Cluverius* reckons to be near eight hundred *Italian* miles*, which make about ſeven hundred and twenty-ſix and $\frac{1}{24}$ *Engliſh* by ſtatute-law, and two hundred common *German*. Its breadth, at the foot of the *Alps*, is five hundred and ſixty *Italian* miles; and through the middle, that is, between *Ancona* and the mouth of the *Tiber* one hundred and thirty-ſix, but in ſome places hardly twenty-five.

§. 4. Having given in the beginning of the firſt volume a ſufficient account of the *Mediterranean* and *Adriatick* ſeas, of which the latter is only a branch of the former, and ſo called from the city of *Adria*, I ſhall here content myſelf with obſerving that their ſeveral parts are denominated from the *Italian* countries on which they border, ſuch as the ſea of *Genoa*, *Tuſcany*, *Naples*, *Apulia*, *Sardinia*, and *Corſica*. The bays and ſtraits will be taken notice of in treating of the reſpective countries where they lie.

§. 5. The principal mountains in *Italy* are the *Alps* and *Apennines*. The *Alps* (which word in its general acceptation ſignifies high mountains) are a long chain of hills, beginning at the mouth of the river *Var*, and, after many irregular windings, terminating near the river *Arſia* in *Hiſterreich* or *Iſtria* in the *Adriatick*. They divide *Italy* from *France*, *Switzerland*, and *Germany*, and are variouſly denominated according to their ſituation. The *Alps* on the ſea-coaſt reach from *Vada* or *Vado* to the ſource of the *Var*, or even to that of the *Po*; the *Cottian Alps* from the ſource of the *Var* to the city of *Suſa*; the *Greek Alps*, *(Alpes Grajæ)* from the city of *Suſa* to mount St. *Bernard*; the *Peninian Alps* from mount St. *Bernard* to mount St. *Gotthard*; on theſe border the *Rhætian Alps*, which reach to the ſource of the river *Piava*; and laſtly, not to mention others, the *Noric* or *Carnician Alps* extending from the river *Piava* to *Iſtria* and the ſource of the *Sauſtrom*. The *Apennine* mountains take their riſe near the *Alps* on the ſea-coaſt, in the territories of *Genoa*, and dividing *Italy* into almoſt two equal parts, reach to the ſtraits that ſeparate *Italy* from *Sicily*.

§. 6. The largeſt and moſt remarkable rivers in *Italy* are

1. The *Po*, in Latin *Padus*, *Eridanus*, which riſes in mount *Veſo*, in Latin *Veſulus*, one of the higheſt of all the *Alps*. After receiving upwards of thirty ſmall rivers, it empties itſelf into the *Adriatick* by ſeven different mouths.

* Seventy-ſix common *Italian* miles are equal to a degree of the equator.

2. The

2. The *Adige*, in Latin *Atheſis*, has its ſource in the *Rhætian Alps*, and waters the cities of *Trent* and *Verona*. It is the only large river in *Lombardy*, and inſtead of joining the *Po*, runs, as this river does, into the *Adriatick*.

3 The *Arno* flows from the *Apennine* mountains and falls into the *Tuſcan* ſea near *Piſa*.

4. The *Tiber*, in Latin *Tiberis*, riſes alſo out of the *Apennine* mountains, and at a little diſtance from *Rome*, empties itſelf into the *Tuſcan* ſea.

§. 7. This country produces every thing in great plenty for the uſe and conveniencies of life. All materials for enjoyment, and a variety of delicacies, which lie ſcattered, as it were, in other countries, are here almoſt every where met with in profuſion. Theſe may conſiſt of corn, rich wines, and the choiceſt fruits, ſuch as oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, pomegranates, *&c.* oil, ſugar, almonds, raiſins, mulberry-trees beyond number to facilitate the producing of ſilk, tame and wild beaſts, alabaſter, jaſper, iron, alum, ſulphur, gold, ſilver, *&c.* On this account *Italy* is juſtly ſtiled by writers, the parent of plenty; the ſource of earthly felicity; the pride of our globe; the garden of *Europe*; the beauty of the world, and even a microcoſm within itſelf. But the fine plants which from time to time have been brought into the weſtern countries from *Italy*, as the reputed mother of them, are not all originally natives, the far greater part being tranſplanted to the *Italian* ſoil from the eaſt. All the fruit-trees, the produce of which the *Latins* called *Mala*, were tranſported to *Italy* after the conqueſts of the *Romans* in *Africa*, *Greece*, *Aſia Minor*, and *Syria*. The apricocks came from *Epirus*, and are called *mala epirotica*; the peaches *mala perſica* from *Perſia*; the citrons *mala medica* from *Media*; the pomegranates *mala punica* from *Carthage*, and cheſtnuts from the town of *Caſtania* in the Diſtrict of *Magneſia* in *Macedonia*. The beſt pears, as their names ſufficiently indicate, were ſent from *Alexandria*, *Numidia*, *Grece*, and *Numantia*. The firſt plumbs were imported from *Armenia*, and *Syria*, eſpecially from *Damaſcus*. *Lucius Lucullus* was the firſt that introduced cherry-trees from *Pontus*, which ſoon after became the growth of all other countries throughout *Europe*.

However rich and exuberant *Italy* may be deemed in general, yet no ſmall difference is diſcoverable in reſpect to the fertility, wholſomneſs and pleaſantneſs of its provinces. It is ſubject to ſeveral and great inconveniences, eſpecially in the middle and lower parts, as will appear in the deſcription of the reſpective territories. In ſome countries the number of inhabitants is far from being ſufficient for the culture and improvement of the fruitful ſoil. On conſidering the multitude of people in *Italy* during the reigns of the *Roman* Emperors, its preſent deſolateneſs, which is moſt perceptible in the papal dominions, cannot but appear ſurpriſing. Mr. *Addiſon*, a judicious obſerver of things, is of opinion, that the *Campania* of ancient *Rome* contained more people than are at preſent throughout all

all *Italy*, and that there is not a town of any conſequence in the whole country, where the eccleſiaſticks, make, if not half, at leaſt one third of the inhabitants.

§. 8. The ancient inhabitants of *Italy* were the triumphant conquerors and rulers of the world. Now the ſofter arts have taken place, and ſeem the chief employment of the modern *Italians*. Painting was indeed introduced at *Rome* by *Caius Fabius*, in the conſulſhip of *Lucius Denter*, and *Æmilius Paulus*, and was brought to conſiderable perfection before the time of *Auguſtus*; but a corrupt taſte ſoon after prevailing, the politer arts were obliterated, and by degrees ſunk into oblivion. Since the decay of the *Roman* Empire, painting paid *Italy* a ſecond viſit, and the maſters that excelled in it, preſerved for a long time an unrivalled reputation. Whether the firſt *Greek* painters came to *Bologna*, *Florence* or any other city, has been warmly diſputed by *Vaſari* and *Malvaſio*. In the thirteenth century moſt of the church-work was either in moſaick, or freſco. The firſt painters who diſtinguiſhed themſelves were alſo for the better part ſtatuaries and architects. The modern improvements made by the *Italians* in painting belong rather to the hiſtory of the art. The invention of engraving is likewiſe claimed by the *Italians*, but the honour of right is due to the *Germans*. *Andrew Mantegna*, who died in the year 1517, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age, was the firſt that applied himſelf with ſucceſs to this art in *Italy*; and indeed the *Italians* were never in this reſpect able to vie with the *Germans* and *French*, though they maintained their ſuperior character for ſtatuary ever ſince the time they were therein inſtructed by the *Greeks*, being no leſs admirable for their judicious manner of flattering, than their nice correctneſs and ſtrict adherence to truth. Some cauſes of the advancement of this ſcience among them, are the beſt of patterns, which they keep before them; the many lectures and conferences in the academies; the liberal and prompt payments; the opportunity of diſplaying their ſkill; the incentives of praiſe, and the gaining of prizes. Both their works and maſters are in requeſt at all courts. The very name of an *Italian* piece is a ſufficient recommendation. Almoſt every city has an academy of ſculpture, and ſome places more particularly diſtinguiſh themſelves for excelling in a certain branch of the art: For inſtance, if the place be aſked after where the beſt ſmall marble ſtatues are, the anſwer will be at *Rovato* in the Diſtrict of *Breſcia*. The *Italians* in like manner have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in architecture: But a charge lies heavy for ſome time againſt them, upon account of being too laviſh in ornaments, and in building, of having neglected the true rules of architecture.

§. 9. *Italy* has produced great men in all ſciences; and even at this juncture is dignified by ſeveral eminent ſcholars. Its ſtate of litterature notwithſtanding cannot be deemed conſiderable, though encouraged not only by ſeveral univerſities, but alſo by a multiplicity of academies or literary ſo-

ſcieties,

cities, which may be met with in almoſt every city. Some of them affect odd names, as the *Humoriſti*, *Lincei*, *Fantaſtici*, *Immobili*, *Imperfecti*, *Otioſi*, *Inquieti*, *Incogniti*, *Diſcordanti*, *Ardenti*, *Catenati*, *Caliginoſi*, *Occulti*, &c. And in reality moſt of their productions are tinctured with the ſingularity of theſe appellations. The grand dutchy of *Tuſcany*, is remarkable in particular for the beſt criticks and antiquarians in all *Italy*.

§. 10. The *Italian* language is originally from the *Latin*, which the many barbarous nations, of *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals*, &c. that over-run *Italy*, ſo mingled their dialect with as to give birth to a new language, at firſt very harſh, but gradually ſoftned and poliſhed into the agreeable ſmoothneſs it now is ſo much famed for. Its genius ſeems particularly adapted for poetry and finging, and it is therefore that the *Italian* ſongſters and virtuoſo's of all kinds, are more in requeſt than thoſe of any other nation.

§. 11. The *Roman* catholic is the only religion tolerated in *Italy*: the Pope has his ſeat here in quality of head of the church of *Rome*, the true nature and conſtitution of which may be particularly ſeen in this country. The *Jews* are indeed tolerated, but in moſt places under great reſtrictions, *Leghorn* alone excepted, where they enjoy an entire liberty. In the *Piedmonteſe* vallies the *Waldenſes* ſtill remain, and at preſent are not moleſted on account of their religion. The *Greeks* at *Leghorn* and *Rome* acknowledge the Pope's authority, and at *Venice* they have even a few churches.

§. 12. The *Italian* manufactures and trade are in a flouriſhing condition. *Italy* has a great variety of excellent fruits and commodities which it exports, and its ſilks alone make a very conſiderable article. The moſt famous annual fairs in *Lombardy* are held at *Alexandria*, *Cremona*, *Bergamo*, *Breſcia*, *Verona*, *Reggio* and *Placentia*. Each ſtate has its own coin both great and ſmall, the knowledge of which though requiring a particular application, may be gathered from the following account which contains only what is neceſſary.

In Piedmont.

20 Soldi make one Lira or (pound) which is equal to one ſhilling *Engliſh*. The Louis d'ors and *Spaniſh* Piſtoles are worth 16 Liras, the *Savoyard* Piſtoles 15 Liras $\frac{3}{4}$. Other *Italian* Piſtoles 15 and $\frac{1}{2}$. The *Italian* ſilver crown is valued at 5 Liras and 5 Soldi; a Ducat or Ongaro at 8 Liras 13 Soldi, a *Milaneſe* Filippo at 4 Liras 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi.

In the Milanese.

3 *Milaneſe* Liras are equal to 2 *Piedmonteſe*. 1 Filippo is worth 7 Liras and 10 Soldi, about 5 ſhillings ſterling: 2 ſhillings being equal to 3 Liras. A *Spaniſh* Piſtole 24 Liras and between 3 and 4 Soldi. An *Italian* Piſtole 24 Liras. A Ducat in gold is worth 13 Liras 16 Soldi. A Ducatoon of *Milan*, *Venice*

Venice and *Florence*, or a ſilver crown is equal to 8 Liras: and a Zechine in gold is worth 14 Liras 10 Soldi.

At VENICE.

2 Soldi make 1 Caſſetti, 10 Caſſetti 1 Lira, equal to about ſixpence $\frac{2}{3}$ ſterling. 1 Ducato correnta is worth 6 Liras and $\frac{1}{2}$, 62 Caſſetti or 124 Soldi. A Ducato di Banco or 4 ſhillings and 4 pence ſterling, is an imaginary coin and worth 5 and $\frac{1}{6}$ Liras. A Doppia, or a *Venetian*, *Spaniſh*, *Genoeſe*, *Florentine* and *French* Piſtole is equal to 29 Liras, curr. or 36 of the baſer Liras. A Zecchino is 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Liras, more or leſs; a Ducat of gold or Ongaro, is equal to 16 Liras, more or leſs. A large ſilver crown 11 Liras curr. in com. curr. 13 baſe Liras 18 Soldi, more or leſs; a Juſtiniana and Filippo to 8 Liras 10 Soldi, but com. curr. 10 Liras 2 Soldi.

At GENOA.

12 Denari make 1 Soldo, and 20 Soldi are equal to 1 Lira; which is about eight-pence $\frac{3}{4}$ ſterling; a Piece of Eight goes here for 5 Liras. A Scudo d'oro or $\frac{1}{4}$ Doppia di Spagna is 9 Liras 8 Soldi. A Scudo d' argento is worth 7 Liras 12 Soldi. A Scudo di Cambio 4 Liras. A Filippo di Milano 5 Liras 8 Soldi. A Scudo d'argento is 90 Soldi *moneta carta*, in which coin the cuſtoms are paid; a Doppia d'Eſpagna *French* weight, is worth 19 Liras 2 Soldi curr. a Doppia di Genoua 18 Liras 16 Soldi. A Doppia d'Italia full weight, is 18 Liras and 18 Soldi, more or leſs.

At FLORENCE.

12 Denari make a Soldo; 20 Soldi a Scudo; a Scudo d'oro is an imaginary coin, which is reckoned at $7\frac{1}{2}$ Liras or 150 Soldi; a Teſton is worth 2 Liras or 3 Giuli. A *Spaniſh* piſtole is valued at 20 Liras and about 4 Soldi, or between 30 and 31 Giuli; an *Italian* Piſtole 20 Liras or 30 Giuli. A Ducat or ſilver crown 7 Liras or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Giuli; a Piece of Eight 6 Liras; but in paying of cuſtom 115 Soldi or 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Liras.

At LEGHORN.

1 Gratia is equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ Soldi or 5 Quatrini, 1 Giulo di *Roma* is 8 gratie, 1 Teſton is 2 Liras or 3 Giuli; 1 Liro (which is an imaginary coin) is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Giuli, 20 Soldi or 240 Denari, and 1 Soldo 12 Den. 1 Pezzo is 20 Soldi; 1 Pezzo d'ollo reali, or Piece of Eight, is 6 Liras 9 Giuli or 120 Soldi, about 4 ſhillings ſterling; 7 Liras make 1 Ducat, which is the Piaſtre or Scudo of *Florence*; 1 *Spaniſh* Piſtole is valued at

20 Liras and between 4 or 5 Soldi or 32 Giuli; 1 *Italian* Piſtole is 20 Liras or 30 Giuli.

At Bologna.

12 Denari make 6 Quadrini, which are equal to 1 Soldi, 20 Soldi or Bajochi or Bolognini make 1 Lira, 2 Giuli are equivalent to 1 Lira. A Scudo or Pezzo d'otto is 4 Liras, 5 Soldi or 85 Bolognini, are about four ſhillings and three pence *Engliſh*. 1 *Spaniſh* Piſtole is 16 Liras and between 10 and 12 Soldi; 1 Zechino is 19 Giuli; 1 Ducat or Ongaro is 18 Giuli, or 9 Liras 10 Soldi, more or leſs; or about five ſhillings and three pence *Engliſh*; A ducaton or ſilver crown 10$\frac{1}{7}$ Giuli.

At Rome.

1 Bajocho a copper coin, is equal to 5 Quatrini; 10 Bajochi are 1 Giulo, as alſo 1 Paolo; 7 Gazetta and 1 Quatrini, are likewiſe equivalent to 1 Paolo; and 1 Gazetta is 7 Quatrini; 10 Giuli make 1 Scudo monita or curr. which is about four Shillings and four Pence ſterling. A *Spaniſh* Piſtole is 32 Giuli or Paoli, more or leſs; 1 *Italian* Piſtole is 31 Giuli or Paoli.

At Naples.

3 Quatrini make 1 Grana; 10 Grana 1 Carlino; 2 Carlini 1 Taro; 5 Tari 1 Ducato; 45 Carlini 1 *Spaniſh* Piſtole; 26 Carlini 1 Zechino; 25 Carlini 1 Ongaro.

§. 13. *Italy* was anciently divided into a great number of ſmall countries and ſtates: But the *Gauls* afterwards ſettling in the weſtern; and many *Greek* colonies in the eaſtern provinces, it was relatively to its inhabitants, divided into three large parts; namely *Gallia Ciſalpina*, *Italy* properly ſo called, and *Magna Grecia*. This diviſion is generally met with among ancient geographers and hiſtorians. *Gaul* on this ſide the *Alps (Gallia Ciſalpina & citerior,)* conſiſted of moſt of the weſtern and northern provinces of *Italy*, which were chiefly poſſeſs'd by *Gauls* who had there ſettled in the reign of *Tarquinus Priſcus*. It was again divided into particular tracts, and inhabited by different nations, but *Auguſtus* aboliſhed theſe diſtinctions together with their Appellations. *Italy*, properly ſo called, extends along the coaſt of the *Adriatick* ſea from the city of *Ancona* to the river *Fortore*; and along the *Mediterranean* from *Macra* to the *Sele*. *Magna Grecia* was the lower part of *Italy*; and was ſo called becauſe moſt of the towns on the coaſt were *Grecian* colonies and ſpoke the *Greek* language. The additional epithet of *great* proceeded from the oſtentation of the inhabitants, and not from its being greater or near as great as *Greece* properly ſo called. It contained *Apulia*, *Lucania*, the country of the *Brutii*; and ſometimes

Sicily was included. The *Romans* ſubdued all *Italy* taken in its largeſt ſenſe, and *Auguſtus* divided it into eleven provinces. But his authority dying with him, the old diviſion and appellation were received, and continued under the *Roman* Emperors till the invaſion of the *Goths* and *Herulians* in the fifth century. Certain it is, that the *Grecian* or eaſtern Emperors drove out the *Oſtrogoths* and made themſelves maſters of *Italy*. But the *Longobardi* poſſeſſing themſelves of the upper parts, at laſt reduced what remained to the eaſtern Emperors under the name of the exarchate; which was alſo on the other ſide aboliſhed by the *Saracens*, who had ſeized upon *Sicily* and *Naples*. The Pope thus on the point of loſing all, had recourſe to the *Franks*, whoſe King *Charles*, after the conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Lombardy*, was proclaimed *Roman* Emperor at *Rome*, on the twenty-fifth of *December* in the year 800. But the authority of the *Roman* Emperor was of no long continuance in *Italy*; being inſenſibly curtailed by the ambition and avarice of the Popes, and at laſt brought to the loweſt ebb on the extinction of the *Swabian* line. Hence it was that *Italy* ſaw itſelf again parcelled out into a great number of ſmall territories.

§. 14. *Italy* includes both mainland and iſlands. The mainland which had ſo many ſovereigns (§ 13) is commonly divided into three large parts namely, the upper, middle and lower. This diviſion is very proper and coincides with the diviſion of the ancient geographers. (§ 13) *Upper Italy* contains the greateſt part of the ancient *Gallia Ciſalpina*, and *Lombardy*, afterwards ſo called from the *Longobardi*. In it are ſeven large dutchies, ten ſmall principalities and three republics. *Middle Italy* conſiſts of a part of *Gallia Ciſalpina* and of the ancient *Italy* properly ſo called; or in the modern ſtile, of the grand dutchy of *Tuſcany*, the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and ſome other ſmall ſtates. *Lower Italy* contains a part of the ancient proper *Italy*, and *Magna Grecia*, at preſent the Kingdom of *Naples*. In giving an account of the ſeveral ſtates of *Italy*, it ſeems not amiſs to comprehend in one deſcription the countries belonging to the ſame Prince, whether on the continent or in the iſlands. I ſhall therefore proceed in this method as beſt adapted to my purpoſe.

UPPER

UPPER ITALY.

I. The States belonging to the King of *Sardinia*.

§. 1. THESE conſiſt of the dutchies of *Savoy*, *Piedmont* and *Montferat*, of ſome parts of the dutchy of *Milan* and the kingdom of *Sardina*, which is an iſland; and of the dutchies of *Savoy*, *Piedmont* and *Montferat*, of all which, *Viſcher*, *Danckerts* and *Homann* have publiſhed maps. The map of *Savoy* in the ſplendid work of the *Theatrum Subaudicum*, eſpecially that of M. *Mayer*, publiſhed in 1749 by *Homann*'s heirs, deſerves particular notice. The *Theatrum Subaudicum* has alſo a good map of *Piedmont*. *Sardinia* may be found in *Homann*'s map of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*.

§. 2. I ſhall treat of the nature and ſtate of theſe countries, their inhabitants and ſome other articles, in the particular deſcription of each, and ſhall here only touch on ſome general heads.

§. 3. The preſent royal family of *Savoy* has for a long time been dignified by the title of Royal Highneſs, on account of its claim to the kingdom of *Cyprus*; though till the year 1713 it was only in poſſeſſion of the ducal dignity. In that year the Duke of *Savoy*, *Victor Amadæus* II. obtaining the kingdom of *Sicily* on the peace with *France*, aſſumed the royal title, and was actually crowned King of *Sicily* at *Palermo*. Such he continued till 1718, when agreeably to the quadruple alliance, he reſigned the kingdom of *Sicily* to the Emperor *Charles* VI. and in lieu thereof had *Sardinia* ceded to him as a kingdom; which he took poſſeſſion of in 1720. The titles of the King of *Sardinia* run thus: *Charles Emanuel Victor*, by the grace of God, King of *Sardinia*, *Cyprus* and *Jeruſalem*, Duke of *Savoy*, *Montferat*, *Chablais*, *Aoſta* and *Genevois*, Prince of *Piedmont* and *Oneglia*, Marquis of *Italy*, *Saluzzo*, *Suſa*, *Ivrea*, *Ceva*, *Maro*, *Oriſtan* and *Sezana*, Count of *Maurienne*, *Geneva*, *Nizza*, *Aſti*, *Alexandria*, *Tende*, *Gocean* and *Romont*, Baron of *Vaud* and *Faucigni*, Lord of *Vercelli*, *Pignerol*, *Tarentaiſe*, *Lomelline*, and *Val de Seſia*; Prince and perpetual Vicar of the holy *Roman* empire in *Italy*. By this title, as alſo by the arms, as deſcribed in §. 4, may be ſeen the claims of this King, which it will not be amiſs to compare with the following ſection (§. 7) of *Savoy*.

§. 4. The King's arms are quarterly with a point central, ſhield and heart-ſhield. The dexter field is again quartered. In the firſt *argent* is a croſs potencee *Or*, with four ſmaller for the kingdom of *Jeruſalem:* The ſecond chequered *argent* and *azure* with a crowned lion, *gules*, relates to the kingdom of *Cyprus:* The third *Or*, with a crowned lion, *gules*, for the kingdom of *Armenia:* And the fourth *argent* a crowned lion, *gules*, by ſome thought to indicate the dutchy of *Luxemburg*, or according to others the kingdom of *Cyprus*. The ſecond field conſiſts of three parts; the dexter *gules* a horſe rampant *argent*, for the dutchy of *Lower Saxony*; the ſiniſter is ſable and *Or* chequered with a wreath of green, for the dutchy of *Upper Saxony*; and the lower point ſuperadded *argent* three chapes of a cymiter *gules*, for the dukedom of *Engern*. The third field is *party per pale*, the dexter in *argent* variegated with ſmall ſhields ſable and a lion ſable, for the dutchy of *Chablais:* The ſiniſter for the dutchy of *Aoſta*, a lion argent in a field ſable. The fourth field is alſo *party per pale*, and for the dutchy of *Genevois*, contains chequered *Or* and *azure:* The ſiniſter for the dutchy of *Montferat*, a target, *gules*. The point *Or* is a black eagle of the county of *Maurienne*. The central ſhield *argent* with a croſs *gules*, and four *Moors* heads with ribbons *argent* at the cantons, for the kingdom of *Sardinia*. The heart-ſhield *gules*, a croſs *argent*, denoting the dutchy of *Savoy*.

§. 5. The order of the *Annonciada* or Annunciation was inſtituted by *Amadæus* VI. in 1562. The badge is always worn appendant on the breaſt from a gold chain round the neck. The collar is about an inch broad, and each link contains theſe four letters F. E. R. T. wrought in the manner of *love-knots*. The ancient motto of the houſe of *Savoy*, alluding to theſe initial letters, is *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit*. From this collar, faſtened to a ſmall chain, hangs a medal repreſenting the annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*, and ſet round with gold, on a ſilver ground, in the innermoſt circle of the ſtar, with the abovementioned four letters. The circle is alſo environed by a ſilver wreath, and the wreath with fiery tongues formed in gold. All the Knights of this order have the title of *Excellency*; but none can be inſtalled without firſt being of the inferior order of St. *Maurice*, which was inſtituted by *Amadæus* VIII.

By maintaining in its commanderies three galleys againſt the *Turks*, it bears ſome affinity to the order of *Malta*. The Knights are indeed allowed to marry, but not to widows: Second marriages are alſo prohibited: But in both caſes a little money laid out at *Rome* procures a diſpenſation. The badge of the order is a green enamelled croſs within a white border, either hanging from a green ribbon on the breaſt, or faſtened at the button-hole of the waiſtcoat.

§. 6. The King's prerogative is unlimited, and in church affairs the Pope has been reduced as low as is poſſible in a catholic country. No bull

can be made public without an *Exſequatur* from the privy council; neither can the inquiſition of *Turin* moleſt, or lay any one under an arreſt without previouſly acquainting the council. All eccleſiaſtical preferments are at the King's diſpoſal, and he is inveſted with the power of aſſigning penſions on them to the amount of one third of their income. He alſo can nominate a perſon for the dignity of Cardinal, who muſt be created at the next promotion. His palace chapel, with the eccleſiaſticks that ſerve in it, and the foundation of *Superga*, inſtead of being under the archbiſhop of *Turin*, are ſubordinate to the lord almoner, who has a diſtinct juriſdiction. What the convents were in poſſeſſion of before the year 1600, has been left to them as endowments out of the royal demeſne; but all overplus, whether moveables or immoveables, is ſubject to taxes equally with the laiety. All civil contracts, though relating to eccleſiaſticks, muſt be tranſacted in preſence of the temporal judge; before whom alſo are tried cauſes wherein eccleſiaſticks are concerned either as plaintiffs or defendants. This happy eſtabliſhment of eccleſiaſtical affairs is owing to the Marquis d' *Ormea*, who for his ſucceſs in negociating and concluding the ſame at the court of *Rome*, was afterwards rewarded with the place of prime miniſter.

§. 7. The principal colleges or boards, are the privy-council, which conſiſts of a prime miniſter, two ſecretaries of ſtate, and other perſons of rank and great employments; the council of *Sardinia*, compoſed of the ſovereign, the firſt preſident, and ſome other members; and the council of ſtate, which has alſo its peculiar members.

§. 8. The royal revenue, by the reaſumption of the ancient crown lands or pretended to be ſuch, has received an addition of upwards of a million of *Piedmonteſe* livres. All future alienations of the demeſnes are prohibited; the fiefs, as they eſcheate, are alſo to be added to them, and all ſurvivorſhips to be annulled. The total of the royal revenue cannot be preciſely determined, though ſome who pretend to be intelligent in theſe matters, ſay, that it exceeds that of the Elector of *Brunſwick Lunenburg*, and is leſs than that of the Elector of *Saxony*. When the charges of the army and civil officers in the kingdom of *Sardinia* are deducted, the ſurplus of the annual income of the kingdom cannot exceed ſome hundred thouſands of livres. It is therefore rather on account of the title than the revenue, that this country is of any great importance to the houſe of *Savoy*. The taxes are raiſed without farming, except that of tobacco; but are ſcrewed up to the higheſt pitch, and levied with an inflexible ſeverity, to the extreme vexation, particularly of the diſtreſſed *Savoyards*; whereas the *Piedmonteſe* landholders are conſiderably eaſed, or feel not ſo ſenſibly the burden. It may alſo be curſorily obſerved, that the number of the King's ſubjects in *Piedmont*, *Savoy*, and other parts of the continent are ſaid to amount to about two millions and ſome thouſands.

§. 9.

§. 9. The King's military forces in 1729 conſiſted of between twenty and twenty-two thouſand regular troops, excluſive of the horſe-guards, and matroſſes, and of fifteen regiments of militia, which make about ſix thouſand men, and are trained up to military exerciſe like the regular troops. In 1741 the army, including the militia, amounted to forty thouſand men. In time of peace the King commonly keeps fifteen thouſand men on foot. The houſe of *Savoy* has for theſe hundred years paſt and upwards ſhewn itſelf ingenious in reaping an advantage from the wars that happened in *Italy*, by turning to a conſiderable account the aſſiſtance of its troops.

§. 10. In treating of the King of *Sardinia*'s dominions I ſhall begin with thoſe on the continent of *Italy*, and thence proceed to the kingdom and iſland of *Sardinia*, previouſly obſerving that this kingdom and the principality of *Piedmont* are independent countries, but that the dutchies of *Savoy* and *Montferat* are fiefs of the *German* empire.

THE

THE DUTCHY of SAVOY,

In Latin *Ducatus Subaudicus* or *Subaudia.*

§. 1. IT is only in an improper and extenſive ſenſe that this dutchy can be placed in *Italy* or *Lombardy*. Mr. *Mayer*'s map of it was publiſhed in 1749, by *Homann*'s heirs; and is the firſt of the eight maps repreſenting all *Lombardy*. The *Theatrum ſubaudicum* has alſo a good map of this country. The name of *Savoy* is derived from the Latin *Sapaudia*, ſubſequently altered to *Sabaudia*, *Saboia* and *Sabojia*. To the weſt it borders upon *France*; to the ſouth on *France* and *Piedmont*; to the eaſt on *Piedmont*, the *Milaneſe* and *Switzerland*; and to the north on the lake of *Geneva*, by which it is ſeparated from *Switzerland*. Its greateſt length from weſt to eaſt is twenty-two *German*, or eighty-eight *Engliſh* miles; and its breadth from ſouth to north nineteen *German*, or ſeventy-ſix *Engliſh*. Formerly it took in a greater ſcope of land.

§. 2. *Savoy* may be reputed a nurſery of heroes, being ſequeſtered from all incentives to luxury and ſoftneſs, by reaſon of the lofty barren mountains and enormous rocks that over-run the greater part of it, and are known to produce only ſome moſs and ſhrubs. Box-trees indeed grow in ſuch plenty, that brooms are made of them. The vallies between the mountains yield ſome grain, but are rather more laid out for paſture: The induſtry of the inhabitants has made the beſt improvements in the mountains themſelves which the ſoil could admit of. The wine about the lake of *Geneva*, *Momelian*, and St. *Jean* de *Maurienne* is not contemptible: And ſome parts have ſuch a good breed of cattle that moſt of the oxen in *Piedmont* and the *Milaneſe* are ſent from *Savoy*. Mules alſo are bred for exportation: But all this is inconſiderable in proportion to the greateſt part of the country, which is taken up by huge mountains. Some of the higheſt are *Les glacieres* and *Montagnes maudites* in *Faucigny*, the perpendicular height of the latter being computed at two thouſand *French* toiſes*. *Maurienne* in particular is remarkable for prodigious mountains, which make part of the *Alps*. The moſt famous is mount *Senis* or *Cenis*, the

* A toiſe is equal to ſix feet.

road

road from *Savoy* to *Piedmont* being cut over it. On the *Laſneburg* ſide the height is about three miles along a ſerpentine road, where the mules, that carry the paſſengers and baggage, muſt be left to themſelves without any apprehenſion of danger, theſe creatures being very cautious and ſure footed. On the top of the mountain ſtands a houſe called *La Ramaſſe*, from whence, in winter-time, the deſcent to *Laſneburg* is performed on ſledges within ſeven or eight minutes; though from *Laſneburg* up the mountain to *La Ramaſſe* takes up a full hour. The ſledge driving and the carrying of travellers in chairs, is called by the inhabitants *ramaſſer les gens*, *aller à ramaſſe*. On the ſummit of the mountain, encompaſſed by others ſtill higher, and perpetually covered with ſnow, is a plain, or more properly a valley, and in it a lake of about three miles circuit: Here, among other fiſh, are trouts of eighteen pounds weight and upwards. In the middle, it is ſaid to be ſcarce fathomable. It receives a continual ſupply from the adjacent ſnowy mountains; and out of it flows a rivulet, by ſome called *Semar*, and by others St. *Nicolas*, which falling precipitately down the mountains, runs into the *Deura* near *Suſa*. At the inn called *La grande croix* from a wooden croſs near it, and the boundary between *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, there is another decent from a plain ſurrounded with mountains called *la plaine de S. Nicholas*. Here the deſcent begins to grow ſo ſtony and rugged that the carriers of the chairs in which the travellers ride, jump down from one large ſtone to another as from ſo many high ſteps. Along this ſteep deſcent, near *Novaleſe* in *Piedmont*, are three or four places where the path on the brink of the terrible precipices is very narrow, and ſo waſhed away by the water, that half the chair hangs over the precipice, but theſe dangerous places extend not above a few paces. In this road to *Novaleſe* are two very lofty cataracts, of which one muſt be croſſed over. The higher mountains are perpetually covered with ſnow and ice, and thoſe who go in queſt of rock-cryſtal, or lay ſpringes for chamois, as on the very high mountain of *Bonaiſe* near *Laſneburg*, often expoſe their lives to manifeſt danger. Theſe chains of high mountains occaſion the roads in *Savoy* to be very bad, diſagreeable and dangerous, eſpecially as huge maſſes of ſnow or fragments of rocks roll frequently into them. Large coaches and carriages are taken to pieces and carried over the mountains by the mules and drivers. The mountain of *Plaine-jou*, not far from the pariſh of *Paſſy* in *Faucigny*, in 1751 became a volcano.

§. 3. The chief rivers in this country are,

1. The *Rhone* which flows out of the lake of *Geneva*, and on that ſide ſeparates it from *France*. Into it run the following rivers, 2. The *Arvo* which riſes in *Faucigny*, has a mixture of gold in its ſand, and near *Geneva* empties itſelf into the *Rhone*. 3. *Les Suſſes* and *Siers*, the ſources of which are in *Genevois*, and fall into the *Rhone* not far from *Seiſel*, the latter being increaſed by the *Seran*. 4. The *Iſere* which riſes in

in the *Tarantaiſe* at the foot of mount *Iſeran*; among others it receives the river *Arc*, the head of which is in *Maurienne*, and beyond *Valence* loſes itſelf in the *Rhone*. The *Arc* having a great many falls is very rapid and full of foam.

Of lakes, the chief are thoſe of *Annecy* in *Genevois* and *Bourget* in *Savoy*, which are properly ſo called. The laſt has a fiſh, unknown in other countries, called *Lavarette*, frequently weighing four or five pounds, and, for palatableneſs, never fails bringing a good price at *Chamberry*. Here are alſo ſome remarkable ſprings, as the hot baths at *Aix*, two long *German* miles from *Chamberry*. Not far from the *Bourget*-lake is a ſpring which riſes and falls with ſome noiſe, but not at ſtated and regular times; after *Eaſter* this alteration is often perceptible about ſix times in an hour, and in dry ſeaſons not above once or twice: It iſſues from a rock and is called *la Fontaine de Merveille*. Of a different kind are the ſprings of this country, which ſometimes throw up more or leſs water, and riſe or fall according to the alterations in the *Rhone*; but not by ſuch a ſhort and frequent flux and reflux as in the *Fontaine de Merveille*.

§. 4. The *Savoyards*, from the nature of their country (§. 2.) are generally ſo poor, that a traveller ſeldom meets any upon the public road, who do not recommend themſelves to his benevolence, and a farmer with a yoke of oxen, two horſes, four cows, a few goats and ſheep, and a ſmall parcel of land is reputed a man of ſubſtance. Their bread is of oats, but the more wealthy uſe ſome wheat. Milk and good water is their drink. Their food cheeſe, butter, walnuts, garden-ſtuff; and ſometimes, though ſeldom, fleſh-meat. They who live in the vallies fare ſomething better. However they are chearful, of healthful complexions, and remarkable for their fecundity. Among both ſexes a great many are ſeen deformed and lame; the women particularly have wens that reach from ear to ear, and theſe excreſcencies are imputed to the water. One third, at leaſt, of the males ſeek a ſubſiſtence in *France* in quality of chimney-ſweepers, ſhoe-blackers, *&c.* but at times return home with their ſavings. Mount *Senis* (§. 2.) affords a comfortable ſupport to the inhabitants, moſt of them being chairmen or mule drivers. They carry travellers in a kind of ſtraw chair, with a ſmall back, two ſide-boards, and a narrow board faſtened towards the under part before, with cords for the perſon who ſits in the chair to reſt his feet on. The chairs they carry on two poles, with leathern ſtraps like the chairmen in cities. This they perform with ſurpriſing agility and ſkill; but the work, it ſeems ſo exhauſts them, that they cannot continue at it after forty or fifty years of age. Travellers having been exceſſively impoſed upon by them, the King lately laid a certain tax on all kinds of carriages over the mountain; and on both ſides is an officer to whom travellers muſt apply for redreſs in any impoſition.

The nobility both in *Savoy*, and *Piedmont*, labour under great oppreſſion: indeed the King's ordinances are in ſome reſpect advantageous to them, by having eſtabliſhed in all fiefs the perpetual right of primogeniture. In allodial eſtates no nobleman can make a feoffment of truſt beyond the 4th degree; but a commoner is diveſted of all ſuch power. He who takes poſſeſſion of the eſtate by right of primogeniture, is obliged to give the younger brothers and the heirs of their body, when leſs than four, not above the fourth part; but when more only a third of the income of the fief; and in virtue of a reaſonable portion all daughters are excluded from any claim to the fief, whilſt any of the male branch of their father are in being. In 1724, the King reaſſumed all the alienated demeſnes, whereby the dignity of the ancient nobility gradually declines, as alſo by the continual increaſe of the new; for whoever purchaſes an eſtate having the title of a marquiſate, barony, *&c.* is thereby ennobled, and ſtiled marquis, baron, *&c.* and ſuch eſtates may be purchaſed of the King for five or eight thouſand livres. Every nobleman muſt prove from whence he derives his arms, elſe he is deprived of this right, or muſt be at the charge of purchaſing a new coat. An eſcutcheon entirely new coſts between ten and ſixteen thouſand livres, according to the different circumſtances of the perſon. To bear the title of Duke, Prince, Marquis, Count, Baron, *&c.* it is requiſite to have a patent ſigned by the King or his anceſtors, and the ſame alſo regiſtered. The perſon having part of the juriſdiction over a place, is not to write himſelf of it; unleſs it conſiſts of one hundred hearths, or he be poſſeſſed of at leaſt one half; or if the place be greater, of one third. The title is inherent to the eſtate. The liberty of hunting is under ſevere reſtrictions. Of all mines diſcovered and worked, a certain ſhare belongs to the King. No perſon is to fell trees, not even in his own wood, without leave obtained from the intendant; nor is any timber to be exported. No money is to be placed at intereſt, or lent on mortgages out of the country. No penſion, or order of knighthood, except that of *Malta*, is to be accepted of from any foreign Prince. There is alſo a prohibition againſt entring into any foreign ſervice, or travelling abroad, without a written licence from the King. None are to be ſeen with fire arms out of their fief; and a perſon not poſſeſſed of a fief, even though an officer in the army, is not to keep any. Not to mention many other reſtrictions, the King has declared all fiefs to be his property, without regard to preſcription or poſſeſſion; and whoever ſhould undertake to maintain the contrary muſt make proof of it in the patent of inveſtiture. The King has reſerved to himſelf the ſole power of determining whether the feoffees ſhall ſerve in perſon or pay a ſum of money. The ſixth part of the income of all eſtates and feofal privileges belonging to juriſdictions is to be paid into the treaſury, as muſt alſo the fourth part of the incomes and eſtates of different tenures. In allodial eſtates the nobility pay the taxes, equally with the farmers.

A foreigner intending to ſettle among them muſt be naturalized and take the oath of allegiance; but if afterwards he happens to be upwards of three years out of the country, he forfeits all his privileges. No foreigner who is not ſettled in the country and naturalized, is capable of being heir to a *Savoyard* or *Piedmonteſe*. No foreigner is alſo to procure for himſelf fiefs or other eſtates within two *Piedmonteſe* miles of the frontiers, under penalty of forfeiting his purchaſe.

§. 5. In *Savoy* every one ſpeaks *French*, and moſt of the names of the towns and villages are of that language; but in cuſtoms and diſpoſition, the inhabitants have more of the *German* in them. It is with pleaſure one ſees in them what is called the old *German* honeſty. They are one and all *Roman* catholicks, but without admitting the council of *Trent*. Their churches are no aſylums. *Montiers* in *Tarentaiſe* is an archbiſhoprick, and *Annecy* and *Jean de Maurienne* are biſhopricks.

§. 6. The high court of juſtice, or the parliament, as it is called, ſits at *Chamberry*. The King being, on account of *Savoy*, a member of the ancient kingdom of *Arles*, and a vaſſal of the Empire, has a ſeat and vote in the diet of the *Germanic* body.

§. 7. *Savoy* had formely its own counts, among whom *Amadæus* I. who lived in the 12th century, bore the title of *Margrave* in *Italy*, and his ſpouſe *Adelheida* was the daughter and heireſs of *Ulrick* count of *Suſa*, *Turin* and *Aoſta*. *Amadæus* IV. obtained the title of Duke of *Chablais*. His brother *Thomas* II. was Count of *Savoy* and Vicar of the empire in *Lombardy* and *Piedmont*. From his eldeſt ſon *Thomas* III. were deſcended the Princes of *Piedmont* of whom *Lewis* was the laſt. But the ſecond ſon *Amadæus* V. was the founder of the line of the counts of *Savoy*. His ſon *Aymon* who lived in the fourteenth century added to the houſe of *Savoy* the ſurvivorſhip of *Monferat*, by his ſpouſe *Polantha*. His grandſon *Amadæus* VII. poſſeſſed himſelf of the county of *Nice* and *Ventimiglia*; and his ſon *Amadæus* VIII. who purchaſed the county of *Gebenne*, was by the Emperor *Sigiſmund* in 1416 created Duke of *Savoy* and Prince of the empire, and inherited from his brother-in-law *Lewis*, the principality of *Piedmont*, and a claim to *Achaia* and *Morea*. His ſon *Lewis* had, with his ſpouſe *Anna* of *Luſignan* a daughter of King *Janus* of *Cyprus*, a claim on this iſland. His grandſon *Charles* I. by his eldeſt ſon *Amadæus* IX. inherited the like claim, *Charlotta* ſpouſe to *Lewis* his father's brother who was King of *Cyprus*, having nominated him heir, and the Kings of *Cyprus* having pretenſions on *Jeruſalem*, he alſo inherited this title. To *Philip* the youngeſt brother of the ſaid *Amadeus* IX. ſucceeded his grandſon *Emanuel Philibert*, who brought *Oneglia* and *Tende* to the ducal houſe. His ſon *Charles Emanuel* made himſelf maſter of *Saluzzo*, and *Katharine* his ſpouſe being a daughter of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, the ducal houſe afterwards laid claim to that crown. He had two ſons, of whom the elder was *Victor Amadæus* I. whoſe grandſon *Victor Amadæus* II.

was firſt King of *Sicily* and afterwards King of *Sardinia*. His great grandſon is the preſent King *Charles Emanuel* III. The ſecond ſon founded the collateral lines of *Carignan*, which in his two ſons was again divided into that of *Carignan* and *Soiſſons*.

To the dutchy of *Savoy* belong the following provinces.

I. The dutchy of *Chablais* ſituated along the lake of *Geneva*, produces great ſtore of wine, which formely had a conſiderable vent in *Switzerland*. But the raiſing of its price, put the *Switzers* upon planting vines on their ſide, which has proved a great diminution in the large incomes *Savoy* drew from this commodity. The country is well cultivated, and exhibits a delightful variety of fields, meadows, vineyards and woods. Its moſt remarkable places are,

Evian, a ſmall town on the lake of *Geneva*.

Ripalle, the *Carthuſian* convent on the lake of *Geneva*, founded by Duke *Amadæus* VIII. and repaired by Pope *Felix* V. who on his reſignation of the papacy, reſided here till his death. His riotous manner of living in this retreat, is ſaid to have given riſe to the common phraſe *faire ripaille*, that is to live jovially. The wood near the cloiſter is large and interſected with fine walks.

Thonon, the capital near the lake of *Geneva*, though not large, contains many convents, of which that of the *Barnabites* deſerves particular notice.

Hermance, on the ſame lake. *Bovaine* and *Bons* are ſmall towns.

Fort des Alinges, is a fort on a mountain.

II. The barony of *Faucigny* or *Foſſigny* contains the mountains *Les Glacieres*, *Maudites* and *Plaine-jou* mentioned in (§ 2.) and the following places;

Bonne, a ſmall fortified town.

Langin, and St. *Joire*, both towns.

Faucigny, a ſeat, not far from the river *Arve*, which gives name to the country.

La Bonneville, a ſmall fortified town on the river *Arve*.

Marigny, a ſmall town on the river *Giſre*.

Taninge, a ſmall town on the river *Forva* which joins the *Giſre*. Near it ſtands the *Carthuſian* monaſtery of *Milan*.

Samoen, a ſmall town.

Cleuſe, a ſmall fortified town.

Salanche, *Chamounis*, *Flumet* and St. *Nicholas*, ſmall towns.

III. The dutchy of *Genevois*, was formerly only a county and given as an appenage by Duke *Charles* of *Savoy* to his brother *Philip*, who dying in 1533 his ſon *James* took upon him the title of Duke of *Genevois*. The laſt duke dying in 1659 without iſſue, the country again devolved to *Savoy*. It contains the following places;

Chezery, a ſmall town on the river *Valſerene*.

Chaumont, *Clarmont* and *Croiſille*, ſmall towns ſituate on mountains.

La

La Roche, *la Comba*, *S. Andre* on the *Sier*, *la Balme*, *Ponthroguy*, *le Grand Bournand* on a hill, and *Thoanes* on the *Sier*, all inconſiderable places.

Annecy, in Latin *Anniſiacum*, the capital of this country, lying on a fine lake of the ſame name, at the iſſue of the river *Sier*, which paſſes through it, is the reſidence of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe alſo includes *Faucigny*, *Chablais*, the country of *Gex*, and part of *Bugey*.

Obſ. The duke was obliged to cede to *France* the country of *Bugey*, but ſtill retains in it the baronies of St. *Rambert*, St. *Sorlin*, *Pontain*, and *Cerdon*.

IV. *Proper Savoy* has been a dutchy ſince the year 1416, and contains the following places;

Rumilly, and *Chaſtillon*, both ſmall places.

Hautecombe, a ſmall town on *Bourget*-lake with a famous abbey founded in 1115, by Count *Amadæus* III. which is the burial-place of many of the *Savoy*-family.

Yenne, *Jauna*, but more properly *Ejauna*, *Eauna*, or *Eona*, formerly a conſiderable place under the name of *Epauna*, or *Epaona*, though now but a ſmall town; it lies on the *Rhone*.

Lucey, *Champrouent*, *Releoux*, *le Bourget* on the lake of the ſame name; *Trevail*, *S. Maurice* on a hill; *S. Genis*, on the river *Guier le Vif*; *Aureſieux*, *Belmont*, and *Novaleſe*, ſmall towns.

Le pont Beauvoiſin, a ſmall town on the river *Guier le Vif*, which runs through it; the eaſtern half only belongs to *Savoy*, the other being a part of the *French* province of *Dauphine*.

Les Echelles, a ſmall town on the river *Guier le Vif*, near which is a broad paved road made by Duke *Charles Emanuel* II. and for a conſiderable way hewn through the rocks, before impracticable, as may be ſeen commemorated by an inſcription on a pillar erected in 1670, on the left ſide of the road, which from the adjacent village *La Crotte*, is called *le grand chemin royal de la Crotte*.

Chambery, called in the records by the *Latin* names, *Camberiacum*, *Chamberiacum*, and *Chamarium*, is the capital of *Savoy*, and ſituate on the river *Leiſe*, in a pleaſant valley. Its bigneſs is but middling, and its chief ſtrength is in its walls. It is the ſeat of the high court of juſtice or parliament of *Savoy*, and the reſidence of great part of the nobility. It belongs to the dioceſe of *Grenoble*. The collegiate church of *La S. Chapelle* was founded by Duke *Amadæus*, and Pope *Paul* II. ratified the foundation in the year 1467: the head of the chapter is ſtyled *Dean* of *Savoy*. This town is not of any antiquity. The palace was built by Count *Thomas*, who made *Chambery* the capital of his dominions. In 1731 it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by fire.

Aix

Aix, in Latin *Aquæ Gratianæ*, or *Sabaudicæ*, *Allobrogum*, a town not far from *Bourget*-lake, is famed for its warm baths, which are open to publick uſe without any expence. The lower flows from a very ſtrong ſpring and has a ſulphureous taſte, but the other is quite inſipid. The colour of the water is a clear green. Here are the ruins of a *Roman* triumphal arch.

Chaſtellar, *le Compoſta*, and *Eſcolle*, are ſmall towns.

Montmelian, a ſmall town on the river *Iſere*, near which, on a high rock and acceſſible only on one ſide, is a ruined caſtle, formerly reputed of great importance, frequently beſieged, and in 1556, 1600, and 1691, taken by the *French*, and in 1706 demoliſhed by them. Its wine is reckoned the beſt in the country.

Aiguebelle, and *Charbonnieres*, are ſmall towns on the river *Arc*; the latter had formerly a caſtle.

Tournon, *Comſians*, on the river *Arly*; *Ugine*, *Queige*, *Beaufort*, and *S. Meſme*, are ſmall towns.

V. The county of *Tarentaiſe* or *Tarantaiſe*, a country of little fertility: In it are,

Monſtier or *Mouſtier*, in Latin *Monaſterium*, with the ſurname *en Tarentaiſe*, a town, or rather a large village on the river *Iſere*, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, with the biſhops of *Sion* in *Vallais*, and *Aoſta* in *Piedmont* for ſuffragans. Anciently it was called *Forum Claudii*, in ſucceeding ages *Monaſterium Centronum*, and afterwards *Tarentaiſe*.

Centron, now a village, but formerly a town.

St. *Thomas*, *Aime*, in Latin *Axima*, St. *Maurice*, *Sext*, *Tignes*, are ſmall places, and all, except the firſt, ſituate on the river *Iſere*.

VI. The county of *Maurienne* is a narrow valley, reaching from *Charbonnieres* in *Savoy* to mount *Senis*; and contains the following places;

Argentine, and *Sulpice*, ſmall towns or boroughs.

La Chambre a very ſmall town, by ſome called only a village, ſtands on the river *Iſere*, and is a marquiſiate.

S. Jean de Maurienne, a town and biſhop's ſee, but, according to the manner of this country, of little dignity. In this place though endeavours have been uſed to render the roads on the mountains more paſſable by bridges and other means, they ſtill are very difficult and dangerous. In the valley ſome ſpots are ſeen planted with little vineyards.

S. Michel, is a ſmall town or village. On the right are ſome mountains of an agreeable appearance, which are improved for paſture and corn-land, and reach as far as the ſnow will permit.

Valoire is a mean place.

S. Victor was formerly fortified.

S. André is a market-town. The roads about it are extremely inconvenient and dangerous.

La

La Chappelle de S. André ſtands on a frightful eminence, and has a votive picture offered in 1681, repreſenting a man on his knees before the Virgin *Mary* of *Loretto*, who appears in the clouds. He is ſaid to have been a courier who in the night riding full ſpeed, fell from this precipice; but in the fall recommending himſelf to this patroneſs, received not the leaſt hurt. His horſe alſo eſcaped, and had only the misfortune to break his back.

Modane, *Bramant*, *Soullieres*, and *Termignon*, are villages along the *Arc*.

Laſnebourg, is a large village at the foot of the vaſt mount *Senis*, the paſſage over which requires at leaſt five hours, and begins here. This place lies among mountains, and particularly towards the eaſt and ſouth mount *Senis* is ſo very near it, that from the end of *November* to the 17th of *January*, the ſun is never ſeen there. The inhabitants of mount *Senis* and the neighbouring mountains are called *Marrois* or *Maronners*; but on what account is not certainly known. Theſe mountains and the places thereon, have been mentioned in (§ 2.)

II. The PRINCIPALITY of

PIEDMONT.

§. 1. IN the introduction to the dominions of the kingdom of *Sardinia*, (§ 1.) mention has been made of a map of this principality. *Piedmont* is a part of the ancient *Lombardy*, and northward borders on *Savoy* and *Italy*; weſtward on *France*; ſouthward on the *Mediterranean* and the republic of *Genoa*; and eaſtward on the dutchies of *Montferat* and *Milan*. From ſouth to north it is about thirty *German* or one hundred and fifty *Engliſh* miles; but much leſs from weſt to eaſt. It is called *Piedmont*, in Latin *Pedemontium*, from its ſituation *ad pedem montium*, or the foot of the mountains or *Alps* which ſeparate *France* from *Italy*.

§. 2. Some parts of it are mountainous; but it is every where, and even among the hills, very fruitful. The plains produce fine corn; and *Montferat* and the *Milaneſe* yield great quantities of *Meliga* or *Turkiſh* wheat, which commonly ſerves for bread, and with which the middling ſort mix rye. The pods are uſed for fuel, and the ſtems, being thick, ſerve to mend the roads. The hills produce plenty of wine, which like all other *Ialian* wines, is very luſcious while new, eſpecially the white. Here is alſo a tartiſh red wine called *vino bruſco* and ſaid to be very wholeſom for fat people; the ſweet wine or *vino amabile*, is on the other hand recommended as a ſtomachic. The neighbourhood of *Turin* is famous for its fine fruits, and many long walks of cheſnut and mulberry trees, productive both of pleaſure and profit. *Marons*, or large cheſnuts are a favourite dainty among the commonalty, which are thrown into an oven, and when thoroughly hot and cooled in red wine, are dried a ſecond time in the oven. Theſe are called biſcuits and eaten cold. Truffles grow here in ſuch abundance as to gain *Piedmont* the appellation of the Truffle-country. Some are black, others white and marbled with red; the larger they are, the dearer; ſometimes they are found of twelve or fourteen pounds weight, and many country people earn from ſixty to ſeventy dollars a year, by digging only for truffles. Baron *Forſtner* of *Wirtemberg* brought into *Germany* ſome *Piedmonteſe* dogs trained up to ſearch for truffles, which they diſcovered as well

well as in their native country. The cattle-trade is ſaid to bring into *Piedmont* no leſs than three millions of livres *per annum*. The cultivation of ſilk is alſo a profitable article, the *Piedmonteſe* ſilk being, both for fineneſs and ſtrength, reckoned the beſt in *Italy*. Many peaſants ſell every year four or five rubbs of ſilk, each weighing twenty-five pounds, not yet wound off from the cocons, and at twenty or twenty-five Sols the pound. The fine ſilk ſells for about a Louis d'or *per* pound. The *Piedmonteſe* gentry breed vaſt numbers of ſilk-worms, under the care of their tenants, who have the eggs and mulberry leaves delivered to them. Half this ſilk goes to their maſters. The fineſt part of the King's country is that from *Turin* to *Coni*, which indeed has few equal to it. The fertility of *Piedmont* occaſioned the old ſaying, *ſi l' Italie etoit un monton, le Piemont en ſeroit le rognon*, that is, if *Italy* was a ſheep, *Piedmont* would be the kidney.

§. 3. The mountains contain minerals. *Rochemelon* lying eaſtward between *Fertiere* and *Novaleſe* is accounted the higheſt of all the *Italian Alps*. To go it up is a day's journey. In clear weather it affords a moſt glorious proſpect all over the *Milaneſe*, *Trevigo*, *Venice*, &c. The exploſion of a muſket is here only heard as the craſhing of a ſtick when broken. A ſtatue of *Jupiter* is ſaid, to have formerly ſtood on this mountain; but was made to give way to an image of the *Virgin Mary*, before which on the 5th of *Auguſt* an annual maſs is read to a vaſt concourſe of people from the neighbourhood. Even at this time of the year they muſt in ſome places clamber over heaps of ice, and at leaſt paſs one night on the mountain: where if they have not provided themſelves with good covering they ſuffer extremely from the froſt. Mount *Viſo* to the ſouth of the valley of *Lucerne*, is one of the moſt lofty in *Europe*, and is held to be that, over which *Hanibal* made his memorable paſſage into *Italy*. The road hewn through the rock requires near two hours travelling, and is quite dark.

§. 4. The chief river is the *Po*, which flows out of mount *Viſo*. The river *Seſia*, *Doria Baltea* (the ancient *Druria*) *Tenaro* and ſeveral others run into it, which are alſo increaſed by others. The *Var*, anciently called *Varus*, riſes in the county of *Nice*, and after watering it, empties itſelf into the *Mediterranean*.

§. 5. The *Piedmonteſe* are accounted lively, artful, and witty, the inhabitants of the mountains of *Aoſta* excepted, who are further diſtinguiſhed by large wens, as are even their horſes, dogs and other animals. The nobility are in the like circumſtances as thoſe of *Savoy*. In *Piedmont* are about fifty earldoms, fifteen marquiſates, a multitude of lordſhips, and twenty abbeys. The language is a mixture of *French* and *Italian*. If the *Piedmonteſe* were allowed to give full ſcope to their genius, which is ſhackled by the *Romiſh* religion and their manner of government, great literary advancements might be ſeen among them. The introducing of any books, in the leaſt differing from the catholic tenets is ſeverely prohibited. *Turin* has an uni-

verſity, which is well founded and regulated after the *Roman* catholic manner. Neither the Jeſuits, nor other regulars are allowed openly to keep ſchools: This was an order of King *Victor Amadæus* II. who not only new modelled the univerſity, but publiſhed a rule for the uniform education of youth throughout the country. All ſcholaſtic offices are filled by perſons who have paſſed an examination before the univerſity; and are accordingly recommended.

§. 6. Though the country be entirely *Roman* catholic, the King reſerves to himſelf the greateſt part of that power in church affairs which in many other countries is given up to the Pope. The conſtitution *Unigenitus* is here univerſally oppos'd. *Turin* is an archbiſhopric, and *Aoſta*, *Aſti*, *Foſſano*, *Ivrea*, *Mondovi*, *Nice*, *Suluzzo* and *Verſelli* biſhopricks. In the vallies of *Lucerne*, *Peyrouſe* and *Saint Martin*, bordering on *Dauphiné*, live the celebrated *Waldenſes*, which appellation is not derived from a perſon of the name of *Waldus*; but from the place of their abode, namely the vallies, the *Italians* calling them *Waldeſi*, that is, people of the vallies. They are an ancient Chriſtian community, who have always perſevered in a ſeparation from the *Romiſh* church, which has drawn upon them many cruel perſecutions. In my account of the vallies where they live, I ſhall ſpeak of them more at large.

§. 7. The chief trade of this dutchy conſiſts in hemp and ſilk (§. 2.) Of the latter great quantities are wrought at *Lyons*; and though moſt kinds of ſilk commodities are made at *Turin*, and as good as at other places, and though the *Lyon*-ſtuffs pay a great duty, yet they may be bought cheaper in *Piedmont* than the home manufactured, the *Piedmonteſe* workmen being leſs quick and expert than thoſe of *Lyons*. However, the whole trade is of no great conſequence, both on account of the high duty and the land carriage on mules. The cattle-trade is a very beneficial article to the country.

§. 8. The hiſtory of this country and its ſovereigns has been above touched upon, in the general account of the ſtates of the King of *Sardinia*. To this ſovereign principality belong the following provinces.

I. The dutchy of *Aoſta*, *ducato d'Aoſta* or *di Avoſta* is all over mountainous, and its inhabitants are not only in general disfigur'd by monſtrous wens, but as they ſeldom ſtir out of their vallies, and thus have little intercourſe with others, are accounted the moſt ſimple of all the *Piedmonteſe*. On the frontiers of *Savoy*, is the *leſſer*, and on thoſe of *Italy* the *greater Mount S. Bernard*, anciently *Mons Jovis*, over which is the road into theſe countries; and on that account for the conveniency of travellers on each ſtands a convent, or as others call it, an almshouſe. The river *Doria Baltea* has its ſource in this country and runs through the middle of it. Here are the following remarkable places.

1 *Aoſta*, or *Avoſta*, formerly *Auguſta prætoria*, a city on the river *Doria Baltea*. This name is probably derived from its ancient, which was given

it by *Auguſtus*, who ſent here a colony of three thouſand of the *pretorian* legion. It lies at the foot of the *Alps*, and in it are ſtill to be ſeen ſome *Roman* antiquities, as a triumphal arch, an amphitheatre, &c. It is the reſidence of a biſhop.

Villa Franca, *Chatillon*, *Verrex* with a caſtle on a mountain; *Fontana*, *Mora*, *Bardo* with a lake and caſtle, and *S. Martino*, all ſmall places.

II. The lordſhip of *Vercelli*, *Signoria de Vercelli* is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, all emptying themſelves into the *Seſia*, which is the boundary between this lordſhip and the *Milaneſe*. In it are

Vercelli, a pretty large city, which makes a good appearance, lying near the river *Seſia*, in a fruitful country, and watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers. It is a biſhoprick, and has a large hoſpital. Formerly, being a ſtrong hold and well fortified, it was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1638, who kept poſſeſſion of it twenty-two years; but the *French* making themſelves maſters of it in 1704, demoliſhed the citadel and all its works.

Sant Ja, on the river *Naviglio*, was once alſo a fortification.

Deſana, *S. Germano*, *Colobiano*, *Buronzo*, *Gattinara*, *Seravalle*, *Rovaſio*, *Caſtellengo*, *Andorno*, are marquiſates.

Biela, is a town famous for an image of the Virgin *Mary*.

Obſ. Here lies the principality of *Maſſerano*, which ſhall be ſpoken of among the principalities in *Upper Italy*.

III. *Marquiſato d' Ivrea*, which is alſo called *Contado di Canaveſe*, or the county of *Canaveſe*, contains

Ivera, formerly *Eporedia*, a ſtrong city and epiſcopal ſee on the river *Doria*.

Palazzo, *Borgo*, *Franco*, *Settevitone*, *Carema*, *Brozze*, *Caſtel nuovo*, *Locana*, *Ponte*, *Carugna*, *Caſtella monta*, *Parella* and *Cigliano*, pronounced *Ciano*, are places of little note.

Valdervo, *S. Martino*, and *Aglia*, though ſmall places, have Diſtricts and earldoms.

IV. *Principato del Piemonte*, or the principality of *Piedmont*, properly ſo called, is a country of exceeding fertility, and contains the following places,

La Megliere, *Cantoira*, and *Lanſo*, which are but inconſiderable.

Chivaſo, a ſmall town, but very ſtrong by being ſituate in a fenny country. Great quantities of *Turkiſh* wheat grow in its neighbourhood.

Turino, or *Turin*, anciently *Auguſta Taurinorum*, the capital of the principality, and reſidence of the King of *Sardinia*, is ſituated on the confluence of the *Po* and *Doria*, in a very pleaſant country, with a moſt charming proſpect, the neighbouring hills and eminencies being covered with *villas*, convents and other buildings. It is pretty large, the circuit of the ramparts being about four miles and a half. The number of inhabitants are computed at fifty or ſixty thouſand. In the city are

forty-eight churches and convents, and ſeventeen more may be ſeen in the neighbourhood from the ramparts. Their extent indeed is not extraordinary; however, ſome of them do not want elegancy. The ſtreets of the new city are ſtraight, broad, and very handſome, eſpecially the high ſtreet, being remarkable for the ſymmetry of the houſes and the ſtately piazzas on each ſide, where one walks dry in the worſt weather. St. *Charles*'s ſquare which leads into the palace-ſquare, along the new ſtreet, and alſo decorated with piazzas, is very fine and ſpacious. The houſes are moſtly of brick, four or five ſtories high, with ſeveral balconies; and what is not commonly ſeen, theſe balconies are formed throughout to the higheſt ſtory. The outſide of the buildings is overlaid with chalk or plaiſter of *Paris*, which, while new, has a very good effect, but when it begins to fall off, makes a ſorry appearance. The houſes are further disfigured by the great number of paper-windows. The moſt ſplendid ſtructure is the front of the palace where the King reſides. It is built of free-ſtone, and ſuperbly decorated with pillars and ſtatues, and a magnificent ſtaircaſe, where ſtands a braſs ſtatue of *Victor Amadæus* on a horſe of white marble. The reſt of this palace is old, and of brick, like the other palace. The royal library is worth notice. In the court-chapel is ſeen the principal relick belonging either to the city or whole country, and that is, the *Sudario*, or linen-cloth, in which the body of our Saviour is ſaid to have been wrapped up in the ſepulchre. It is kept in a cheſt, within a cloſet with glaſs-doors. Contiguous to the royal palace are ſeveral other ſpacious buildings: Among others the opera-houſe, accounted a maſter-piece in its kind; the record-office; the new royal printing-houſe, with twelve preſſes; and the arſenal, which is quite new and a fine well-contrived ſtructure. In the old city the ſtreets are crooked and narrow, though here and there ſome good houſes are met with. In the city are alſo ſtately palaces, and many handſome public buildings and foundations. The univerſity which was founded in 1405, and re-eſtabliſhed on a better footing by King *Victor Amadæus* II. is a large quadrangle, and one of the fineſt buildings in the city. In the inner court is a double row of piazzas over each other, and along them ſeveral ancient monuments placed in the walls. The univerſity library, beſides twenty thouſand printed volumes, has a very valuable collection of ancient manuſcripts, hitherto unknown, and of great uſe both in civil and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. Theſe conſiſt of one hundred and ſixty-nine *Hebrew*, three hundred and ſixty-nine *Greek*, one thouſand and eighty-four *Latin*, two hundred and ten *Italian*, and one hundred and ſeventy-two *French*. *Pyrrhus Ligorius*'s collection of deſigns of *Greek* and *Roman* antiquities in thirty volumes, for which Duke *Charles Emanuel* gave eighteen hundred ducats, is an invaluable ornament to this collection. The Jeſuits have a college with a church, adorned with moſt curious freſco painting and marble ſculpture. Here are five hoſpitals for the ſick, maimed, and poor.

That

That of St. *John*, the largeſt and fineſt, is in reality a magnificent ſtructure. The *Charité*, or poor-houſe, is a moſt noble foundation. The receptacle for lunaticks is likewiſe worth notice. The ſtreets are kept clean by a rivulet brought from the river *Doria* into the city, between the citadel and *Suſa* gate. It alſo carries off all the ſoil and filth out of the kennels, and is very ſerviceable in caſe of fire. The ſluices are laid open every night. The manner of living in the city is much after the manner of that in *Paris*. *Turin*, on the other hand, is not without its inconveniencies, ſuch as a thick moiſt air, bad water for drinking and paultry inns. Its citadel is an admirable work. The vaults under ground are four lays of brick deep, and in the loweſt parts much about five feet and a half, and extending a conſiderable way into the country. It is a regular pentagon, cloſe by the city, and well fortified. In 1639 and 1640, *Turin*, after a long ſiege, was taken by the *French*; but in 1706, after they had lain before it three months and a half, they were driven from it with great ſlaughter by the Duke of *Savoy*, aſſiſted by a *German* army under Prince *Eugene*.

In the neighbourhood of *Turin* are the following royal ſeats.

Valentine, near the city, on the *Po*, out of the new gate, but now neglected.

La Vigne de la Reine on the declivity of a hill, which gives it a delightful proſpect over the ſubterjacent plain. The hall on the ground-floor is very finely painted in freſco, and the adjoining apartments are exceeding gay.

La Venerie, not far from the city, quite new and beautiful; but moſt remarkable for its large garden, the hedge-work of which is ſcarce to be parallelled. The chapel is alſo very ſplendid. Near the caſtle is a ſmall town of one continued ſtreet of ſtone buildings, two ſtories high, where the Kings guards are quartered.

Montcallier, is a ſpacious ſquare palace on an eminence beyond the *Po*, about two miles and a half from *Turin*.

Stupinice is a royal ſeat, about four miles from *Turin*. It ſtands well, with a garden in very good taſte: But its moſt curious part is the exquiſite freſco painting in the middle hall.

Supergue, or *Superga*, a religious foundation by King *Victor Amadæus*. It is ſituate on a high hill, from which that King, and Prince *Eugene*, in 1706, reconnoitred the *French* trenches and camp before *Turin*, and concerted meaſures for the relief of the city. In this critical conjuncture it was, that the King made a vow of a charitable foundation, on the ſucceſs of the enterprize. A perſon may go from *Turin* to this place on horſe-back in an hour and a half; but in a carriage a circuit muſt be taken, which makes it about eight *Piedmonteſe* miles. This building, which is ſix ſtories high, forms a parallelogram, one of the ſmaller ſides of which is taken up by the pompous church, where, over the main entrance, is ſeen the following

lowing inſcription; *Virgini genetrici Victor Amadæus Sardinæ Rex bello Gallico vovit, pulſis hoſtibus extruxit dedicavitque.* Under the church is built the new burial-place for the royal family. This foundation has a yearly appointment of eighteen thouſand *Piedmonteſe* livres in ſpecie, whereby twelve young eccleſiaſticks, for the better part perſons of quality, are maintained under the direction of a prior, and completely qualified for the higheſt eccleſiaſtical preferments. The proſpect from this eminence is exceeding delightful. The only water here for drinking is the rain, of which it is ſaid, in caſe of neceſſity, to be provided with a ſufficiency, at leaſt for three years.

Rivoli, a royal ſeat, ſtands high, with a very broad avenue, planted on each ſide with high linden-trees, about nine miles from *Turin*, in a direct line. The palace, which has an enchanting proſpect, lies towards *Suſa* at one end of the avenue, and at the other ſtands the city of *Turin*. At the diſtance of about ſix miles farther, in a direct line, is the grand ſtructure of *Supergue*. Its apartments are very fine, and the air clear and healthy.

The other remarkable places in this principality are

Chieri, a ſmall well built town, near which the *French* defeated the *Spaniards* in 1639.

Villa nova, a ſmall fortified town.

La Ciſterna, a principality.

Carignano, a principality, belonging to a collateral line of the houſe of *Savoy*. The town of this name, which lies on the *Po*, though ſmall, is ſtrong.

Savigliano, a town with a Diſtrict, lies between the rivers *Waira* and *Grana*, but nearer the former. It was formerly a good fortification, but the *French* deſtroyed its works in 1706. To the Diſtrict of *Savigliano* belong the ſmall towns and places of *Villa Franca*, *Moretta*, *Carde*, *Raconigi*, and *Cavaler*, ſurnamed *Maggiore*.

Cheraſco, a town on the river *Stura*, known by the treaty of peace concluded here in 1631, has a territory with ſeveral villages belonging to it.

Foſſano, a ſmall town on the river *Stura*, and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Coni, *Conio*, or *Cunio*, a ſtrong town at the confluence of the *Stura* and *Geſſo*. In 1641 it was taken by the *French*, and in 1744 beſieged by the *Spaniards*, but bravely defended by Baron *Leutrum*. The Diſtrict belonging to it contains ſome ſmall places, and is called *Cuneo*.

Mondovi, a town on a hill, and a biſhop's ſee, has a Diſtrict, in which is

Bene, a place of remarkable ſtrength; and *Carru*, *Vicco*, and *Villa nova*, inconſiderable places.

V. The

V. The marquiſate of *Suſa* is indeed very mountainous; but here the eminencies widen gradually from the borders of *Savoy* towards *Turin*. The ſo much famed mount *Senis*, which begins weſtward in *Savoy*, lies partly in this marquiſate; and the river *Semar*, which flows from the lake on its ſummit, opens for itſelf a channel through very narrow vallies till it arrives below *Suſa*. The *Waldenſes*, who formerly inhabited the large valley of *Suſa*, which included the vallies of *Meane* and *Matthias*, were driven from thence in 1603. Here are the following places.

Fertiere, which lies half way between *La grande Croix*, and *Novaleſe*, on the declivity of mount *Senis*. The road between this place and *Novaleſe* is very narrow in ſome parts among the rocks, and near ſome frightful precipices is ſcarce a foot broad.

Novaleſe, at the foot of mount *Senis*, is but a mean place. The road from hence to *Suſa* is along a very ſteep and ſtony valley, where the paſſage is extremely difficult and diſagreeable.

Le Fort Brunette, which lies near *Suſa*, is a very ſtrong fortreſs, and built on purpoſe to guard againſt the *French* frontier-fort of *Briançon*, a few miles diſtant. It conſiſts of eight baſtions, which, together with all the out-works are formed in the rocks. The communications between the baſtions and other works are under the rocks, and of ſuch a breadth, that large carriages and heavy cannon with ſeveral horſes can, with the greateſt conveniency and ſafety, go from one place to another. Of the whole fortreſs not a ſingle building is to be ſeen, and of the garriſon only ſome ſentries. Cannons and mines are of no ſignificancy here, and two thouſand men, well furniſhed with ſtores and proviſions, may eaſily weary out a numerous army. It commands two vallies.

Suſa, formerly *Seguſium*, a town on the *Dora*, and ſituate at a ſmall diſtance from this fort, is but inconſiderable, and, though only defended by a wall, has always a ſtrong gariſon. Here is ſeen the great curioſity of a marble triumphal arch, erected by King *Cottius* in honour of *Auguſtus*. Its citadel, which ſtood on a rock, has been diſmantled.

Veillane, a ſmall place, but affording a charming proſpect towards *Superga*.

VI. *Les Vallées de Piemont*, the *Piedmonteſe* vallies, called alſo the vallies *Angrogne*, and ſometimes ſimply the vallies, lie weſtward, contiguous to the *French* province of *Dauphiné*.

1. The valley of *Lucerne*, (the arms of which were formerly a lighted torch in darkneſs, from whence probably it derived its appellation,) is fifteen *Piedmonteſe* miles in length, but of unequal breadth. Weſtward it is divided from the valley of *Queiras* by the croſs-hill, ſo called, where the river *Pelice* riſes, which waters almoſt the whole valley. It contains the pariſhes of *Garcillane*, *Campiglon*, *Fenil*, *Bubbiana*, *Lucerna*, *Roras*, St. *Jean*,

Jean, *Angrogne*, *La Tour*, *Villar*, and *Bobi*: The five firſt lie almoſt intirely in the plain between *Turin* and *Saluzzo*. In 1655 the reformed inhabitants were all expelled from thence, as alſo from the territories of *Briqueras*, part of which lie among them. The ſmalleſt pariſh of all is *Roras*, in a valley, which, though very hilly and rocky, abounds in wine, and is remarkably fruitful in grain and other vegetables, even the mountains being improved into corn-ground, paſtures and plantations of cheſtnuts. In the pariſh of St. *Jean* is a moſt delightful plain along the river *Pelice*, which produces the fineſt corn amidſt ranges of vine-eſpaliers. Beſides other fruit-trees here are alſo great numbers of mulberry-trees, which the inhabitants turn to ſome account by reaſon of the ſilk-trade. Corn and kitchen-ſtuff are alſo cultivated among the vines on the adjacent hills.

The pariſh of *Angrogne*, in which is a ſmall river of the ſame name, is for the better part mountainous, produces little wine, but makes amends by its fertility in cheſtnuts, good fruits of all kinds, and particularly by its rich paſtures. It is ſo fortified by nature that there are only two paſſes to it from the low-lands, the one to the ſouth, the other to the eaſt; and ſhould theſe be maſtered either by force, treachery, or ſtratagem, the inhabitants have a ſure retreat in an almoſt inacceſſible valley, in the ſpot called *Barricade*, or on mount *Vachera*, or in the *Pré du tour*, as it is called, or tower-mead. This valley forms a vaſt cavity between the higheſt mountains, to which there is no acceſs but with the greateſt difficulty. It can conveniently hold a great number of men, and here it was, in the ſevereſt perſecutions, that the old *Barte*, or valley-preachers, before the reformation, uſed to preach without obſtruction, and fit youth for the miniſtry. It is called *La Tour* from an old high tower, in lieu of which the Duke of *Savoy*, in 1655, cauſed a fort to be built, as a check on the inhabitants. This pariſh, like that of *Villar*, has ſcarce any level ground, yet is very good both for wine and other produce of the earth. In the ſouthern parts are only cheſtnut-plantations and paſtures; but on the hills towards the north grow wine, corn, herbs and plants. *Bobi*, notwithſtanding its lying very high, has wine, corn, cheſtnuts, and good paſtures.

2. The valley of *Perouſe* is ſo called from a town, or rather a ſmall fortreſs ſtanding on an eminence which ſecures the paſſes as far as the rivers *Cluſon* and *Germanaſque*, and the vallies of St. *Martin* and *Cluſon*. It is ten *Piedmonteſe* miles in length, has but very little level land, and is interſected by the *Cluſon* joined by the *Germanaſque*. The ſouth ſide of the valley, though productive of very little wine, abounds in other fruits, and has alſo fine paſtures: But the north ſide of the river, where the town of *Pignerol* lies, yields good ſtore of wine. In this valley are the pariſhes of *Portes*, St. *Germain*, *Pramol*, *Villars*, *Pinache*, and *Perouſe*.

Between

Between the vallies of *Lucerne* and *Perouſe* towards *Pignerol* and St. *Second*, lie the ſmall pariſhes of *Praruſtin*, St. *Barthelemi* and *Rochplate*.

3. The valley of St. *Martin*, ſo called from a place at preſent quite demoliſhed, is ſixteen *Piedmonteſe* miles in length, but little broader than the neck of land incloſed by the *Germanaſque*, which runs through it. The lower parts abound in wine and other fruits; the middle in cheſtnuts, and the upper in fine paſtures. The pariſhes it contains, are *Prals*, *Roderet*, *Macel*, *Salſa*, *Maneille*, *Chabrant*, St. *Martin*, *Bouvils*, *Faet*, and *Riuclaret*. This valley is the ſtrongeſt fortified of any; for beſides the prodigious mountains, at leaſt eight or ten months in the year covered with ſnow, and conſequently not to be paſſed, it is acceſſible only by a very narrow cavity, called the *Tower-bridge* cut through a rock, and no broader than the rapid river, or rather brook of *Germanaſque* running through it, over which is a lofty bridge, which, on being broke down, it is impoſſible to enter the valley. On the *Alps*, which ſurround it, are ſeven fine lakes on the ſide of the valley of *Lucerne*.

Obſ. In the vallies, eſpecially that of St. *Martin*, among the higheſt of the mountains and impaſſable rocks, are large woods and thickets abounding in white hares, which retain that colour all the year round, beſides foxes, large pheſants, and brown and white partridges. Theſe thickets are alſo remarkable for being the haunts of wolves and bears. On the higheſt parts of the *Alps*, and in open places, where only a little herbage grows, are found the *Marmottes*, a creature ſomething larger than a rabbet, and in colour of a mixt brown and red. The fleſh, which is eaten, has much of the taſte of pork. The animal has a very ſhrill cry, and paſſes eight or nine months of the year, that is, whilſt theſe mountains are covered with ſnow, in a profound ſleep. Beſides the chamois, here is alſo an animal called *Bouquetin*, very like a goat or chamois. Its conſtant abode is in the mountains, which, on account of their height, are continually covered with ſnow. It generally ſleeps on the ice, is much fleeter than the chamois, and the fleſh, by the common ſort, is reckoned very ſtrengthening. When any perſon is quite benumbed with cold, or by froſt is deprived of the uſe of a limb, ſome drops of this creature's blood are adminiſtered in warm wine, or broth; which, upon the patient's being put to bed, throws him into a great ſweat, after which he recovers. Among the tame beaſts is the *Tumar*, engendered either by a bull and a mare, or by a bull and a ſhe-aſs: The latter ſpecies is conſiderably ſmaller, and is called *Bif*; the former, called *Baf*, has the upper mandible ſhorter than the lower, and both almoſt reſembling thoſe of ſwine; yet the inciſory teeth in the upper are an inch or two more backward than in the lower, and are alſo much longer, like thoſe of hares and rabbets, though not jutting out as far as thoſe in the lower. The head, and tail, in both reſemble thoſe of an ox; but the former, inſtead of horns, has only ſmall knobs; in

all other reſpects they are ſhaped either like an horſe or Aſs. Though not ſo large as a mule, they are of ſurpriſing ſtrength; eat little, are very ſwift of foot, and excellent beaſts for travelling. Some rare plants reputed reſtoratives, and of very corroborating qualities, ſuch as the *Lunaria*, are gathered in theſe mountains; they yield alſo a kind of thiſtles not unlike artichoaks, but not growing ſo high, which are eaten, and reckoned good againſt any ſort of infection.

Theſe vallies have always belonged to *Piedmont*. The *Waldenſes* their inhabitants, and to whom they have given name, have rendered them famous in hiſtory. Of the laſt cruel perſecution which this ancient church ſuſtained in 1655, the beſt account may be found in Mr. *Leger*'s *Allegemeine geſchichte der Waldenſer*, that is, the general hiſtory of the *Waldenſes*. They have often been driven out, as was the caſe of the inhabitants of the valley of St. *Martin*, ſo lately as the year 1730. Since that time they were not openly moleſted on account of their religion; but by way of ſuppreſſing them by degrees, a *Roman* catholic church has been built in every pariſh. The number of people in theſe vallies ſcarce at preſent exceeds ſeven thouſand, of which one thouſand are catholics. In war time they have done very great ſervice againſt the *French*, and have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in all the wars which their ſovereign was engaged in during this century; being from their childhood trained up to military exerciſe.

At the peace of *Utrecht* the King of *France* ceded to the King of *Sardinia* the following vallies and places, together with all the territories and their juriſdictions contiguous to the *Alps* on the ſide of *Piedmont*.

The fine valley of *Cluſon* or *Pragela*, which borders on thoſe of *Perouſe* and St. *Martin*, and contains ſix churches belonging to the *Waldenſes*.

Oulx, *Sezane* or *Cezane* and *Bardonache*, formely included in *Dauphiné*, and mentioned in the maps of that province. *Sezane* is a market town, and was formerly a marquiſate.

Pignerol, a town in the valley of *Perouſe*, once a ſtrong fortreſs, and deemed one of the keys of *Italy*; but for a long time detained in the cuſtody of *France*. In 1655, a treaty of peace and friendſhip was concluded between the Duke and the *Waldenſes*, and in 1696 the fortifications of *Pignerol* were razed, and the naked place given up to the Duke of *Savoy*; but on condition that it ſhould never again be fortified.

Feneſtrelle, a fortification on the river *Cluſon* in the valley of *Cluſon* or *Pragela*, was taken by the Duke in 1708.

Exilles, a ſmall town with ſtrong baſtions, and a caſtle on a mountain in the valley of *Oulx*; was alſo taken by the Duke in 1708.

Chateau Dauphin, a ſtrong fort taken by the *Spaniards* in 1744, in lieu of which *Savoy* ceded to *France* the valley of *Barcelonetta* and its appurtenances; ſo that for the future the ſummit of the *Alps*, was to be the boundary between *France*, *Piedmont* and the county of *Nice*, and the levels thereon

thereon were to be divided; thoſe on the ſide of *Dauphiné* and *Provence* being made over to *France*, and thoſe on the *Piedmont* and *Nice* ſide to *Savoy*.

VII. *Marquiſato di Saluzzo* was exchanged with Duke *Charles Emanuel* in 1601, by *Henry* IV. of *France* for *Breſſe* and *Bugey*.

Saluzzo, formerly *Auguſta Vagiennorum*, is a town on a mountain with a caſtle; alſo a biſhop's ſee, depending immediately of the Pope. In 1690 the *French* got poſſeſſion of it, and demoliſhed its walls.

Stafarda, an abbey near the *Po*, near which, in 1690, the *French* gained a victory.

S. *Conſtance*, *Sentale* and *Demont*, the two firſt inconſiderable, the laſt a ſtrong place.

Carmagnole, a fortified town with a citadel; gave formerly the title of Count to the eldeſt ſon of the Marquis of *Saluzzo*. In 1691 it was taken by the *French*, who in the ſame year were driven out of it by the *Imperialiſts* and *Bavarians*; it has a particular diſtrict.

VIII. The county of *Nice*, which formely belonged to *Provence*, but in 1365 was given by Queen *Johanna* to *Savoy*. It contains

1. The county of *Tenda*, of which the chief place bears the ſame name.

2. The county of *Boglio* or *Benil*; its chief place alſo of the ſame name.

3. The county of *Nice*, properly ſo called, contains

S. *Martino*, *Saorgio*, *Broglio* or *Broil*, *Pigna*, *Iſola*, *Dolce acqua*, a marquiſate, *Soſpello* and *La Scarena*.

Nice the capital of the county, a ſea-port at the mouth of the *Paulon*, is ſtrong, but its harbour convenient only for ſmall veſſels, though for ſome years paſt conſiderable ſums have been expended on improving it, and great encouragement given to traders by declaring it a free port. Its biſhop is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Ambrun*. Several remains of *Roman* antiquities may ſtill be ſeen in it. In 1691, it was taken by the *French*; and in 1696, reſtored to *Savoy*. In 1706 it was again taken by the *French* who demoliſhed part of its fortifications, and in 1708 totally deſtroy'd them.

Villa Franca, a ſmall fortified town with two caſtles and a harbour on the ſea, was taken by the *French* in 1690 and 1744.

Capo d' S. Oſpitio, a very ſtrong town on the ſea, and made a free-port.

The principality of *Oneglia* lies in the midſt of the territories of the republic of *Genoa*; and in 1579, was ſold by the *Doria* family to *Savoy*. It abounds in oil, and contains

Oneglia, a fortified ſea-port with a very good oil trade, and *Maro*, a market town with the title of a marquiſate.

IX. The county of *Aſti*, conſiſting

1 Of the county of this name, in which

Aſti, the capital, ſituate in a moſt pleaſant and fertile valley, not far from the river *Tanaro*, is large, with ſome works, but old. The ſtreets are narrow, though not without large and ſightly houſes. In 1746 it was taken by the *Sardinians*.

Obſ. Here lies a particular territory, to which belong the ſmall places of *Camerano*, *Monvaſio*, and *Begnaſco*.

2. The marquiſate of *Ceva*, containing only
Ceva, a fortified town with a caſtle, and
Gareſia, and *Ormea*, inconſiderable towns.

X. *Le Laughi*, a fief, ſo called from the mountain of that name, and formerly held immediately of the empire; but in 1736, ceded to the King of *Sardinia* as Duke of *Savoy*. The vaſſals and ſubjects were alſo by an imperial edict required not to receive their fiefs as devolving immediately from the empire and emperor, but as immediately from the Duke of *Savoy*; likewiſe to do homage and be ſubject to him as their ſovereign.

XI. The marquiſate of *Spigno*, alſo formerly an immediate imperial fief, was, in 1734, purchaſed by the Duke of *Savoy*. Beſides *Spigno*, the capital, it contains *Seſſole*, *Gorzegna*, *Caretto*, *Carlegno*, and *Mioglia*.

III. The

III. The DUTCHY OF MONTFERAT,

BOunded to the weſt and north by *Piedmont*; to the eaſt by *Milan*, and to the ſouth by the republic of *Genoa*, is a country abounding in every thing, particularly in corn, and excellent muſcadine wine. It contains about two hundred towns, market-towns, and caſtles. The Emperor *Otho* I. is ſaid, in 967, to have raiſed this country to a marquiſate in favour of *Aledran* Prince of *Saxony*. Upon the demiſe of the laſt male heir of this houſe in 1305, the marquiſate came to his ſiſter *Violenda*, ſpouſe of the *Greek* emperor *Adronicus Palæologus*, and the *Palæologi* were maſters of it till the year 1532, when the ſovereignty was extinguiſhed in *John George*. In 1536, it was, by the Emperor *Charles* V. adjudged to the Duke of *Modena*, on account of his wife, who was of the *Palæologan*-family. *Maximilian* II. in 1572, raiſed it to a dutchy. In 1631, ſeventy-five places of the dutchy of *Montferat* were transferred to the Duke of *Savoy*, in lieu of a yearly income of fifteen thouſand crowns, payable to him by the Duke of *Mantua*. In 1703, the emperor gave alſo to the duke that part of *Montferat* which the Dukes of *Mantua* had held as a fief from the emperor and empire, to be held by him purſuant to the ſame tenure. Its moſt remarkable places are

Verua, a town, and once fortified, which ſtands over the river *Po*, on a ſteep rock. It was ſeveral times beſieged and taken, but in 1705, the *French*, irritated by the long defence it maintained againſt them, blew up its fortifications.

Creſcentino, a fortified town and marquiſate, not far from the *Po*.

Trino, a ſtrong well built town, with a fort, beſieged in 1643, 1652, and 1658.

Caſſal,

Caſal, the capital on the river *Po*, and ſituate in a fruitful country. Beſides its fortifications, it had a fort and citadel reckoned among the beſt in *Italy*, and on that account was often beſieged. In 1681, the Duke of *Mantua* ceded the place to *France*. In 1691, and 1706, it was taken by the allies. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Milan*.

S. *Salvatore*, a pretty large place; and for the extraordinary wholeſomneſs of the air, the reſidence of many of the nobility.

Pomaro a marquiſate.

S. *Damiano*, a ſmall ſtrong place.

Alba, a ſtrong fortified town on the river *Tanaro*.

Nizza ſurnamed *della Paglia*, a ſmall fortified town and a biſhop's ſee.

Acqui a fortified town, and ſo called from its warm baths.

IV. COUNTRIES *formerly belonging to the* DUTCHY *of* MILAN.

THE following countries were ſeparated from the ſtate of *Milan*, ſaving the *dominium directum* of the empire, and ceded to the Duke of *Savoy*, as will be ſhewn more at large in the article of *Milan*.

1. The Diſtrict of *Aleſſandrino*, which the Duke obtained in 1703. In it are

Aleſſandria, ſurnamed *della Paglia*, from uſing ſtubble for fuel inſtead of wood; a ſtrong town with an excellent citadel, and ſtanding in a marſhy country on the river *Tenaro*. The houſes are indeed of ſtone; but neither large nor handſome. The town is called *Aleſſandria* from Pope *Alexander* III. who built it in 1160. It is ſaid to have twelve thouſand inhabitants.

Boſco, an abbey of between fifty and ſixty Monks, with a moſt ſplendid church.

2. The territory of *Lomellina*, which he alſo obtained in 1703. It contains

Valenza, a ſtrong town on the *Po*, often beſieged, and at laſt taken in 1746 by the King of *Sardinia*'s forces.

Borgo Franco, *Freſcanolo*, *Mede*, *Lumellio*, *Trumellio* and *Ganbalo*, ſmall places.

Mortara, a ſmall place, formerly a fine fortification.

3. The Diſtrict of *Vigevenaſco*, which belongs to the King ſince 1743, by the treaty of *Worms*; and contains

Vigevano, a place of ſome ſtrength on the river *Teſſino*, and a biſhop's ſee in the nomination of the King of *Sardinia*.

4. The Diſtrict of *Novareſe* as a fief of the empire belongs to him ſince 1736; and yields a very good revenue. Its chief places

Novara, a well built town with ſome fortifications and a fort. It is alſo a biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhop of *Milan*, with a temporal juriſdiction over a large tract of the country as far as the *lago maggiore*.

Tricato, and *Cerano*, ſmall places.

Olegio, *Borgomanero* and *Romagnano*, inconſiderable.

Obſ. From the river *Seſia* at *Romagnano* a canal is carried to the river *Teſſino*, and from thence, in two arms, as far as *Sforzeſca* in the territory of *Vigevaneſco*.

Orta, a ſmall town on a lake to which it gives name.

Omegna on the ſame lake, a ſmall place.

Val di Seſia

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Omegna on the ſame lake, a ſmall place.

Val di Seſia

Val di Seſia, on the river *Seſia*, transferred to the Duke in 1703. The chief place, yet ſmall, *Borgo di Seſia*.

6. The county of *Anghiera*, in Latin *comitatus Angleriæ*. The King of *Sardinia*, ſince 1743, has had poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of this county, namely all the country on this ſide or to the weſt of the *Lago Maggiore*, ſo that the *Sardinian* and *Auſtrian* boundary paſſes from the *Swiſs* frontier through the lake to the river *Teſſino*. It conſiſts of mountains and vallies, is very populous and fruitful, and contains the following places.

Arona, a ſmall town with a ſtrong fort on *Lago maggiore*, near which the *Boromeo* family have erected to the famous St. *Charles Boromeo*, the capital ſaint of the *Milaneſe*, a braſs ſtatue, thirty-five ells in height. It ſtands on an eminence, near the lake, on a pedeſtal of twenty-five ells; and of all the ſtatues erected to him is the moſt worthy of notice.

Palanza, near *Lago maggiore*.

Mergozzo on a ſmall lake, and *Vogagna* near the river *Toſa*, are ſmall places.

Dome d' Oſcella, is a ſmall town, with a fort, on the river *Toſa*.

7. The lordſhips of *S. Fedele*, *Torre di forti*, *Gravedo*, and *Campo maggiore*, devolved to the King in 1736.

8. That part of *Paveſe* which lies between the *Teſſino* and the *Po*, except the iſlands a little above *Pavia*, and on the ſouth ſide of the river *Po*, belonged to the King ſince 1743. In it are

Voghera, a ſmall town on the river *Staffora*, and

S. Margerita, *Varzio*, ſmall places.

9. The Diſtrict of *Tortoneſe* is held by the King, as a fief of the empire, ſince 1736. It contains

Tortona, or *Dertona*, a place now of no figure, with old walls and towers, and a ſmall caſtle on an eminence. The town ſtands on the river *Scrinia*, and has often been taken.

Caſtel Nouvo Tortoneſe, beyond *Tortona*, and on the ſame river.

Seravalle, a ſmall town, on the river *Scrinia*, with iron mines and forges.

Vigiole, a ſmall town.

10. The Diſtrict of *Bobio* has belonged to the King ſince 1743. In it is

Bobio, on the river *Trevia*, a ſmall town, but a biſhop's ſee, and earldom.

V. The

V. The ISLAND and KINGDOM of SARDINIA.

SARDINIA, beſides being deſcribed by its own maps, makes alſo part of the maps of *Italy*, and in ſome is joined with *Italy*. It lies in the *Mediterranean*; and northward is divided from the iſland of *Corſica* by the ſtraits of *Boniſacio*. From north to ſouth it is forty *German*, or one hundred and ſixty *Engliſh* miles; and from weſt to eaſt twenty *German*, or eighty *Engliſh*. The *Greeks* called it *Ichnuſa*, *Sandaliotis*, and *Sardo*. It yields indeed plenty of corn, and wine; but by its many moraſſes, and the high mountains on the north ſide obſtructing the wind from ſweeping through the whole iſland, the air is rendered very unwholſom. Upon this account it was that the ancient *Romans* made it a place of baniſhment. In the ninth century it was poſſeſſed by the *Saracens*, whoſe expulſion could not be effected by the *Piſaneſe*, on whom Pope *Innocent* III. had aſſumed the prerogative of beſtowing this iſland in 1132. The Emperor *Frederick* paid ſo little regard to this grant, that he again reunited *Sardinia* with the empire; but the *Piſaneſe* taking advantage of the long *interregnum* got actual poſſeſſion of it in 1257. A difference afterwards ariſing between them and the ſee of *Rome*, the Pope, again, beſtowed the iſland, in 1298, on King *James* II. of *Arragon*, whoſe ſon, *Alphonſus* IV. made himſelf maſter of it in 1324. From this time it continued under the crown of *Spain*, governed by a viceroy, till 1708, when the *Engliſh* making a conqueſt of it for King *Charles* III. and afterwards emperor, by the title of *Charles* VI. it was confirmed to him in the treaty of *Utrecht*. In 1717, it was recovered by the *Spaniards*, and in 1718, the emperor exchanged it for *Sicily* with the Duke of *Savoy*, who was put in actual poſſeſſion of it in 1720.

This Kingdom is of more importance to the houſe of *Savoy* as a monarchy, than on account of the revenues; for the charges of the army and civil officers being deducted, the remainder does not much exceed one hundred thouſand livres. It is governed by a viceroy, and conſiſts of two chief parts.

1. *Capo Cagliari* makes the ſouth part of the iſland, and contains

Cagliari, or *Calari*, formerly *Caralis*, and *Carales*, the capital of the Kingdom, as alſo an univerſity, archbiſhoprick, and the reſidence of the viceroy. It ſtands on a large bay, which receives its name from the city, and forms a ſafe harbour. Beſides a caſtle, it has other fortifications.

S. Michele, a ſtrong place on a mountain.

Villa d' Igleſias, a ſmall fortified town; alſo a biſhop's ſee.

Oriſtagni, a fortified town, with a harbour on a bay of the ſame name, is an archbiſhoprick, and marquiſate.

Solaroſa, a ſmall town on the river *Sacer*.

2. *Capo di Lugatori* makes the north part of the iſland: In it are

Boſa, a ſmall town, with a harbour near the mouth of a little river of the ſame name, and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Orani, a ſmall town on the river *Sacer*.

Coſocni, and *Gociano*, ſmall places.

Algeri, or *Algher*, a town on a bay. It has a coral-fiſhery, and is a biſhop's ſee.

Saſſari, a town on the river *Torres*, not far from the ſea, pretty large, and the reſidence of an archbiſhop.

Breſargia, a little town.

Caſtro Aragoneſe, a ſmall fortified town, with a harbour.

Terra Nuova, a ſmall port on a bay.

Of the many ſmall iſlands round *Sardinia*, the largeſt are *Tavolara*, *Anthioco*, *Pietro*, *Aſinara*, &c.

The

The AUSTRIAN Dominions in

LOMBARDY.

THESE at preſent conſiſt only of a part of the dutchy of *Milan*, and the entire dutchy of *Mantua*.

1. The dutchy of *Milan*.

The dutchy of *Milan* is bounded weſtward by *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, and *Montferat*; northward by *Switzerland*; eaſtward by the *Venetian* territories, and the dutchies of *Mantua*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*; and ſouthward by the dependencies of the republic of *Genoa*. Its greateſt breadth from ſouth to north is upwards of twenty-five *German* or one hundred *Engliſh* miles; and its greateſt length from weſt to eaſt full twenty-ſeven *German* or one hundred and eight *Engliſh*. Scarce a country throughout *Europe* is more fertile in a variety of excellent productions. Every where it is watered either by rivulets or canals; and after the harveſt of the uſual kinds of grain, the people ſow *Turkey* wheat, chiefly on account of their poultry, which they have in great plenty and very nice and good. They likewiſe ſow rice, though the culture of both theſe grains is deemed pernicious to health *. The paſtures are very rich, eſpecially in the diſtrict of *Lodi*, which is famous for the breeding of cattle. The cheeſe made in the country, and improperly called *Parmeſan*, is uſed all over *Italy* in the beſt ſoups. Here is alſo excellent wine, and all manner of vegetables and fruits in perfection, together with a very conſiderable number of mulberry trees for ſilk. The charms of the country are beſides heightened by three large lakes, namely,

1. The *Lago Maggiore*, formerly *Lacus Verbanus*, fifty-ſix *Italian* miles in length, and in moſt parts ſix ells deep, but in the middle eighty. It has a ſtony bottom, but the water is clear and greeniſh. Trouts, perch, tench, and other fiſh are taken in it. On all ſides it is ſurrounded by hills planted with vineyards and interſperſed with delightful ſummer houſes. Above the vineyards, are plantations of cheſtnut trees. The ſhores are bordered with charming walks and alleys, inumbrated with interlaced vine branches. In

* Vide *Keyſler*'s Travels, Vol. I.

ſome parts are fine natural caſcades, the water gently falling from the mountains into the lake. Out of this lake a canal runs towards *Switzerland* to the great advantage of commerce, and at *Seſto* is continued by the river *Teſſino* or *Tecino*; by the canal *Ticinello* or *Navilio*, which was made by order of King *Francis* I. and connected with the city of *Milan*. Among the iſlands in this lake, two more particularly famous, are called the *Boromæan* iſlands.

1. *Iſola bella*, ſo late as the middle of the laſt century was a barren rock, to which every baſket of earth and every thing elſe afterwards ſeen there, was brought at an immenſe charge by water. This and the following iſland cannot allude to any thing in a more juſt degree, than to pyramids variegated with ſprightly verdure and gay flowers, on which ſweet meats are ſerved at the tables of grandees.

Iſola bella contains not only a ſumptuous palace magnificiently furniſh'd with choice paintings and other curioſities, ſuch as appartments inlaid with marble and ſhell-work like grotto's, which ſtand cloſe by the water, the waves continually beating againſt and murmuring at their bottom, but alſo an exquiſitely fine garden with ten elevations, which reckoning from the ſurface of the water, make ſixty ells perpendicular, each of three ſpans gradually leſſening in the aſcent. The uppermoſt in form of an oblong ſquare affords a charming proſpect and is between forty-five or fifty common paces in length. It is paved with free ſtone and environed with a baluſtrade, along the ſides of which, not to mention other ornaments, are ſtone-ſtatues of a very extraordinary ſize.

2. *Iſola madre* about two miles and a half diſtant from the former, has ſeven elevations and the garden does not want beauty. The manſion-houſe is chiefly remarkable for its fine paintings, and the great number of pheaſants kept there. The undertakers of theſe expenſive works, which now make ſuch an enchanting appearance, were the Counts *Vitalianus* and *Renatus Boromæo*.

2. The *Lago di Lugano*, is four *German* or twenty *Engliſh* miles in length, and

3. The *Lago di Como*, from north to ſouth is thirty-ſix *Italian* miles, with an arm projecting from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, till at laſt it becomes a regular rivercalled the *Adda*, which empties itſelf into the *Po*. From the *Lago maggiore* flows the river *Teſſino*, which together with the *Oglio* and all the other rivers loſe themſelves in the *Po*, which in ſome parts pervades this dutchy and in others only ſlightly touches it. The canal carried from the river *Seſia* to *Vigevanaſco* has been already mentioned in the article of *Novaleſe*. From the river *Teſſino* a canal was brought to *Abiagraſſo*, whence one arm of it, called *Grand Naviglio*, goes to the city of *Milan* and the other to *Pavia*, where it again joins the *Teſſino*. A canal has alſo been carried from the city of *Milan* to the river *Adda*; a ſecond from the river *Lombro*, between *Marignano* and *Caſſano*, on the *Adda*; and a third from *Caſſano*, extending

as

as far as *Crema* and the river *Serio*. From the river *Oglio* two are cut, the one at *Calzo*, the other at *Pamenengo*, both which unite near *Soriſina*, and afterwards enter the *Po* at *Cremona*.

The trade of the *Milaneſe* is conſiderable; but the greater part of the commodities the country affords is conſumed by the inhabitants, their exports generally coming far ſhort of their imports. Great quantities of cloth and linen are manufactured by them, and ſilk is in great plenty, but not ſo fine as the *Piedmonteſe*. The ſtuffs made thereof are moſtly for home conſumption; but the fine *Milan* ſilk-ſtockings, gloves and handkerchiefs are uſually exported. *Milan* is alſo famous for curious works in ſteel, cryſtal, agate, hyacinths and other gems; and the country every where abounds with ingenious workmen and artificers. Wens are very common and large all over the *Milaneſe*, eſpecially in the city and its neighbourhood.

From the extraordinary fertility and richneſs of this country, it may be concluded that it produces a conſiderable revenue for its ſovereign. It is ſaid to have brought in, to the Kings of *Spain*, above two Millions of dollars: And *Keyſler* * ſays, that in his time the *Auſtrian* governor-general had an annual income of two hundred thouſand Florins: So that it is not at all ſtrange that nations have been always quarrelling about it.

In the fourteenth century *Matthew Viſconti*, a nobleman of this country, affected the ſovereignty of it, and was ſupported in his proceedings by the Emperor *Henry* VIII. Towards the end of that century *John Galeatius* bought the ducal title from the Emperor *Wenzel*; and his daughter marrying with *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans* gave riſe to the pretenſions of the Kings of *France* to this dutchy. After the deceaſe of the laſt duke of this line, *Francis Sfortia* ſo ingratiated himſelf with the *Milaneſe*, that in 1450, they unanimouſly created him Duke. Under his ſucceſſors *France* endeavoured to get poſſeſſion of this fine country; but the Emperor *Charles* V. declaring it a fief of the empire on the death of the laſt duke, inveſted his ſon *Philip* II. King of *Spain* with it; and accordingly it continued annexed to the crown of *Spain* till the demiſe of *Charles* II. In the expenſive and long war about his ſucceſſion, all the *Milaneſe* being, in 1706, overrun by the imperial troops, the Emperor took poſſeſſion of it as a fief; and it was confirmed to the houſe of *Auſtria* by the treaty of *Baden*, in 1714; the quadruple aliance of 1718, and the peace of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1748; thoſe parts notwithſtanding being excepted, which the houſe of *Auſtria* ceded to the duke of *Savoy*; namely, *Alexandria* and *Valenza*, which the Emperor *Leopold* had given the duke, together with the whole Diſtrict between the *Po* and *Tenaro*, as alſo *Lumelina* and *Val di Seſia*, with all their dependencies and appurtenances, to hold and enjoy them from the Emperor and empire as the former Kings of *Spain* had. To which end the ſaid territories were for ever ſeparated from the ſtate of *Milan*; yet ſuppoſed to be under the *dominium directum* of the *Roman* Empire. In 1736, the Emperor transferred

* See thoſe celebrated Travels, Vol. I.

to

to him the countries of *Tortoneſo* and *Novareſe*, with the four lordſhips of *S. Fedele*, *Torre-di-Forti*, *Gravedo* and *Campo maggiore*; and in 1743, *Maria Tereſia*, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, reſigned to the King of *Sardinia*, in the treaty of *Worms*, for himſelf and his heirs for ever, the Diſtrict of *Vigevanaſco* and that part of the *Paveſe* which lies between the *Po* and *Teſſino*; ſo that the *Teſſino* from the place it flows out of the *Lago maggiore*, to its junction with the *Po*, is the boundary of the two ſtates, the Queen ſtill retaining the iſlands formed by the canal near *Pavia*, though the King of *Sardinia* is allowed a free navigation on the *Teſſino* without any ſearch or duty; the canal, in this part of the country, not being accounted a boundary. The King obtained alſo that part of the *Paveſe* ſouthward of the *Po*, with the Diſtrict of *Bobbio* and all that tract of the dutchy of *Placentia* which lies on the weſt ſide of the river *Nura*, from its ſource to its junction with the *Po*: But this laſt was ceded to *Don Philip* at the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1748. Laſtly, he had that part of the country of *Anghiera*, which lies weſt of the *Lago maggiore*, and thus in conſequence of the above ſtipulated conventions, the boundaries between the dominions of the King and thoſe of the Queen, paſs longitudinally from the boundaries of *Switzerland*, through the *Lago maggiore* to the river *Teſſino*, and along this river till its junction with the *Po*. The navigation on the ſaid river is entirely free to the ſubjects of both crowns, and the two ſovereigns may, on their reſpective ſhore, make any neceſſary alterations or improvements, provided the ſtream be not thereby driven to the other ſide from the *Auſtrian*, nor on the *Sardinian* ſide, the paſſage of the water into the canal leading to *Milan*, obſtructed. All theſe countries the Queen for ever disjointed from her hereditary dominions and the ſtate of *Milan*, but without prejudice to the *dominium directum* of the *Roman* empire. Theſe ſeveral particulars were confirmed by the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1748.

What now remains to the houſe of *Auſtria* of the dutchy of *Milan*, together with the dukedom of *Mantua*, is under a general-governor: Which high poſt was, in 1753, conferred on the young archduke *Peter Leopold*, the Duke of *Modena* being inveſted with the actual adminiſtration, till this Prince ſhould be of proper age to govern; but of this more in the article of *Modena*. The *Auſtrian* countries are the following,

I. The *Malaneſe*, a rich country, finely watered by canals and rivers: And containing,

Milan, in Latin *Mediolanum*, the capital of the dutchy, which is ten *Italian* miles round; but would not take up, perhaps, half this ſpace, were the many gardens excluded. Its chief defence is a wall and rampart, and at ſome diſtance, a citadel which conſiſts of ſix baſtions, and is reputed a place of ſtrength. Broad and ſtraight ſtreets are but few in compariſon of the narrow and crooked; and the many paper windows,

or

or glaſs and paper panes intermixed even in the fineſt palaces, have a mean appearance. Here are twenty-two gates, two hundred and thirty churches, of which ninety-ſix are parochial, ninety convents, one hundred religious fraternities, one hundred and twenty ſchools, and about two hundred and fifty thouſand inhabitants. The nobility are very numerous, and few places can claim ſuch a freedom of living and acting as one pleaſes. The archbiſhop's cathedral, dedicated to *S. Maria*, and *Thecla*, is more remarkable for its largeneſs (in which, however, it by far falls ſhort of St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*, or St. *Paul*'s at *London)* than its grandeur; at leaſt this grandeur wants order, the church being a vaſt pile of marble, which with the ſtatues alſo of marble, is diſpoſed without taſte, or regularity. It is certain the ſtatues are done by good hands, and ſome among them deſerve admiration, particularly that repreſenting St. *Bartholomew* juſt flead, and his ſkin ſtill hanging over his ſhoulders, though ſome give the preference to thoſe of *Adam* and *Eve* over the main portal. The great number of pillars ſupporting the roof, and of which many can ſcarce be fathomed by three men, are all marble, of which every where, both without and within the church, there is a vaſt profuſion. Now upwards of three hundred and fifty years ſomething has been doing, either for the outward or inward ornament of this church, yet it ſtill is far from being finiſhed. It has a fault common to moſt of the churches in *Italy*, which is that of being dark, occaſioned chiefly by the paintings on the windows. Its treaſury, of great value, contains, among other precious things, the almoſt invaluable coffin of rock cryſtal, wherein the body of St. *Charles Boromæo*, cardinal and archbiſhop of *Milan*, is depoſited. Every fourth of *November* this body is expoſed with great ſolemnity, and venerated with no leſs devotion. Not far from this church is the archbiſhop's palace, a very ſpacious building, and cloſe by is St. *Alexander*'s church, which for marble ſculpture, painting, gilding, and ſtucco-work, is one of the fineſt in the city. Among other very ſplendid churches, that of the Jeſuits may challenge the firſt place. Near it ſtands a college, founded by St. *Charles Boromæo*, with a valuable library. The churches of St. *Jerom*, and St. *Giovanni di Caſarotti della paſſione* are worth notice; but the chief of great antiquity is that of St. *Ambroſe*, where lie the bodies of that father, and the Kings *Pepin* and *Bernard*. The *Ambroſian* college, in the centre of the town, is a foundation of *Frederick Boromæo*, where ſixteen profeſſors teach *gratis*. He alſo began to build a fine library, which cardinal *Gilbert Boromæo* finiſhed, with many large additions. It is ſaid to contain upwards of forty thouſand printed volumes, and ſome thouſands of manuſcripts. In this college is alſo an academy of painting, and a muſæum. The ſeminary for ſciences, where the ſtudents are both taught and maintained, and the college of the nobles are ſtately buildings; but inferior to the *Helvetian* college, founded for a certain number of *Switzers*. Here

is

is alſo a mathematical academy. The large *Lazaret* is only made uſe of in time of any reigning contagious diſorder. The great hoſpital is a very fine building, and very liberally endowed by *Duke Francis Sfortia* IV. Its income is ſaid to be between ninety and one hundred thouſand rix-dollars: And into it are admitted not only ſick perſons, but alſo foundlings and lunaticks. Here are alſo ſeveral other receptacles for the poor and diſtreſſed. The large hoſpital has ſix ſmaller depending of it. In the *Dominican* convent, near the church of *Madonna della gratia*, is held the court of inquiſition.

Among the civil buildings is the old and ſpacious regency-houſe, near the cathedral, now the uſual reſidence of the governor-general; alſo the new and ſtately town-houſe, where ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of *Philip* II.

This city, which was built by the *Gauls* in the three hundred and ninety-fifth year after the foundation of *Rome*, was ſince beſieged forty times, taken twenty times, and four times almoſt totally demoliſhed; to which may be added, a multiplicity of other misfortunes it had been involved in, but out of which it always recovered. Here are manufacturers, artificers, and handicraftſmen of all kinds; beſides ſeveral rivers and many canals, all which particulars are very inſtrumental to promote and encreaſe its trade.

In the neighbourhood of the city are many beautiful ſeats, among which that of the family of *Simonetti*, about two *Italian* miles diſtant, is particularly remarkable for its ſurpriſing echo, which, towards the garden from two wings of the building parrallel to each other, at the diſtance of fifty-eight common paces, diſtinctly repeats the ſound of a man's voice forty times, and the report of a piſtol above ſixty.

Mouſa, a ſmall town on the river *Lambro*, the chief curioſity of which is the treaſury of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, where, among other things, is the iron crown, with which the ancient *Italian* Kings, and afterwards the Emperors of *Germany*, were crowned, whenever they were diſpoſed to aſſert their rights as Kings of *Lombardy*. It is ſo called from an iron ring on the inſide, though the crown itſelf is of gold, and enriched with jewels. It is by much too ſmall for the head of a grown perſon. Its height is about three fingers, and it has neither points, nor rays, nor ornaments of any kind.

Bicoca, a village; where, in 1522, the *French* were defeated by the *Imperialiſts*.

Lenato, a market-town on the river *Lambro*. The *Boromæo*-family have a ſeat here.

Algiate, and *Vimarcato*, and *Trezzo*, are ſmall places, at which laſt, the canal leading to *Milan*, joins the river *Adda*.

Caſſano, a ſmall town on the *Adda*, in the neighbourhood of which two canals run from the *Adda*; one to the river *Lambro*, and the other into the *Serio*. Here it was that Prince *Eugene* defeated the Duke of *Vendome* in 1705.

Carravaggio, a ſmall place, but a marquiſate.

Vailate, a ſmall place, on a canal.

Melzo, a market-town, on the river *Magora*.

Rivalta and *Agnadello*, on the river *Adda*, where, in 1500, the *French* defeated the *Venetians*.

Marignano, or *Melignano*, a ſmall town on the river *Lambro*, and a marquiſate, with a caſtle. In its neighbourhood *Francis* I. King of *France*, obtained a ſignal victory over the *Switzers* in 1515.

Binaſco, *Abiagraſſo*, and *Turbigs*, ſmall towns on canals.

Rho, *Barabiaco*, *Caſtelanza*, and *Syprio*, four ſmall places on the *Colona*.

Vareſe, a populous market-town; at a little diſtance from which is the pilgrimage of *Madona del Monte*.

Muriano, a town.

II. Part of the Diſtrict of the earldom of *Anghiera*, which lies on the eaſt ſide of the *Lago maggiore*. To it belong

Anghiera, a market-town, and a caſtle, on the ſame lake, oppoſite the town of *Arona*, and belonging to the King of *Sardinia*.

Seſto, a town, gives the title of duke, and belongs to the *Spinola*-family.

The other places, but inconſiderable, are not worth notice.

III. The territory of *Como*, in Latin *territorum Comenſe*, includes the lake of *Como*, and contains the following places;

Como, an old town in a plain, ſurrounded with mountains, ſtands on the lake to which it gives name, and out of which the *Adda* here iſſues. It is a biſhop's ſee, has a great many fine churches, a good trade, and many creditable inhabitants. It was alſo the birth-place of *Catullus*, *Pliny the younger*, and *Jovius*.

Archinto, a market-town, with the title of earldom.

Along the lake of *Como* are ſeveral market-towns and villages.

Fort de Fuentes, a ſtrong place, on the lake of *Como* towards the borders of *Switzerland*, was built in 1603, and ſtands on a rock with only one ſingle avenue to it.

Lecco, a town of good trade, on an arm of the *Como*-lake, extending itſelf towards the ſouth eaſt.

IV. The *Paveſe* of which the greateſt part belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*, as was already mentioned in ſpeaking of his dominions. Here are

Pavia, or *Ticinum*, a large, but old and deſolate city on the river *Teſſino*, with very indifferent fortifications, and a caſtle and citadel in the old taſte. The ſtreets indeed are broad and ſtraight, but the houſes mean;

and the city ſhews nothing of its ancient ſplendor, when capital of the kingdom of *Lombardy*. It has nine churches, a like number of convents, and is a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is old, and of brick, as are moſt of the public edifices. In the area, before it, ſtands a braſs equeſtrian ſtatue called *Regiſola*; and, to paſs over other opinions concerning it, by ſome thought to be *Antoninus Pius*, and by others *Marcus Aurelius*. The *Auguſtine* convent is only remarkable for the noble marble monument, in which are ſaid to be depoſited the bones of St. *Auguſtine*. Here alſo is buried the excellent *Boethius*. Its univerſity, which was founded by *Charlemagne*, and re-eſtabliſhed by *Charles* IV. has ſeven colleges. Here is alſo another college founded by Pope *Pius* V. whoſe ſtatue is erected before it; but in the college, a much finer of the ſame Pope may be ſeen.

Certoſa, a famous *Carthuſian* convent, about two miles and a half from *Pavia*, founded by *John Galeazzi Viſconti*, firſt duke of *Milan*. All the buildings belonging to it are ſtately, eſpecially the church, whoſe inſide is richly adorned; and outſide, though *Gothick*, makes a grand appearance. In the large park, whereby this charter-houſe is encloſed, *Francis* I. King of *France*, was made priſoner by the *Imperialiſts*, in 1525, whilſt he was beſieging the city. Within this park, which has a wall twenty *Italian* miles round, but ruined in ſeveral places, are many market-towns, and places.

Trivolzo, a ſmall place near the canal of *Abiagraſſo*.

V. The very rich and fruitful Diſtrict of *Lodigiano*, in Latin *Territorium Laudenſe*, in which are

Lodi, a pretty large well-built town, on the *Adda*, with a caſtle, and fifty-three convents, colleges, and chapels. The inhabitants are computed at twelve thouſand. Here and in the Diſtrict of this city, beſides a kind of porcelain, is made the ſo much celebrated *Parmeſan* cheeſe, which might more juſtly go by the name of *Lodi*.

Lodi vecchio, anciently *Laus Pompeia*, a mean place at preſent, on the river *Lambro*, but formerly a large flouriſhing city. In 1158 it was deſtroyed, out of mere envy, by the people of *Milan*. Fifty years after, the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, being diſpleaſed with the *Milaneſe*, built the town of *Lodi*, three *Italian* miles from hence, and granted it ſeveral conſiderable privileges.

Codogno, a ſmall place.

Mocaſtorna, a ſmall town on the *Adda*.

VI. The *Cremoneſe* is exceeding fruitful; and, beſides delicious wine, produces great quantities of honey and flax. In it are

Cremona, a walled city, defended by a caſtle called *Holy-croſs*, and five *Italian* miles in compaſs. It ſtands on the *Po*, with a bridge of boats over it, and guarded by a fort. Its ſquares are ſpacious and houſes

handſome, with ſtraight and broad ſtreets. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure. In an open place ſtands a tower, built in 1284, but reported to be much higher than it really is. Beſides the cathedral, here are ſixty-two convents, churches and chapels, and five almshouſes. The univerſity is now in little or no repute. In 1702 the *Germans* broke into *Cremona*, and, though ſtrongly garriſoned, carried off Marſhal *Villeroi*, commander in chief of the *French* forces in *Italy*.

Pizzighetone, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, on the *Adda*, where *Francis* I. was brought after being made priſoner.

Caſtel leone, *Soreſma*, and *Fontanella*, ſmall towns.

Toncino, a ſmall town and marquiſate, on the river *Oglio*.

Bina, a ſmall town on the ſame river.

Caſtel ponzona, a ſeat and ſmall place, belonging to a family which from it takes its name.

S. Giovanni, a ſeat.

Caſal maggiora, near the *Po*: in 1754 it was made a town.

THE DUTCHY OF MANTUA.

THIS dutchy, encompaſſed by the dutchies of *Milan* and *Modena*, the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and the territories of *Venice*, is fourteen *German*, or fifty-ſix *Engliſh* miles in length, and ten *German*, or forty *Engliſh* in breadth. The *Po* runs through the midſt of it, and it is alſo watered by other rivers, as the *Oglio*, *Menſo*, *Secchia*, &c. all which empty themſelves into the *Po*. The land abounds in corn, fruits, and kitchen-ſtuff, with ſome wine, great quantities of flax, and a number of good horſes. Its hiſtory may be briefly as follows. In 1328, *Lewis* of *Gonzaga* having extirpated the *Bonacolſi*-family, made himſelf maſter of *Mantua* in their room. He was of *German* deſcent; and after that exploit took upon him the title of *Imperial Vicar* of *Mantua*, for which he appears to have obtained permiſſion from the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, though the Pope refuſed to acknowledge him as ſuch. His iſſue ſucceeded him in the government of *Mantua*, and the imperial vicarſhip. In 1432, *John Francis* obtained, from the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, the title of marquis; and *Frederic* II. was created a duke by the Emperor *Charles* V. and by marriage obtained *Montferat*, which afterwards was raiſed to a dukedom. His brother *Lewis*, by marriage alſo, had the dutchies of *Nevers* and *Retel* in *France*; and one of his deſcendants by name *Charles*, the chief ducal line failing, was in 1627 made Duke of *Mantua* and *Montferat*, and the Duke of *Savoy* at that time was put in poſſeſſion of ſeventy-five places in the dutchy of *Montferat*. On the acceſſion of *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, to the crown of *Spain*, by the death of *Charles* II. the Duke of *Mantua*, in conſideration of ſixty thouſand piſtoles paid down in hand, and a monthly ſubſidy of thirty-ſix thouſand dollars for maintaining a *French* garriſon of four thouſand men, admitted the *French* troops into his capital. *France* had alſo engaged to procure him the reſtitution of the poſſeſſions formerly belonging to the houſe of *Gonzaga*, in *Italy*; and to make good whatever damages

damages he might ſuffer by the approaching war. But this league with *France* proved his ruin, being on that account put under the bann of the empire. In 1703, the emperor transferred to the Duke of *Savoy* that part of the dutchy of *Montferat*, which hitherto the Dukes of *Mantua* had poſſeſſed as a fief. In 1707, the *Imperialiſts* over-run the whole dutchy of *Mantua*, and Duke *Charles* IV. died the year following under the bann of the Empire. Ever ſince the houſe of *Auſtria* has continued in poſſeſſion of this dutchy, which now is annexed to the government of the *Milaneſe*. The remarkable places are

Mantua, the capital of the dutchy, which lies on a lake formed by the inundations of the *Mincio*, twenty *Italian* miles in circumference, and two broad. The ſeveral parts of this lake have different names, as *Lago di Mezo*, *Lago di Sotto*, *Lago di Paivolo*, and *Lago di Sopro*. The two chief bridges leading to this city over the lake, are *Ponte di Molini*, defended by two citadels; and *Ponte di S. Giorgio*, with fortifications at both ends. The city is divided by the water into two almoſt equal parts, which have a communication with each other over ſix bridges. In the heat of ſummer, when the lake is low and ſtagnates, the air becomes ſo noxious that the better ſort of the inhabitants leave the city for ſome time. The citadel, which is rather more ſecure by nature than by art, is partly free from this inconveniency. The greater part of the ſtreets are long, broad and ſtraight, with handſom ſtone houſes, fine ſquares and ſtately churches. On the other ſide of the lake are three ſuburbs, namely, to the north *Porto fortezza*; to the north-eaſt *Il borgo di S. Giorgio*; and to the ſouth *Il Thé*. Here are, in all, four collegiate churches, twenty-one parochial, fourteen other churches and alms-houſes, eleven oratories, forty convents; and without the city three pariſh churches, two other churches, and ſeven convents. The *Jews*, of whom there are about four or five thouſand, live in a diſtinct quarter. The number of the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, was formerly computed at fifty thouſand. But in this century, and ſince no court has been kept, the number has ſo dwindled away, that now the inhabitants ſcarce exceed ſixteen thouſand. In the cathedral, which is a work of *Julio Romano*, are ſeen paintings of the moſt celebrated maſters. The church of St. *Antony* is more famous for relicks than any in *Mantua*; a conſiderable portion, as is pretended, of the blood of CHRIST being kept in a ſubterraneous chapel with ſixteen altars, and once every year ſhewn to the people. The feigned name of St. *Longinus*, a military man and martyr, who is ſaid to have caught the blood and brought it hither; and whoſe body is alſo ſaid to be in this church, is not improbably derived from the *Greek* λόγχη ſignifying *a ſpear*. The *Franciſcan* church has an elegant inſide, and ſuch as very few of this *Mendicant* order can ſhew in *Italy*. It has alſo a good library. The building that was the ducal palace is not, indeed, according to the rules of the new architecture, being

being very large and roomy. The ducal gallery and *Muſæum* formerly ſo famous, was, in 1630, pillaged by the ſoldiers when the *Imperaliſts* took it by ſtorm, and like every other place is now empty and in ruins. However, a moſt valuable treaſure of relicks, gold and ſilver crowns, ſtatues and other altar furniture ſtill remain in the palace-church, where are alſo ſeen two capital pictures of ineſtimable value; one of the baptiſm of *Conſtantine* the *Great*; and the other of the martydom of St. *Andrew*. The univerſity was founded in 1625. The ſilk and other manufactures, and the general commerce of this city, formerly ſo flouriſhing, are now inconſiderable.

Il palazzo de Thé, a ducal palace in the form of the letter T, ſtands near the town, was formerly of great beauty, but now by its appearance might be taken for a ſtable.

La Virgiliana, a ducal manor-houſe, two *Italian* miles from the city, and ſo called from the grotto where *Virgil* is ſaid to have paſſed the ſtudious hours of his youthful days. Near it is

Pietola, formely *Andes*, the village where that great poet was born.

Goito, a ſmall town on the river *Menzo* or *Mincio*.

Gazolo, a ſmall place, but with a very fine ſeat of the houſe of *Gonzaga*.

Uſtiano, a ſmall town and marquiſate, on the river *Oglio*.

Veſcovato, a ſmall place, in the middle of the *Milaneſe*.

Caneto, formely *Berteviac*, a ſmall town on the *Oglio*, near which, in ancient times were fought two battles.

Redoldeſco, a ſmall place, but an earldom.

Marcaria or S. *Martino de Marcaria*, a market town, with a ſeat on the *Oglio*.

Viadana, a ſmall town on the *Po*.

Pomponeſo, a ſmall place, giving the title of Count.

Luzara, a ſmall place, not far from the junction of the *Croſtollo* with the *Po*, and remarkable only for the obſtinate battle fought here in 1702 between Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Vendome*; and for another between the *French* and Imperial forces in 1734.

Raggiolo, a ſmall place, with a ſeat in it.

Gonzaga, a village, ſo called from the ſplendid ſeat there.

Borgo Forte, a ſmall town on the *Po*.

S. *Benedetto*, a *Benedictine* abbey on the *Po*; in wealth and magnificence not inferior to any in *Italy*. Here died and was buried the famous counteſs *Matilda*.

Quiſtello, a ſmall place on the *Secchia*, where, in 1734, the *Imperaliſts* drove the united *French* and *Sardinian* armies out of their entrenchements.

Revere, an inconſiderable place, ſouth of the *Po*, and directly oppoſite to

Oſtiglia, a place no better than the former, on the north ſide of the *Po*.

Governolo on the *Mincio*, and *Roncoferrato*, *Poletto*, and *Ponte Molina*, ſmall places.

THE

THE DOMINIONS OF DON PHILIP *INFANT* OF *SPAIN.*

BY the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1748, the following countries with all their rights and the Diſtricts thereto appertaining, were by the houſe of *Auſtria* and King of *Sardinia*, ceded to the Infant Don *Philip*; and from him were to deſcend to his lawful male heirs: But in caſe of his dying without male iſſue, or that any of his deſcendants ſhould come to ſit on the throne of the two *Sicilies* or *Spain*, all theſe dominions were to revert to the former poſſeſſors, that is, to the houſe of *Auſtria* and the King of *Sardinia*. The latter, in 1743, had from the houſe of *Auſtria* that part of the dutchy of *Placentia* which lies weſt of the river *Nura*, as was before obſerved in deſcribing the *Milaneſe*.

I. The dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* have always been united. Northward and weſtward they terminate on the *Milaneſe*; ſouthward on the territories of *Genoa*; and eaſtward on the dutchy of *Modena*. From weſt to eaſt they are about fourteen *German*, or fifty-ſix *Engliſh* miles; and from ſouth to north about eleven *German*, or fourty-four *Engliſh*. The ſoil is exceeding fertile, eſpecially in the production of olive-trees, large truffles and cheſtnuts. The paſtures and cattle are alſo very fine, particularly about *Placentia*, where the meadows can be laid under water from a ſmall river, with a ſlimy water which fertilizes the ground. The celebrated *Parmeſan* cheeſe is no longer made in this country; but rather at *Lodi* in the *Milaneſe*, and at *Trino*, *Bologna* and ſome other parts. *Salſo* has very beneficial ſalt-works; and *Luſignano* two mineral ſprings. *Petroleum*, or rock-oil, is gathered in many places, and ſome even without any mixture of water,

as

as at *Miano* and *Vizzole:* In other parts it is found floating on the water, as at *Ozzono*, S. *Andrea*, *Fornovo*, *Rubiano*, *Liſignano*, *Torre*, *Saſſo* and *Caleſtano*. Near *Bardi*, among the parget and chalk-veins, are found ſexangular cryſtals. In the *Appenine* mountains, which run along the ſouth frontiers of this country, are copper and iron mine-works. The river *Lenza* partly divides the dutchies of *Parma* and *Modena*. The *Taro*, which riſes in the dominions of *Genoa*, is larger than the *Lenza*; and both in like manner as the *Nura* and *Trebia* empty themſelves into the *Po*. The Prince's annual income is computed at between five and ſix hundred thouſand * Scudi.

The cities of *Parma* and *Placentia* were for a conſiderable time under the juriſdiction of the *Roman* Empire; but like other *Italian* ſtates ſtruggled for liberty and, according to circumſtances, ſided either with the Emperors or Popes. Bloody conteſts on this account aroſe between ſeveral families; and at laſt the dukes of *Milan* gained the point. At the beginning of the ſixteenth century *France* was, for a while, in poſſeſſion. But that nation having been totally driven out of *Italy*, in 1521, the Popes found means to annex theſe cities to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. In 1545 *Paul* III. conferred them on his natural ſon *Peter Alviſius Farneſe*, together with the dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, as fiefs of the church; and thereby raiſed the ancient houſe of *Farneſe*, which was originally *Florentine*, to the dignity and title of Prince. In 1622 Duke *Odoard* mortgaged the dutchy of *Caſtro* and the county *Ronciglione* to the *Monte di pietà* at *Rome*, and he and his deſcendants, either regardleſs or unable to redeem it, the Pope, that the fief ſhould not be charged with debts, paid off the mortgage and took poſſeſſion himſelf of theſe countries, which accordingly ever ſince make a part of the papal dominions. Duke *Francis* by marrying his brother *Odoard*'s daughter to *Philip* V. King of *Spain*, gave that crown a claim to this dutchy. In the preſent century many diſputes have been alſo agitated concerning its legal poſſeſſion. In the quadruple aliance of 1717, it was agreed that on the demiſe of the Duke of *Tuſcany* and *Parma*, Don *Carlos* the Infant of *Spain*, ſhould ſucceed to theſe countries; which were alſo to deſcend to his heirs male; and to be inconteſtably accounted fiefs of the Empire. Both the Duke of *Parma* and the Pope were deſirous that theſe dutchies ſhould be accounted papal fiefs; and the Duke in particular was very much diſpleaſed that either the Emperor or the Empire ſhould exerciſe any juriſdiction, or claim any prerogative over his dutchies, whilſt a male branch of the *Farneſe* family ſtill ſubſiſted. But the Emperor's eventual patent of feoffment being actually expedited, in 1723, in favour of the Infant Don *Carlos*; and *Antony*, the laſt duke of the *Farneſe* line, dying in 1731 without male iſſue, the Infant was inveſted with the actual poſſeſſion of the dutchies. Soon after another change happened, it being ſtipulated in the preliminary articles of peace in 1735, that

* A Scudi current in this ſtate is worth 4 s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{8}$. ſterling, and a Scudi imaginary money, uſed in keeping accounts, as a Pound ſterling, worth 4 s. 3 d.

Don

Don *Carlos* ſhould be King of the two *Sicilies*, and that the Emperor ſhould poſſeſs the two dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*. Thus they continued in the houſe of *Auſtria* till the peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1748, at which time they were ceded to the Infant Don *Philip*.

The chief parts of theſe dominions are

1. The dutchy of *Parma*, in which are

Parma, a large populous city, divided by a river of the ſame name into two parts, the ſtreets long and broad, and the houſes for the better part tolerably elegant. The fortifications are indeed no way conſiderable; but on the eaſt ſide ſtands a ſtrong citadel. The ducal palace lies on the ſouth ſide and has a communication with the citadel over a bridge. It conſiſts of three courts; two of which are newly built. The gallery, here formerly ſo remarkable for its ineſtimable collection of paintings, medals, antiquities and other curioſities, together with the library, was ſtript by Don *Carlos*, who carried away with him every thing of value to *Naples*, ſo that the chief remarkable thing remaining in this city, is the large theatre built by Duke *Renatus* I. in the year 1618. It is in the form of a *Roman* amphitheatre, and accordingly to *Keyſler*'s account, the pit is ſixty-five common paces long, and the ſtage ſixty-two. In the former are twelve rows of ſeats gently riſing behind each other; and above them two galleries. There is alſo a leſſer theatre in a hall adjoining. *Parma* has ſeveral pompous churches. Its biſhop is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bologna*. Near the cathedral is *il battiſterio*; the outſide of which is covered with marble. It is of great antiquity; and in it all children born in the city and within two miles diſtance, muſt be baptiſed. Here alſo, on *Eaſter-eve*, is prepared the proviſion of holy water for the whole city. The *Capuchin* church is the burial place of the illuſtrious houſe of *Farneſe*. Beſides an univerſity which was founded in 1599, by Duke *Renatus* I. there is likewiſe an academy inſtituted for the nobility in 1601, by the ſame patron of ſciences. The Jeſuits have the direction of it, and two hundred and fifty noblemen, as Barons and Counts may be admitted at once. This city manufactures great quantities of ſilk-ſtockings; and indeed ſilk is the only commodity foreigners take from hence. This city and *Placentia* warmly diſpute the precedency. In 1734, the *French* and *Sardinian* armies fortified themſelves ſo well in the neighbourhood of this city, that being attacked by the Imperial general Count *Merci*, he loſt his life, and his army repulſed, was obliged to retire.

Colorno, a ſmall town, with a ſeat.

Roſſena, a ſmall town and earldom.

Pontremoli, a ſmall town, in the *Appenine* mountains.

Fornovo, a village, on the *Taro*, famous for a battle between *Charles* VIII. King of *France* and the Duke of *Milan* and his allies.

Caſtello Guelfo, lies on the *Taro*. It was this caſtle that gave name to one of thoſe famous parties, which ſo long occaſioned ſuch violent commotions in *Germany* and *Italy*.

Fontanellato, and *S. Secondo*, ſeats.

Soragna, a ſmall place with a caſtle, and the title of marquiſate, on the river *Strone*.

2. The dutchy of PLACENTIA, containing

Salſo, a village with twelve ſalt-ſprings and ſalt-works, whereof the neat annual produce is ſaid to amount to upwards of fifty thouſand ſcudi.

Fiorenzola, a ſeat on the river *Larda*, with a market-town, in which is a ſtately abbey of *Bernardins*.

Ponte Nura, a ſmall place on the river *Nura*.

Borgetto, a rich abbey on the ſame river.

Placentia, a pretty large city, and deſervedly ſo called on account of its ſituation in a moſt rich and delightful country, at a ſmall diſtance from the *Po*. Its fortifications are inconſiderable, but the citadel is a place of ſome defence. The ſtreets are ſtraight, and the main ſtreet called *Stradone*, the place of reſort for taking the air, is twenty-five common paces broad, and three thouſand feet long, in a direct line, with ſix hundred ſtone poſts for ſeparating the foot from the carriage way. On both ſides are eleven ſpacious convents. The other buildings of the city have nothing remarkable, though it contains twenty-eight convents, forty-five churches, and two alms-houſes. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Milan*. The cathedral is pretty much in the *Gothick* taſte. The church of the *Auguſtines* is reckoned the moſt beautiful, at leaſt it is a work worthy of its architect the famous *Vignoli*. In its veſtry is ſeen a great curioſity, repreſenting the crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour, cut on a ſingle piece of wood by an unknown artiſt, who took pains to illuſtrate the ſame with a multiplicity of figures; ſome on horſe-back, others on foot, and all inimitably executed. *S. Maria*, in *Compagna*, is alſo a very fine church. St. *Sixtus*'s church has a moſt beautiful monument of black and white marble, with ſtatues of *Magaret* of *Auſtria*, conſort to Duke *Octavius*. The want of an inſcription has been ſupplied by the fathers in a label for this purpoſe. The ducal palace, though large, makes no great appearance on the outſide, but within are ſome good apartments. In the area before the town-houſe ſtand two admirable braſs ſtatues of *Alexander* and *Renatus* IV. both of the houſe of *Farneſe*, and dukes of *Parma* and *Placentia*. Here is alſo an univerſity. The pique between this city and *Parma*, about precedency, has been already mentioned.

At this city begins the *via Æmilia*, and reaches as far as *Rimini* on the *Adriatick*.

Ronchaglia

Ronchaglia, a place on the *Po*, where formerly the *German* Emperors, in their journeys to *Rome*, uſed to reſt and even to hold a Diet.

Caſtel di S. Giovanni, and *Nibiano*, on the river *Tidone*, but ſmall places.

3. *Val di Taro*, or *Stato di Landi*, lies on the *Genoeſe* frontiers among the *Apennine* mountains, and contains

The ſmall places of *Borgo di Val di Taro* on the river *Taro*; *Bardi* on the river *Cevo*, &c.

4. *Stato Pallavicino*, lies on the river *Po*; and contains, among others, the following places.

Borgo di S. Domino, a mean town, yet a biſhoprick, and ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Bologna*.

Buſſetto, a ſmall town on the river *Orgina*.

Caſtello Gibelino, or *Gibello*, on the *Po*, was built by the *Gibeline* party.

Monticello, a ſmall place on the *Po*.

THE DUTCHY OF GUASTALLA.

THE former dukes of *Guaſtalla* were deſcended from the houſe of *Mantua*. *Francis* II. Marquis of *Mantua* having ſettled the ſmall town and Diſtrict of *Guaſtalla* on his youngeſt ſon *Ferdinand*; his grandſon *Ferdinand* II. firſt ſtiled himſelf Prince of *Guaſtalla*. *Ferdinand* III. died in 1578, without male iſſue, but left two daughters; of which the eldeſt *Anna Iſabella* was married to *Charles* IV. Duke of *Mantua*, and the youngeſt *Maria Victoria* to *Vincentius Gonzaga*, grandſon of the above-mentioned *Ferdinand* II. who vigorouſly exerting himſelf to ſucceed *Ferdinand* III. in the poſſeſſion of *Guaſtalla*, at length obtained from the emperor the inveſture, and in 1692, the actual poſſeſſion. Afterwards, dying in 1703, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor *Antony Ferdinand* inherited, in 1708, the principalities of *Sabionetta* and *Bozzolo*, and was alſo ſucceeded by his brother *Joſeph Maria*, who died in 1746. Hereupon *Maria Tereſa*, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, took poſſeſſion of the dutchy, but in 1748, by the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, reſigned it in favour of the Infant Don *Philip*. In it are

1. The dutchy of *Guaſtalla*, which is about three *German*, or twelve *Engliſh* miles in length, and one *German* and ſomething better, or about five *Engliſh* in breadth. It contains

Guaſtalla, a ſmall fortified town, on the river *Croſtolo*, where two councils were held.

S. Georgio, and *Larotta*.

2. The principality of *Sabionetta*, in which are

Sabionetta, a ſmall town with a fortified caſtle.

Some market towns and villages.

3. The principality of *Bozzolo*, containing

Bozzolo, a ſmall handſom and fortified town, with a caſtle.

Rivoralo, a ſmall place.

THE

The STATES

Belonging to the

DUKE of *MODENA.*

1. THE dutchy of *Modena* ſurrounded by the dutchies of *Parma*, and *Mantua*, the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, the dutchy of *Florence* and the republic of *Lucca*, is from ſouth to north fourteen *German*, or fifty-ſix *Engliſh* miles, and from weſt to eaſt between ſix and nine *German*, or twenty-four and thirty-ſix *Engliſh*. It abounds in corn, garden-fruits, excellent wine and other productions. In ſome parts, particularly near S. *Polo*, not far from *Reggio*, is found an excellent alcaline earth, ſometimes as a powder, yet more frequently as a moiſt oleaginous *tophus*, which being pulveriſed is bright, ſmooth, white and quite inſipid. It is uſed as an excellent remedy againſt poiſon, fevers, dyſenteries and hypocondriac diſorders. In the mountain *Caſtello di monte Baronzone*, and at the place called *Fiumetto* wells are dug to the depth of forty or ſixty feet, and on the water a reddiſh *petroleum* is ſeen to float, which abounds moſt in autumn and ſpring. Theſe wells are incloſed, and every fortnight the oil is ſkimmed off the ſurface. On the drying up of one of theſe wells, it is either digged down much deeper or a new one is made. *Caſtello di Monte Gibbio* has wells of the like nature, which are not only perpetual, but alſo yield a yellowiſh oil, accounted the beſt in the country, and uſed for embalming, varniſhing, painting, and as an ingredient in ſome medicinal preparations. At *Quercola* and *Saſſo* amber is dug out of a ſoil impregnated with *petroleum*. Two *Italian* miles from *Saſſuolo* is an aperture in the earth called *La Salſa*, which frequently, but moſt commonly in ſpring and autumn, emits ſmoke, flame, aſhes and ſtones of a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, and ſometimes to the height of ſixty or eighty feet. Theſe eruptions are often attended with very loud noiſes: The hill alſo which contains the *hiatus* is quite barren, and when the ejaculation is ſtrong and briſk, the *petroleous* wells of *Saſſo* and *Monte Gibbio* are obſerved to become very turbid. The country of *La Salſa* affords ſeveral kinds of petrefactions. The chief rivers here are the *Groſtolo*, the *Secchia* and the *Panaro*.

The

The preſent ducal houſe of *Eſté* had for founder a perſon of the name of *Azo*, who was by deſcent a *Saxon* and count or marquis of *Eſté*, which ſmall city lies in the Diſtrict of *Padua*. Among his deſcendants was *Obiſſo* the third, marquis of *Eſté* and *Ferrara*, who again united the city of *Modena* to his houſe. His grandſon *Nicholas* III. acquired *Reggio*, *Forli* and other places in *Romandiola*. His ſon *Borſus*, in 1452, was by the Emperor *Frederick* III. created duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, and count of *Rovigo*, and in 1470, Pope *Paul* II. conferred on him the title of Duke of *Ferrara*. Of the ſons of Duke *Alphonſus* I. the moſt remarkable were *Alphonſus*, *Hercules* II. fourth Duke of *Ferrara* and *Modena*; and *Alphonſus* I. marquis of *Eſté*, who was his natural ſon by a woman of mean birth, but afterwards his third wife. *Hercules* II. ſon of *Alphonſus* II. and fifth Duke of *Ferrara* and *Modena* dying without iſſue, the Emperor *Radolphus* II. inveſted *Cæſar*, ſon of *Alphonſus* I. with *Modena*, *Reggio* and *Carpi* as fiefs: But the dutchy of *Ferrara* being claimed by Pope *Clement* VIII. it was accordingly aſſumed as a fief of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. Duke *Francis* I. *Cæſar*'s grandſon received afterwards *Corregio*, as a fief from the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. His grandſon *Francis* II. dying without heirs, his ſon *Rinaldo* whom he had by his third wife, reſigned his cardinal's hat and ſucceeded his brother's ſon in the government. In 1710, he purchaſed the dutchy of *Mirandola* and was inveſted with it by the Emperor. His ſon and ſucceſſor *Francis Maria* ſiding with *Spain* in the laſt wars, after the death of *Charles* VI. loſt his dominions. But at the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* was reinſtated, purſuant to the ſame manner he had poſſeſs'd them before the war. He was alſo promiſed the reſtitution of the fiefs belonging to his family in *Hungary*, of which he was deprived during the war, or if this could not be conveniently effected, an equivalent to them. In 1753, the duke was appointed Imperial vicar general, field marſhal and governor of the *Milaneſe* during the minority of the archduke *Peter Leopold* who was declared governor-general of the *Auſtrian Lombardy*. It is ſaid that the Imperial court intends to give in exchange to the Duke of *Modena*, the governments of *Fivizzano* and *Caſtiglione*, together with the Diſtricts of *Bagnezi* and *Pontremoli*, in lieu of the *Hungarian* territories of the houſe of *Eſté*. The duke, though a vaſſal of the Empire, hath an unlimited power within his own dominions. Among his vaſſals the principal is the marquis of *Bentivoglio*, and after him the marquiſes of *Buoncompagni*, *Gualenghi*, *Gualtieri*, *Pepoli*, *di Spilamberto*, *di Vignola*, and the counts of *Canoſſa*, *Caprari*, *Malvuſia*, *Molſa*, *Montecucoli*, *Faſſoni*, S. *Martino*, S. *Paolo*, &c.

The dukedom conſiſts of the following parts,

I. The proper dutchy of *Modena* to which belongs,

Modena, in Latin *Mutina*, the capital of the whole country and uſual reſidence of the Duke. It is a pretty large and populous city, but the ſtreets

are narrow, and the houſes without beauty or ſymmetry. Throughout all parts it has piazzas, but the walks are both low and dark. The churches alſo have little or nothing worth notice. The biſhop is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bologna*. In a chamber under the cathedral tower the *Secchia rapita*, ſo much talked of in travels, is ſeen hung up by an iron chain. This *Secchia rapita* is nothing more than a well-bucket with iron hoops, which was taken, in a petty war, from the inhabitants of *Bologna*, at one of their doors, and is here preſerved as a monument of courage and victory. The beſt churches are thoſe of the Jeſuits, the *Theatines*, and St. *Dominick*. In the college founded by St. *Boromeo*, ſeventy or eighty young noblemen are maintained and inſtructed. The ducal palace is large and ſplendid. The picture-gallery, including the lobby, conſiſts of ſix rooms, all filled with ſelect pieces of the moſt famous maſters. The moſt admired is *Corregio*'s night-piece, repreſenting the birth of Chriſt, with the Virgin *Mary* and the Shepherds. It is commonly called on this account *La notte di Corregio*, alſo *la notte felice*: And indeed the effulgence from the child, who lies in his mother's lap, forms ſuch corruſcations on the faces of the virgin and the ſhepherds, that the light is diſcernable even when the windows are covered. * The city is fortified, and on its ſouth-ſide ſtands the citadel. The houſe of *Eſté* has been in poſſeſſion ever ſince the year 1288.

Nouantola, *Baſtia*, and *Finale*, on the river *Panora*: *S. Felice*, *S. Martino*, on the *Secchia* and *Marzaglia*, are ſmall places.

Rubiera, a ſmall place, with a ſeat.

Saſſuola, a market-town near the *Secchia*, with a ducal palace.

Formigine, *Spezzano*, *Caſtel Nuovo*, *Caſtel Vetro*, *Levizano*, &c. are ſmall places.

Spilamberto, and *Vignola*, are ſmall places and marquiſates on the river *Panaro*.

II. The province of *Frignano* contains the following ſmall places

Fanano, *Trignano*, *Seſtola*, *Gaia*, *Aquaria*, noted for mineral waters, *&c.*

III. The valley of *Cartagnana*, formerly included in the Diſtrict of *Bologna*, but now partly belonging to the Duke of *Florence*, and partly to the republic of *Lucca*. In it are

Caſtel Nuovo di Carfagnana, the capital, lying on the river *Secchia*.

Mont Alphonſo, a ſmall, but ſtrong place, near the foregoing.

IV. The ſmall Diſtrict of *Soraggio*, containing in the *Apennine* mountains

The market-towns of *Metello*, *Rocca*, *Villa Bricca*, and *Campo Grande*.

V. The dutchy of *Reggio*, in which are

Reggio, anciently *Regium Lepidi*, a ſmall but very handſome and ſtrong town in a fine country, alſo a biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhop of *Bologna*.

* See *Keyſler*'s Travels, Vol. I.

In

In its cathedral are many fine monuments and images. Its caſtle is the reſidence of the governor.

Scandiano, a ſmall place and marquiſate, with a fine ſeat.

Torricella, *Caſal Grande*; S. *Romano*, *Valeſtra*, *Rondinara*, *Viano*, &c. all ſmall places.

Canoſſa, a caſtle on a mountain, with the title of an earldom, where the counteſs *Matilda* formerly entertain'd Pope *Gregory*; and the Emperor *Henry* IV. who in extreme cold weather ſtood three days ſucceſſively bare-foot in the court, in a coarſe woollen penitential habit, without eating or drinking, and was obliged with tears to entreat for compaſſion, before this inſolent Pope could be prevailed on to receive him again into the boſom of the church.

S. *Paolo*, a ſmall place and earldom.

S. *Martino*, *Nuovo del Monte* and *Poviglio* inconſiderable, places.

Berſollo or *Breſſello*, a ſmall town near the *Po*, and fief held by the Duke of *Mantua*.

VI. The Principality of *Corregio* formerly belonged to the houſe of *Syro*, in favour of which the Emperor *Matthias* raiſed the town of *Corregio* to a principality. In the reign of *Ferdinand* II. *John* the new Prince was accuſed of counterfeiting the coin, and in 1633 though the Imperial ſoldiers on occaſion of the *Mantuan* war, had totally rifled his palace, he was notwithſtanding fined three hundred thouſand guilders, which fine, the next year was reduced, to two hundred and thirty thouſand. This money was paid by *Spain* on a mortgage of the principality: But, in 1635, the Duke of *Modena* was in like manner inveſted with the poſſeſſion of it by the Imperial court.

Corregio, a ſmall town with a caſtle.

Fabico, a little place.

VII. The principality of *Carpi* from the year 1319, till about the year 1530, belonged to the *Pico* family, but was alienated from them by *Alphonſus* I. on paying one hundred thouſand ducats to the Emperor *Charles* V. who adjudged it to him. The chief place is

Carpi, a ſmall town on the canal of *Secchia*, the reſidence of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Bologna*. Near this place, in 1701, the Imperialiſts obtained a victory.

VIII. The Earldom of *Rivolo* or *Rollo* is an immediate fief of the empire, and has its name from its chief town, which is but ſmall.

2. The dutchy of *Mirandola*

Was from an earldom raiſed to that title in 1619. The former dukes were of the houſe of *Pico*, (which alſo produced thoſe very learned and eminent perſons *John* and *John Francis Pico*) and vaſſals of the *Roman* Empire. But the laſt Duke *Francis Maria* ſiding with *Spain* in the war for the *Spaniſh* ſucceſſion, and being upon this account put under the bann of the empire; was

the principality as a fief was in 1711, transferred for a million of Guilders to the Duke of *Modena* and afterwards confirmed to him by the peace of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1748. To it belong

Mirandola, a ſtrong city with a citadel, and biſhop's ſee, which, beſides the cathedral, has fifteen churches and convents. In 1702, it was ſtrongly fortified by the *Imperialiſts*; and in 1705, taken by the *French*, but in 1707, ſurrendered again. In 1734 and 1735, the *Imperialiſts* bravely defended it, and repulſed the enemy.

Quarantola and *Foſſa*, ſmall places.

Concordia, a ſmall town on the *Secchia*, with the title of a marquiſate.

3. The Principality of NOVELLARA.

Belonged formerly to a branch of the *Gonzaga*-family; which being extinct in 1728, the Emperor, in 1737, conferred the principality on the Duke of *Modena*. It lies between the dutchy of *Reggio* and the principality of *Corregio*; but the little town of *Novellara* is all that is worth notice in it.

Some SOVEREIGN

PRINCIPALITIES.

AMONG the ſmall ſovereign principalities in *Upper Italy*, I have already given an account of *Guaſtalla*, *Bozzolo*, and *Sabioneta*, in the ſtates of the Infant Don *Philip*; and of *Mirandola* and *Novellara*, in thoſe of the Duke of *Modena*, ſo that the only remaining are

1. The Principalities of MASSA and CARARA,

Which have often changed maſters. To paſs over the more ancient occurrences, theſe principalities, for a conſiderable time, were under the *Genoeſe* juriſdiction, and afterwards, for a century or two, belonged to the houſe of *Malaſpina*. In 1520 they came by marriage to *Lorenzo* count of *Florentillo*, who was of the *Cibo-Genoeſe*-family. In 1568, the Emperor *Maximilian* II. created *Alberic*, the proprietor of theſe lordſhips, Prince of *Maſſa*, and Marquis of *Carara*. In 1664, Prince *Alberic Cibo* II. was, by the Emperor *Leopold*, declared Duke of *Maſſa*, and Prince of *Carara*. The daughter and heireſs of the laſt duke of the *Cibo*-family was married to the hereditary Prince of *Modena*, who thus became lord of theſe countries. They lie on the *Ligurian* ſea between the dominions of *Florence*, *Genoa*, and *Lucca*, and produce in great plenty lemons, oranges, olives and other fruits of the earth. The following places are contained in them.

Maſſa, a ſmall town on the river *Frigido*, near the ſea, has a ducal palace, and is the reſidence of a biſhop who is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Piſa*.

Carara, a ſmall town famous for the incomparable whiteneſs of its marble.

Antonia, *Bidizano*, *Collonata*, *Cragnona*, *Lavenza* a kind of ſea-port, *Lavachio*, *Marco*, *Moneta*, *Nicola*, &c. ſmall places.

2. The Principality of MONACO, in French *Mourges*,

Lies along the ſea between the county of *Nice* and the *Genoeſe* territories. It is only four or five *Italian* miles in circuit. The Princes of *Monaco* had continued for two hundred years under the protection of *Spain*; but Prince *Honoratus* II. on ſome diſguſt, throwing himſelf, in 1641, into the arms of *France*, received a *French* garriſon into *Monaco*. By this ſtep, he loſt ſome fiefs in the *Spaniſh* dominions, to the amount of twenty-five thouſand Scudi *per annum*, but the King of *France*, in return gave him the dutchy of *Valentinois*, and the barony of *Buis* in *Dauphiné*, the marquiſate *de Beaux*, and the lordſhip of *S. Remi* in *Provence*, the barony of *Calvinet* in *Auvergne*,

and the county of *Cardalez* in the government of *Lyons*, and likewiſe created him a duke and peer of *France*. The chief line of the *Grimaldi*, which had ruled this principality eight hundred years ſucceſſively, failed in 1731, in the perſon of *Antony Grimaldi*, whoſe eldeſt daughter, in 1715, being declared heireſs of the principality of *Monaco* and its dependencies, was married to *Francis Leonorus* Count *de Torrigny*, ſon to the Marquis *de Matignon* Marſhal of *France*, who, afterwards, took on him the title of Duke of *Valentinois*. The fruit of this marriage was *Honoratus Camillus Leonorus* who adopted the name and arms of *Grimaldi*. This Prince's income amounts to between four and five hundred thouſand *French* livres *per annum*. The moſt remarkable places are

Monaco, the capital, and uſual reſidence of the duke, which ſtands on a rock near the ſea. It is ſmall and the ſtreets narrow; but beſides its fortifications, has a *French* garriſon with a good harbour, and can compel all ſhips paſſing by, to put in and pay toll.

Roquebrune, or *Roccabruna*, and *Menton*, are alſo included in the Prince's titles, but otherwiſe very inconſiderable.

3. The Principality of MASSERANO

Lies higher up, within the principality of *Piedmont*; and, as a papal fief, belongs to the houſe of *Ferreri*; or, as more properly called, *Acciaioli*, and contains

Maſſerano, the capital, and the Prince's reſidence, but ſmall.

Buſnengo, ſtill ſmaller.

Crevacor, a marquiſate.

4. The Principalities of CASTIGLIONE and SOLFERINO.

Theſe lie between the dutchy of *Mantua* and the *Breſciano*, and are fiefs of the empire. The Princes of *Caſtiglione* are deſcended from *Rudolphus Gonzaga* youngeſt ſon of *Lewis* Marquis of *Mantua*. *Ferdinand* obtained from the Emperor the titles of Marquis of *Caſtiglione*, and Prince of the holy *Roman* Empire. The Marquis *Rudolphus* left behind him *Francis*, Prince of *Caſtiglione*, and *Chriſtian*, Count of *Solferino*. The ſon of the latter, in 1675, reunited *Caſtiglione* and *Solferino*; but ſome differences between his ſon *Ferdinand Gonzaga* and his ſubjects roſe to ſuch a height, in 1692, that he was obliged to quit the country; and neither he, during his whole life, nor his ſon *Aloiſius Gonzaga*, who is ſtill living, have been able to procure the reſtitution of it, though powerful ſollicitations were made in their favour to the Emperor at the treaty of *Baden*; and ſince, both by *France* and *Spain*. Here are the following places.

Caſtiglione della Stivere, the capital, which ſtands high, is fortified, and has a citadel, with the Prince's palace, a collegiate church, ſix churches and convents, two oratories, and in the ſuburbs two other churches.

Solferino, a market-town.

Capriane, *Medoli*, and *Caſtel Guifre*, ſmall places.

Three independent REPUBLICS.

I.

THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

§. 1. THIS independant ſtate, as far as belonging to *Italy*, reaches eaſt and weſt from the river *Adda*, which flows from the lake of *Como*, to the dutchy of *Carniola* in one continued line. Here the curve it forms along the *Adriatic*-ſea is ſomewhat interrupted by the *Auſtrian* dominions, after which it extends itſelf north and ſouth along the coaſt of the ſame ſea, and terminates at the province of *Iſtria*. Concerning its origin and advancement to grandeur hiſtory delivers the following particulars.

§. 2. On the invaſion of *Italy* in the fifth century by the *Huns* under their King *Attila*, and the general deſolation that every where appeared, great numbers of the people who lived near the *Adriatic*, took ſhelter in thoſe iſlands where now ſtands the famous city of *Venice*; and which about the year 421, particularly *Rialto*, had in ſome meaſure been built upon by the *Paduans* for the advantage of commerce. Here having ſettled their ſmall places or ſtates, they were at firſt governed by conſuls; afterwards by tribunes, and formed a kind of republic, the council of which was repreſented by the perſons of theſe magiſtrates. Theſe iſlands became ſtill better inhabited on the ſucceeding incurſions of the *Goths* and *Longobardi* into *Italy*, multitudes from *Rome* and other large cities repairing thither, ſo that this ſtate became ſoon able to make ſome head againſt theſe bold invaders. At length the chiefs of the iſlands and the *Longobardi* came to an agreement, whereby the former were to remain unmoleſted. This was the

the commencement of the city and ſtate of *Venice*. About the beginning of the eighth or the end of the ſeventh century, the former government of theſe iſlands was aboliſhed; and an unlimited power conferred on *Paulucio Anafeſto* with the title of duke. Under this ſovereignty the ſtate greatly increaſed, till the people juſtly becoming weary of the ills of domeſtic deſpotiſm, choſe in 1171 another duke, but curtailed his power by aſſigning him a council of two hundred and forty perſons compoſed of commons as well as nobles. Duke *Ziani* ſided with Pope *Alexander* III. againſt the Emperor *Frederick*, and obtained over him ſuch a ſignal victory at ſea that the Pope preſented him with a ring, which he was to drop into the *Adriatic* as a ſign of his marriage with, and perpetual ſovereignty over it; but as this ſea in no reſpect belonged to his holineſs, it might well be queſtioned, whether he could confer this dominion. The *Venetians*, who had already extended their dominion into *Iſtria*, *Dalmatia*, *Syria*, *Lombardy*, and other places, made a very conſiderable acquiſition in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by poſſeſſing themſeves of the principal iſlands in the *Archipelago* and *Mediterranean*, particularly that of *Candia*. From this time they alone carried on, at an immenſe profit, the trade for *Eaſt-India* goods which they imported from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, to which place they were brought acroſs the *Red*-ſea and by the way of *Suez*. Under Duke *Marino Moroſini* was introduced the preſent form of electing the Doge, and it was at this juncture that jealouſy and envy fomented the war with *Genoa*, which after continuing 130 years was at laſt put an end to by a treaty in 1381. During this war Duke *Peter Gradonigo* in 1296 ordained that the nobility alone ſhould be capable of ſitting in the grand council. Thus the government became ariſtocratical. In the fourteenth and fifteenth century, the *Venetians* extended their poſſeſſions in *Lombardy*, and in 1473, the laſt King of *Cyprus* appointed the ſtate of *Venice* his heir. Towards the end of the fifteenth century the *Venetian* commerce, and conſequently power, began to decline, by reaſon of the *Portugueſe* having diſcovered a route by ſea to the *Eaſt-Indies*, which opened the trade to all nations. In the ſixteenth century matters went ſtill worſe: The Pope, the Emperor, *France* and *Spain* joining in a league againſt them, they were diſpoſſeſſed of all their towns and places in the kingdom of *Naples*, the eccleſiaſtical ſtate and the *Milaneſe*. They received another ſevere blow from the *Turks* who drove them out of the kingdom of *Cyprus*. In the ſeventeenth century a ſharp conteſt aroſe between the ſtate, the clergy and the Pope, in which however they had the advantage. They were alſo long engaged in troubleſome wars with the *Turks*, loſing *Candia*, and gaining part of *Dalmatia* and all *Morea*; but even theſe with other places and diſtricts the *Turks* recovered in the wars of the preſent century.

Thus has the republic of *Venice* continued now upwards of one thouſand three hundred years, amidſt many foreign wars and inteſtine commotions.

tions. Its grandeur was chiefly oweing to trade and liberty; and ſince the decline of the former its ſtrength of conſequence muſt have ſuffered a conſiderable diminution.

§. 3. The power is lodged in the hands of the nobility, who are ſaid to be near two thouſand, including thoſe whom public employments in the provinces oblige to reſide out of *Venice*. On the birth of a noble's ſon, his name is entered in the *golden book*, otherwiſe he forfeits his nobility. Every noble is indeed a member of the ſenate; and on this account, it is a received maxim that they all are equal in dignity. But the difference notwithſtanding between the intereſt and authority of families is very conſiderable. To the firſt claſs belong the ancient houſes, whoſe anceſtors choſe the firſt duke, and who from thence are called *Le Caſe Eletterali*. Theſe are the *Contarini*, *Moroſini*, *Badovari*, *Tiepoli*, *Michieli*, *Sanudi*, *Gradenighi*, *Memmi*, *Falieri*, *Dandoli*, *Polani* and *Barozzi*; and on them preferably to others are conferred the higher offices; the *Giuſtinani*, *Cornari*, *Bragadini* and *Bembi* pretend to an equality with the foregoing, being very little inferior to them in point of antiquity. Next follow eight houſes almoſt as ancient; among which the moſt diſtinguiſhed are *Quirini*, *Delfini*, *Soranzi*, *Zorzi* and *Marcetti*. The ſecond claſs has its origin from the *Serrar del Conſiglio*; Duke *Grandinigo* having paſſed a law that the council ſhould perpetually conſiſt of the families which then compoſed it, and ſome others which he ennobled. This produced a ſecond claſs of nobility, who accordingly were then regiſtered in the *golden book*. It conſiſts of upwards of eighty families, and ſome of great wealth and reputation, as the *Mocenighi*, *Capoli*, *Foſcarini*, *Foſcari*, *Grimani*, *Gritti*, *Guſſoni*, *Loredani*, *Donati*, *Malipierri*, *Nani*, *Peſari*, *Piſani*, *Priuli*, &c. with theſe are alſo included thoſe familes that were rais'd to nobility after the *Genoeſe* war, on account of their large contributions towards carrying it on with vigour. Many of this degree are now extinct, and the principal among the ſurviving, are the *Treviſani*, *Vandramini*, *Renieri*, *Giuſti* and *Paſqualighi*. The third and laſt claſs is compoſed of the *Cittadini*, or citizens whoſe nobility was purchaſed for one hundred thouſand *Venetian* Ducats, a reſource of the republic for raiſing money in neceſſitous times. Crowned heads, *German* and other princes have not thought it any degradation to be made nobles of *Venice*.

The habit of the nobility whilſt at *Venice*, is a black furred gown reaching to their heels, with a belt about three inches broad and plated with ſilver. Inſtead of hats they have long caps, which on account of their large periwigs they carry in their hand under their robe. Theſe caps often ſerve the poorer nobility for baſkets in which they make no difficulty of carrying the proviſions they buy in the open market; for many of them are much reduced, and ſome to ſo low an ebb, as even to go about begging among the more opulent families. This diſtreſs is frequently the conſequence of exceſſive gaming; by

by which alſo not a few houſes, who ſtill make a figure, are greatly incumbered. The procurators of St. *Mark*, the *Conſiglieri*, and others of the council, ſometimes wear long red or purple robes. The converſation of the nobility is more deſirable out of than within the city, being then no more than private perſons. The high conceit of themſelves, which is but too uſual in the city, would there be ridiculous and not borne with. A nobleman, by his equals and others is ſtiled *Excellenza*.

The nobility, as counts and marquiſes, in the republic's territories, though ſome of very ancient families, are now of no conſideration, or rather under great reſtrictions, that they may not attempt any thing to the detriment of the republic. They are excluded all offices, and at *Venice* muſt ſhew a due deference and proper reſpect for the meaneſt nobleman as one of their ſovereigns.

§. 4. The head of the republic is the Doge, or Duke, who on the demiſe of the former is choſen in the following manner. All the *Nobili* above thirty years of age meet in the palace of St. *Mark*, where an equal number of balls, to the perſons preſent, are put into an urn. Thirty of theſe are gilded and the others ſilvered over. Every noble, in his turn, takes out a ball; and they who have drawn the thirty gilt balls retire into a chamber to continue the election. But that there may be but one perſon of a family among the electors, the relations of him who draws a golden ball immediately withdraw from the council, and the ſame number of white balls are taken out of the urn. The thirty electors again draw from another urn, in which are twenty-one ſilvered, and nine gilded balls: They who draw the gilded, chooſe forty other electors of quite different families, though they may nominate themſelves; and every one of the four firſt has a right of nominating five; but the five others can name only four each. Theſe electors are again by lot reduced to twelve, who name twenty-five: The firſt nominating three, and each of the other two. Theſe twenty-five draw lots a ſecond time to be reduced to nine; and of theſe nine each chooſes five others, and from the total forty-five, eleven are ſeparated again by lot who chooſe forty-one others: The eight firſt nominating four, and the three laſt only three. Theſe forty-one are, according to the form in all preceding elections, confirmed by the grand council, and being ſhut up in a chamber of the ducal palace, there remain till they have choſen a new Doge. The reſult of their determination is generally known in ſix or eight hours, and all the foregoing ceremonies ſeldom take up more than two days. To the due and legal election of a Doge, it is required that out of the forty-one he ſhould have twenty-five votes. His election is followed by a kind of coronation; the ducal cap, the fore-part of which projects as a mark of the unlimited power of the republic, being placed with great ceremony on his head. This is performed at his public entrance into St. *Mark*'s church, where he is received by the illuſtrious *Signoria*

on

on the great ſteps called *la ſcala de Giganti*, and afterwards conducted to the upper ſtep, where the cap is placed on his head.

§. 5. The Doge has been very juſtly defined to be 'in habit and ſtate 'a King, in authority a councellor, in the city a priſoner, and out of it a 'private perſon.' He is not ſo much as to ſtir from the city without the council's permiſſion. At preſent his privileges conſiſt in the following principal particulars. 1. That the coin be ſtamped with his name, but not his image. 2. That all the credentials of the republic's miniſters to foreign courts be made out in his name, though without both his ſignature and ſeal. 3. That the advices and letters of the republic's miniſters, and other inſtruments from foreign Princes be directed to him, which, notwithſtanding, he is not to open but in preſence of ſome of the council. 4. That he is to act as the preſident of all aſſemblies, and as ſuch to direct all things relating to them. 5. That within *Venice* he is to have the ſtate of a ſovereign Prince, and is to be ſtyled *Sereniſſime*. 6. That he is to uncover himſelf only before Sovereigns, or Princes of royal blood, and Cardinals. 7. That the medals and gold chains given to foreign miniſters at their departure, or to the chief military officers, be marked with the initial letters of his name; and over them to ſtand the letters *S. C.* denoting *Senatûs Conſulto*. 8. That he is to have the diſpoſal of all preferments in St. *Mark*'s church, of which, 9. He is inveſted with the entire juriſdiction. 10. The knights of St. *Mark* are to be created by him alone. And 11. His family is not to be ſubject to any ſumptuary laws. His yearly income is twelve thouſand * *ducate di Venetia*. Of this ſum he muſt ſpend one half on the four grand entertainments which he is obliged to give every year; and, to live up to his dignity, he muſt alſo ſpend conſiderably of his own fortune.

Among the reſtrictions are the following. During his life none of his children or brothers can hold any of the great honorary offices, nor be ſent on embaſſies. He is not ſo much as to aſk the Pope for any benefice, nor to except of any when offered, the purple only excepted. He is not to marry the ſiſter or relation of a Prince, without the conſent of the great council. He cannot reſign, but may be depoſed. He is not to receive any preſent whatever from a foreign Prince. In ſtate affairs, he cannot tranſact the leaſt matter without the council. During his life he is ſubject to the council of ten, who keep a watchful eye over his whole adminiſtration, and at any time can come and ſearch his moſt private apartments. In general, his authority, eſſentially conſidered, is no greater than that of a private perſon, unleſs he be of ſuch abilities as to influence the whole council; then indeed his authority bears the ſway, but it ſeldom happens that ſuch perſons are choſen. On his death a formal enquiry is made

* A *Venetian* ducat current is worth 3*s.* 5*d.* ½ ſterling; a ducat imaginary money 4*s.* 4*d.* ſterling.

whether

whether he has abuſed his power; whether from a care of his own concerns he neglected thoſe of the public; whether he lived agreeably to his dignity, &c. If found guilty of any thing alledged to his charge, his heirs are fined in proportion to the nature of the crime. However, the ducal dignity is ſolicited, and the perſon duly elected is not to decline it.

§. 6. On *Aſcenſion-day*, the Doge, or in caſe of illneſs, the Vice-Doge, who is always one of the ſix *Conſiglieri*, performs the annual frivolous ceremony of marrying the *Adriatic* ſea, (§. 2.) in a barge pompouſly gilt and carved, called the *Bucentauro*, on board of which are alſo the *Signoria* and all foreign miniſters. The barge, on this occaſion, is attended with ſome thouſands of barks and gondolas, and a few gallies, all gayly decked out. Amidſt this pageantry he proceeds between the iſlands of *Il Lido* and *S. Eraſmo* about two hundred paces out in the ſea. The patriarch having poured into it a quantity of holy-water, which is ſaid to prevent or allay any ſtorms; the Doge, through an aperture near his ſeat, drops into the ſea a golden ring of a few dollars value, ſaying theſe words; *Deſponſamus te mare, in ſignum veri perpetuique dominii.* 'We eſpouſe 'thee, O ſea, in token of a real and perpetual dominion over thee.' After this, all return; and the Doge with his company is ſet aſhore near the church of St. *Nicholas* in the iſland of *Lido*, where the patriarch, in perſon, celebrates a ſolemn maſs. In the evening the principal of the council, and all thoſe who waited upon the Doge in the *Bucentauro* are entertained at the ducal palace.

§. 7. In the grand council *(il conſiglio grande)* all nobles of the age of twenty-five years may take their place, though ſome younger find means to obtain admittance. It uſually meets on *Sundays* and holy-days, in the large hall of the ducal palace; and when all the nobility are preſent, conſiſts of near two thouſand perſons.

The ſenate or *pregadi* (from *pregare* to pray, or to invite) are a committee of the grand council, by whom they are alſo choſen. This ſenate has the management of the moſt ſecret and important ſtate affairs, as the making of alliances and peace, declaring war, ſending ambaſſadors, coining money, filling up offices, impoſing taxes, &c. They conſiſt of ſixty ordinary, and as many extraordinary members, beſides the nine procurators of St. *Mark*, the *collegium*, the Doge's ſix counſellors, the *il Conſiglio di dieci*, the cenſors, the judges *della quarantia criminale*, and other inferior judges, ſo that the whole ſenate makes about three hundred perſons.

Next is the *collegium*, in which all public inſtruments directed to the ſtate and Doge, are read; audiences given to foreign miniſters, and other matters of importance tranſacted. It conſiſts of the Doge, his ſix counſellors, the three *Capi della quarantia criminale*, (or preſidents of the *Quarantia*, or court of forty;) the ſix *Savi grandi*, (or the chief officers of ſtate;)

the five *Savi di terra firma*, (or the military officers;) the five *Savi degli Ordini*, (who, though conductors of ſea-affairs, are here little more than mute ſpectators.)

Of theſe three great aſſemblies the preſidentſhip is lodged in the *Signoria*, or *il Conſiglietto*, compoſed of the Doge and his ſix counſellors, who are, as it were, the wardens of the people, one being choſen from every *Seſtieria*, or ſixth part of the city. They conſult with the Doge and the three *Capi della quarantia criminale* concerning all matters to be laid before the grand council, and in all aſſemblies have the precedency, open all foreign letters directed to the Doge and the republic, receive petitions, and in concert with the Doge, carry many particulars into execution. This council is changed every year. When the Doge is indiſpoſed, one of them is always Vice-Doge, and on his deceaſe, and during the vacancy, all orders to the *podeſti*, *governatori*, and *capitanei*, are iſſued out by them.

The procurators of St. *Mark*, have not only the inſpection of the church of St. *Mark*, its library, and the records of the republic, but likewiſe manage all affairs relating to the poor; together with wills, guardianſhips, redemption of Chriſtian ſlaves, and bringing over-rigid creditors to a reaſonable compoſition. Their number never exceeds nine: Their office is of great authority and during life, and it is out of them that the Doge is generally choſen. Titular or extraordinary procurators of St. *Mark* are more numerous; the republic gladly ſelling theſe titles in a public ſcarcity of money.

Il conſiglio di Dieci, is a high penal court, which conſiſts of ten counſellors, the Doge, who is preſident, and his ſix *conſiglieri*. Every quarter of a year three *Capi's* or preſidents of it are choſen: Its judgment is without appeal, and it is much dreaded for its ſeverity. It is alſo the ſtrong cement which ſecures the whole ariſtocracy, being chiefly inſtituted for the nobility. Three ſtate inquiſitors, two of which are counſellors of the *conſiglio di Dieci*, and one of the Duke's council, are appointed to tranſact the principal affairs agitated in this court. Their ſagacious and vigilant attention to every thing relating to the ſtate is ſuch, that to avoid the very ſuſpicion of any evil deſign againſt the government, an extremely circumſpect and almoſt ſlaviſh caution in ſpeaking and acting ſeems abſolutely neceſſary. Theſe inquiſitors keep the keys of cheſts placed in ſeveral parts of the ducal palace, and ſhut up within the open jaws of lions heads in the walls, through which notes are conveyed into them, and thus notice is ſecretly given to the republic of whatever may concern it to know. What ſtreſs is to be laid on ſuch informations belongs to the prudence of the inquiſitors to determine. The *conſiglio di Dieci* being peculiarly erected for the nobility; the *quarantia criminale*, or the penal inferior court, takes cognizance of all other ſubjects of the ſtate.

§. 8. The

§. 8. The leſſer Arms of the republic is *azure* and a winged lion *Or*, with a book opened *argent*, and theſe words thereon: *Pax tibi, Marce, evangeliſta meus*, 'Peace to thee, *Mark*, my Evangeliſt.' St. *Mark* being the patron of the city of *Venice*. The ſhield is ſurmounted by the ducal cape. The large and complete ſhield is compos'd of the arms of the ſeveral provinces and dependencies of the republic.

§. 9. The principal order is that of St. *Mark*, the badge of which is a large medal of gold dependent on the breaſt. On one ſide is either the name of the reigning duke, or his image, with St. *Mark* delivering a ſtandard to him: on the other a winged lion, in one paw a naked ſword and in the other a book, with the abovementioned words.

The order of the *Conſtantine* Knights has a croſs hanging from a gold chain. The reſidence of the grand maſter is at *Briana*, not far from *Venice*.

§. 10. With regard to the ſtate of religion and the clergy in the countries of the republic, the eſtabliſhed religion is the *Roman*-Catholic; but *Greeks*, *Armenians* and *Jews*, are allowed the public exerciſe of their worſhip, and proteſtants obſerving privacy, remain unmoleſted. The Pope, after a long oppoſition, may be ſaid to have obtruded on the republic a court of ſpiritual inquiſition, whereof the members are the Pope's-nuncio, the Patriarch of *Venice*, an inquiſitor and three lay-aſſeſſors; but the republic has taken care to curtail it ſo, that nothing can be tranſacted but in preſence of the aſſeſſors, who are before hand to adviſe the republic of every caſe of any moment. *Jews*, *Greeks*, caſes of blaſphemy, ſuppoſed magic and ſorcery, uſury and the cenſure of books are not cognizable by this court, but belong to the civil magiſtrate. The Pope's bulls and briefs undergo an examination before they are made public, leaſt they ſhould contain any thing derogatory from the laws and liberties of the ſtate.

At the head of the church-government, is the patriarch of *Venice*, the chief eccleſiaſtic in the republic. He is always a *Nobili di Venezia* and choſen by the Senate, and though confirmed by the Pope, muſt in all other reſpects be independent of the papal chair. He is primate of *Dalmatia* and ſome provinces of the continent, alſo metropolitan over the archbiſhops of *Candia* and *Corfu*, and the biſhops of *Chiozza Torcello* and *Caorle*: Notwithſtanding, his power and dignity are of little weight, having only the diſpoſal of two benefices in the city of *Venice*, and being little regarded by the clergy out of it, who depend immediately of the Senate, or are choſen by their reſpective congregations. *Aquileia* has ſtill indeed a patriarch, but by an agreement in 1751, between the court of *Vienna* and the republic, the patriarchate ceaſes on the death of the preſent patriarch, and in lieu of it an arcbiſhopric is to be erected in the republic's territories at *Udina*. That the archbiſhops of *Candia* and *Corfu* are under the patriarch, as their metropolitan, has been already noted. *Zara* and *Spalatro* are alſo archbiſhoprics;

biſhoprics: as to the biſhops in the *Venetian* dependencies, they ſhall be mentioned in their proper places.

§. 11. The territories of the republic are under governors choſen out of the nobility, who are changed at the expiration of a certain term of years. The commander in chief of an intire province is called *proveditore generale*, or *governatore*. In a large town is a *podeſta* and *caſtellano*; and the military affairs are managed by a *capitano*. Appeals from the inferior courts in the towns, are carried to the *quarantia civile* at *Venice*, or civil court of forty perſons.

§. 12. The annual revenue of the republic is computed at eight million two hundred thouſand *ducati de Venezia*, and is under the direction of three *governatori dell' Entrate*. In war time both the nobles and the other ſubjects, even the Doge, contribute proportionably to their incomes towards defraying the public expences.

§. 13. In the army, the republic makes little uſe of ſuch of its ſubjects, as live under heavy oppreſſions: the flower of its infantry conſiſts of thirteen regiments of *Dalmatians*, men of great reſolution, but more expert in the exerciſe of the ſword than fire arms. The *Switzers* alſo on occaſion furniſh ſix thouſand men to be paid by the republic. Over the army, which, if public accounts may be relied on, conſiſts of twenty-eight thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-ſeven men, is a field-marſhal or commander in chief. This great officer is always ſome foreign general of diſtinguiſhed reputation: But with him are joined two Senators under the title of *proveditori generali*; without whoſe conſent he can do nothing.

The naval force of the republic is alſo conſiderable, amounting, if the public accounts be right, to fourteen men of war, twenty galleaſſes and twenty-five galleys, commanded by a *capitano generale*, who is always one of the prime nobility. Under him is the *proveditore generale di mare*, and other great officers. The ſeamen *(marin areſca)* are moſtly *Italians*.

The fine arſenal or dock of *Venice*, ſhall be particularly ſpoken of in the deſcription of the city.

§. 14. Out of *Italy* the republic at preſent poſſeſſes

1. A conſiderable part of *Dalmatia*, of which I have given an account in Vol. II.

2. The towns of *Butrinto*, *Larta*, *Voinza* and *Preveſe* in *Greece*, for which the ſame Volume may be conſulted.

3. The iſlands of *Corfu*, *Pachſu* and *Antipachſu*, *Santa Maura*, *Curzolari*, *Val di compare*, *Cefalonja*, and *Zante*, Vol. II.

The dominions of the republic in *Italy*, the only remaining to be deſcribed, are comprehended under the general name of *Il Dominio Veneto*, in Latin *dominium Venetum*, alſo *Il Continente*. Theſe are

1 *Il Dogado de Venezia*, or the dutchy of VENICE,

Which conſiſts of iſlands, and of a narrow neck of the mainland lying oppoſite them. Here are *Venezia*

Venezia, in Latin *Venetia* or *Venetiæ*, *Venice*, the capital and ſeat of the republic, which makes a very grand appearance at a diſtance, as ſeeming, from its being built on a multitude of iſlands, to float on the ſea; or rather with its ſtately buildings and ſteeples, as it were, riſing out of it. The number of theſe iſlands ſtill remains uncertain; ſome reckoning up ſixty; others ſeventy-two, and others again making them amount to one hundred and thirty-eight: But the latter muſt comprehend in their calculation all thoſe places which have gradually been raiſed in the *Laguna* and by driving piles in the ground fitted for building on. The *Laguna* or marſhy lake which lies between the city and the continent, and five *Italian* miles in breadth, is too ſhallow for large ſhips; but by the attention of the republic is prevented from becoming part of the continent, and from being ever frozen ſo as to bear an army. Towards the ſea the acceſs to the city is alſo difficult; but the ſafe and navigable parts are indicated by piles; which, at the approach of an enemy's fleet can be cut away. Beſides, as a conſiderable number of galleys and men of war may be fitted out very expeditiouſly for ſea from the dock, which contains ſuch vaſt quantities of naval ſtores, it is evident that the city being thus ſecure from any attack, either by land or water; is ſtrong enough without any fortifications. The fiſh, which are caught even at the very doors of the houſes may be reputed a good preſervative againſt famine. The ſeveral canals leading to the city among the ſand-banks and marſhy ſhallows, are, though at a vaſt expence, kept clear of the mud and ſlime the flood brings with it. The return of the ſea is ſomething later here than every ſixth hour, and it generally riſes between four and five feet, keeping the water between the iſlands of the city in continual motion. Some of theſe canals being very narrow, the mud is not ſo effectually carried off as to prevent ill ſmells in hot weather. The great canal *(il canale maggiore)* which ſerpentinely flows through the city, and divides it into two parts is thirteen hundred paces long. The beſt way of going up and down the city, is in gondolas, which indeed ſtrike the eye with a lugubrious appearance, and naturally put one in mind of a coffin, being all lined either with black cloth or ſerge, or painted black. The left ſide is always accounted in them the moſt honourable and convenient, becauſe he who ſits on the right, muſt face the rower, who intercepts the view and often unavoidably ſplaſhes him. Over the ſeveral canals are laid four hundred and fifty (ſome ſay upwards of five hundred) bridges, great and ſmall, and the better part of them ſtone: the higheſt and longeſt is the *Rialto*, which in the midſt of the city croſſes the great canal, at its narroweſt part, where it is but forty paces broad. This bridge conſiſts only of one ſingle arch, whoſe foundation takes up ninety feet, reſting on twelve thouſand elm-piles, and every where incruſtated with marble. It is ſaid to have coſt the republic two hundred and fifty thouſand ducats. In the upper part, it is thirty-ſeven common paces broad, with two rows of ſhops, forming as it were three ſtreets, of which

that

that in the middle is the wideſt. At each end is an aſcent of fifty-ſix ſteps. The city may indeed, every where be traverſed on foot; but the ſtreets are very narrow, and the free ſtone pavement very ſlippery in wet weather. The many ſmall bridges, with their ſteps, are alſo not a little troubleſome.

The whole city is ſaid to be ſix *Italian* miles in circumference, and to make the tour of it in a gondola takes up ſomewhat more than two hours. It contains ſeventy pariſh-churches, beſides others, fifty-four convents of monks, twenty-ſix nunneries, ſeventeen rich hoſpitals, eighteen oratories, forty religious fraternities with their chapels: Among which are ſix called *Scuole grandi*, fifty-three ſquares, one hundred and ſixty-five marble and twenty-three braſs ſtatues. The buildings indeed are all of ſtone; but the greater part make ſo mean a figure, that this city in point of beauty, or elegance, can in no wiſe ſtand the teſt with many others. St. *Mark*'s ſquare, 'tis true, is very fine, and ſo are the ſeveral ſtately marble palaces that border upon the great canal, though moſt of them of *Gothick* architecture. In the churches and convents the moſt admirable part are the paintings, of which a particular account may be ſeen in print: and indeed *Venice* highly renowned for fine paintings, far ſurpaſſes in this very reſpect, even *Rome* itſelf. Here are alſo two academies of painting. The number of inhabitants has by ſome been computed at two hundred thouſand, thoſe of the iſlands of *Murano*, *La güdeca*, and ſuch as live on the water being included. Others, who perhaps leave out the iſlands and mariners, think that even in carnaval time the whole number of people at *Venice* is not much above two hundred thouſand. The inhabitants are the nobility, *citadini* or citizens, after whom may be reckoned lawyers, notaries, phyſicians, wealthy merchants, glaſs-makers, and all handicraftsmen, whether dwelling in the city, or the iſlands, together with the ſea-faring people and the gondoliers. *Venice*, from the fertility of its neighbourhood and the facility of carriage, enjoys a conſtant plenty of all kinds of proviſions. The ſpring-water being very indifferent in moſt places, almoſt every houſe has a ciſtern, into which the rain-water is conveyed from the roof and clarified by being filtrated through ſand. Water is alſo brought from the river *Brenta* and preſerved in the ciſterns. Among the diverſions of *Venice*, the carnaval is accounted the chief. It uſually begins the ſecond day of *Chriſtmas* and continues till *Shrove-Tueſday*; conſiſting chiefly of maſquerades and ridottos. The *Venetians* are paſſionately fond of maſquerades, and probably, in ſome meaſure, for the opportunity it gives them of carrying on unlawful and ſcandalous practices in diſguiſe. During the carnaval St. *Mark*'s place is the general rendezvous of vanity, riot and deceit: even mountebanks and other wretches, whoſe ſole end is to gull the credulous, are allowed to erect their ſtages. The other diverſions are plays and operas. maſquerades are alſo permitted at other times, particularly about *Aſcenſion-day*, at which time there is a fair at St. *Mark*'s place, which begins the

Sunday

Sunday before that feſtival and laſts till *Whitſuntide*. The contrivance and diſpoſition of the ſtands and booths are ſomewhat pleaſing, but afford no great variety in the wares expoſed to ſale. Among the moſt rational and agreeable diverſions of this city, are the excellent concerts performed weekly in the churches of the hoſpitals *degl' Incurabili* and *della Pietà*. In the former they are chiefly vocal, and in the latter inſtrumental: What inhances the ſatisfaction is, that the performers in both places are poor maidens. The churches of the hoſpitals belonging to *S. Giovanni e Paolo* and *S. Lazaro di Mendicanti* have alſo ſuch concerts.

The trade in cloth, eſpecially ſcarlet, ſilk goods, and looking-glaſſes is ſtill very conſiderable. Here alſo gold and ſilver-ſtuffs are manufactured; which, though not ſo beautiful as thoſe of *France*; have a very good vent in the *Levant*. The *Brocatellas*, (a kind of ſtuff like brocade) made of coarſe ſilk, are much uſed for carpets. The uſeful invention of public banks is owing to the *Venetians*, thoſe erected in the ſeveral ſtates of *Europe* being modelled after theirs. It belongs to the ſtate and pays no intereſt for any funds lodged in it.

From this general ſketch of the town we now proceed to a more particular deſcription. It is divided into the following ſix large parts *(Seſtierie)* of which the three firſt lie on the eaſt and north ſide; and the three others to the weſt and ſouth of the great canal, which, as already obſerved, divides the city into two main parts.

1. *Seſtieria S. Marco*, particularly contains *la piazza di S. Marco*, with the adjacent buildings. This ſquare, the pride of the city, forms a right angle, the ſhorteſt ſide of which, two hundred and forty paces long and ſeventy-five broad, reaches along the ducal palace ſouthward of the canal *della Giudeca*. The longeſt ſide, or the moſt conſiderable part, running in a direction from eaſt to weſt between the churches of St. *Mark* and S. *Geminiano*, is near ſix hundred and eighty feet, or two hundred and ſeventy-four common paces long. In the upper part, or at the firſt church, it is one hundred and twenty-ſix common paces broad on both ſides, excluſive of the piazzas; but in the lower part, or at the ſecond church, only eighty-nine. The ducal palace towards the water-ſide and St. *Mark*'s place are entirely *Gothick*, but on the ſide of the ſmall canal, and in the court, of tolerable good modern architecture, and moſtly of marble. It not only ſerves for the reſidence of the Doge, but alſo for the meeting of the council. The fineſt ornaments of the council-chamber and other apartments, are the paintings of famous ancient maſters: But the hall and the ſteps are not kept ſuitably to ſuch a place, the ſmell of urine being ſcarce ſupportable. In the palace alſo is a little arſenal, where a conſiderable number of loaded muſkets are always kept in readineſs, that in caſe of an inſurrection of the people, the Doge and the nobility may have recourſe to this defence; and it is for this purpoſe, that the council-

chamber has a communication, through a door, with this armory: Every three months the pieces are loaded afreſh. On the ſteps, in the court of the palace, ſtand two marble ſtatues of *Mars* and *Neptune*. Towards St. *Mark*'s church is alſo another of *Francis Maria* duke of *Urbino*; and at the church, two others of *Adam* and *Eve*; of the lions heads in the walls of this palace I have ſpoken in the introduction. On one ſide of the palace, towards the canal, *Rio di palazzo*, dark priſons, ſtrongly ſecured with iron-grates, preſent themſelves to view. The lower gallery or arched walk on the ſide of St. *Mark*'s ſquare, together with the oppoſite hall, and the *nuove procuratie*, is called *Broglio*. Here at a certain hour of the day the *Nobili* take their walks, and at this time no *Venetian* of an inferior rank muſt be ſeen on it, though a foreigner, as ſuppoſed unacquainted with the cuſtom, is not deſired to quit the place. That part of St. *Mark*'s ſquare between theſe two buildings and the piazza receives an additional ornament from two pillars of oriental granate, on one of which ſtands St. *Mark*'s lion in braſs; and on the other, a marble ſtatue of St. *Theodore*. Between theſe is the place for the public execution of malefactors, through which no nobleman is ever ſeen to paſs. A galley completely rigged and armed, lies cloſe to the *Broglio*, for the defence of the ducal palace on any ſudden emergency. Contiguous to the north part of the Doge's palace is St. *Mark*'s church, which is alſo ſtiled the Doge's chapel. Its materials juſtly intitle it to be called magnificent, being both on the out and inſide covered with fine marble: But the architecture is entirely *Gothick*. The beſt part of it are the moſaic paintings, and the four braſs horſes, formerly gilt, ſtanding over the great door, and ſaid to have been brought here from *Conſtantinople*. They are univerſally allowed to be maſter-pieces, which very few of the kind can equal. The church treaſury is for the better part old faſhioned, but very rich in gold and jewels. In it is kept a very famous manuſcript of the Goſpel of St. *Mark*, pretended to be autographical; but the dampneſs of the place where it lies, has ſpoiled it to ſuch a degree that no part of it is any longer legible, and it is not ſo much as certain whether it be written in *Latin* or *Greek*. *Miſſon* indeed imagines to have obſerved in it a *Greek* word and two *Greek* letters; but *Montfaucon* believes him miſtaken. Before the church, on braſs pedeſtals, ſtand three large maſts, on which, in feſtival and rejoicing times, ſilken flags are hoiſted. Oppoſite the ducal palace is the fine new building called the *procuratie nuove*, which takes up an intire ſide of St. *Mark*'s ſquare. In it may be ſeen the public library and muſæum of antiquities. The library contains no great number of printed books, and is only prized for the collection of *Greek* manuſcripts left to the republic by Cardinal *Baſſarion:* But in the muſæum one cannot ſufficiently admire the multitude of *Roman*, and more eſpecially of *Greek* marble ſtatues, all highly finiſhed pieces. Adjoining the *procuratie nuove*

is

is the *Procuratie vecchie*, which takes up the other ſide of St. *Mark*'s ſquare, as far as St. *Geminiano*'s church. Theſe buildings are called *Procuraties* from the procurators of St. *Mark*'s church reſiding in them. Facing the angle formed by the new *Procuratie* ſtands an inſulated ſquare tower three hundred and eighteen feet high, and the aſcent within is ſuch, that one may ſafely ride both up and down. On the ſpire, above this height, ſtands an angel of wood ſixteen feet high, and covered with gilt braſs. At the foot of this tower is a ſmall ſtone building, where, whilſt the grand council is ſitting, ſome of the procurators of St. *Mark* keep guard with a body of armed men. Behind the *Procuratie nouve* is the *Cecca*, or mint, at the entrance of which ſtand two ſtatues of giants. The principal churches in this *Seſtiere* are thoſe of *S. Moiſe* and *S. Maria Zobenigo*. Of the palaces on the *canale maggiore* one of the moſt ſtately is that of *Peſaro*. This quarter has a communication by a bridge with that of St. *Pauolo* over the *Rialto*, and near it is *il fondaſo del Tedeſchi*, or the *German* houſe, being the ware-houſe for all mercantile goods conſigned from or to *Germany*; in it alſo the Proteſtants perform divine ſervice, but with great privacy and ſtilneſs.

2. *Seſtiere di Caſtello*, containing the magnificent churches of *S. Zaccaria*, *S. S. Giovanni e Paolo*, with the neighbouring *Dominican* convents, the *Scuola di S. Marco*, the hoſpital *li Mendicanti* with its church, *S. Giuſtina*, *S. Franceſco della vigna*, and *S. Pietro di Caſtello* called the patriarchate and the ducal ſeminaray. Here is alſo the ſo-much-celebrated arſenal or dock, two *Italian* miles and a half in circuit, walled and moated in, with twelve towers along its walls, and within the incloſure a great variety of buildings, in which every thing requiſite for a land or ſea armament is kept in readineſs. Theſe buildings conſiſt of an armory, ſtore-houſes for iron-work, oars, cordage, bullets, tar, hemp, canvaſs, guns, *&c.* A rope-houſe, a ſaltpetre-houſe, ſmith's forges, a foundery, baſons and ſlips for ſhip-building, *&c.* Within it lie the men of war, frigates, gallies, galleaſſes, galliots, with the *Bucentauro*, which is alſo laid up here. The number of work-men moſt commonly amounts to upwards of one thouſand. They conſtantly live in the dock, and moſt of them were born in it. The grand council repoſes ſuch a confidence in them, that whilſt ſitting, part of them are drawn out to mount guard. This place is under the direction of three *Nobili*, who are termed *Patroni del Arſenale*. The whole annual charge is ſaid to be five hundred thouſand ducats, which certainly muſt be underſtood of *Ducati d' Argento*, one of which is equal to ſeven lires and one half, the lire valued at 6*d.* $\frac{2}{3}$ ſterling.

3. *Seſtiere di Canale Regio*. Among its many churches the fineſt are thoſe of the *Padri Gieſuiti* and *S. Maria in Nazareth*. There alſo is the theatre; and in this quarter the *Jews* live to the amount of fifteen hundred. They muſt wear a ſcrap of red cloth in their hats by way of diſtinction from Chriſtians.

4. *Seſtiere della Croce* has no remarkable edifices.

5. *Seſtiere di S. Patuolo* contains the exchange, the bank, the *Franciſcan* church, the ſplendid chapel of St. *Anthony*, the *Scuola di S. Rocco*, &c.

6. *Seſtiere di Dorſo duro*; in it are the pompous churches of *S S. Coſmo e Damiano*, *S. Maria de Carmini*, *S. Maria maggiore*, *S. Maria della Salute*, with a convent famous for its large and very valuable library; *il Ridentore*, and *S. Sebaſtiano*, which laſt has a great number of *Paul Veroneſe*'s pieces. This laſt quarter is ſeparated by a canal *(Canale della Guideca)* half an *Italian* mile in breadth, from an iſland ſouth of it called

II. GIUDECA, or ZUECCA, where the *Jews* were formerly aſſigned an abode. Beſides the conveniency of ſeveral canals, it has very beautiful gardens, and nine churches, of which the moſt remarkable are *la Croce della Zuecca*, and *il Redentore*. The laſt was built by the republic, in honour of *Chriſt*, for their deliverance from a plague in 1576.

III. Of the ſame extent with this iſland, and oppoſite the *Broglio*, lies the iſland of S. GIORGIO, with the convent of *S. Giorgio maggiore*, in which live eighty *Benedictine* monks. Here are fine walks, the beſt library in *Venice*, and in the refectory a moſt celebrated painting by *Paul Veroneſe*, of the marriage of *Cana*, thirty-two feet in breadth, and containing one hundred and twenty perſons. The gardens belonging to this monaſtery are ſpacious, and the church is reputed by ſome the moſt beautiful in *Venice*.

IV. The iſland of S. HELENA lies cloſe off the eaſt point of the *Caſtello* quarter. It has a ſplendid church, wherein the body of St. *Helena* is depoſited.

V. The iſland of S. ERASMO, or RASMO, with a fort.

VI. IL LIDO (*i. e.* the ſhore) DI MALAMNCCO lie two *Italian* miles from the city. The latter is very narrow, but in length four or five *Italian* miles, and has a fort for ſecuring the entrance of its harbour, which bears the ſame name. Along its ſhore, towards the ſea, are found ſeveral kinds of ſhells, ſea-vegetables, and other marine products.

Between theſe two iſlands, the Doge, on *Aſcenſion-day*, puts about two hundred paces out to ſea, and performs the whimſical ceremony of eſpouſing the *Adriatic*; after which he lands at *Lido* and hears a ſolemn maſs celebrated by the patriarch.

VII. IL LIDO DI PALESTRINA, an iſland rather long than broad, and like the two former and ſeveral others, being a kind of fence to the city againſt the impetuoſity of the ſea.

VIII. CHIOZA anciently *Foſſa Claudia*, an iſland, with a ſightly town, not far from the influx of the *Brenta nuovo* into the *Laguna*. Its ſalt-works are of great benefit to the inhabitants. Here it is that perſons intending a journey to *Rome* generally take ſhipping, the canal flowing into the *Po* near the village *Ponte del Lago Oſcuro*, being ſituate on that river, oppoſite

Ferrara. The paſſage hereby is rendered both extremely convenient and pleaſant.

The other iſlands near *Venice* on the ſea-coaſt affording nothing remarkable, I ſhall only mention a few of thoſe which lie on the *Laguna* between *Venice* and the continent.

IX. S. MICHELE, a ſmall iſland remarkable for its church belonging to the *Camaldulenſian* monks.

X. MURANO, a populous iſland a ſmall mile from *Venice*, has its own magiſtrates; but, like the reſt, is under the juriſdiction of the city of *Venice*. In it are fifteen churches, of which St. *Peter's*, the principal, belongs to the *Dominicans*. This iſland is the place where the famous large looking-glaſſes are blown, and other curious glaſs-work done; but ſince *France* and other countries found out a method of caſting larger plates, this manufacture greatly declines. The glaſs-makers pretend to be noblemen, alledging that King *Henry* III. of *France* was ſo charmed with their work, that he ennobled both them and their poſterity. At *Venice* they are reckoned among the *Cittadini*, or free-men. In the palace *di Cornaro* is a gallery of paintings little ſhort of an *Italian* mile in length, but it neither runs in a direct line, nor is every where of equal breadth. It has ſome fine pieces, and a great many very indifferent. The number of its marble ſtatues and buſtoes is ſurpriſing.

XI. The iſlands and ſmall places of MAZORBO, TORCELLO, *&c.* with a biſhop ſubordinate to the patriarch: Alſo BURAN, &c.

On the continent lie the following places.

XII. MAESTRO or MESTRE, a middling town in ſo delightful a country that many of the *Venetian* nobility have ſeats in it. This place is diſtant from the *Laguna* about three miles, and one may go down the river from it in a gondala to the *Laguna*, and from thence to *Venice*.

XIII. MARGHERA, TORNOUA, and LOREO, ſmall places.

IL PADUANO.

The *Paduaneſe* is a part of *Lombardy*, and of exceeding fertility and pleaſantneſs; its remarkable places are

Padua, in Latin *Patavium*, an ancient and large city on the *Brenta*. The ſtreets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty. It contains about forty thouſand inhabitants, twenty-ſix pariſh-churches, twenty-three convents of monks, eighteen nunneries, and four good hoſpitals. Before the greater part of the houſes are piazzas, but theſe low and dark. It is a biſhop's ſee. The principal of its churches is that of the *Franciſcans*, dedicated to St. *Antony*, by reaſon of the exceſſive veneration paid by the *Paduans* to this ſuppoſed ſaint. The ſplendour of the interior decorations, the many

ſtately monuments, and in particular the magnificence of the chapel, where his body lies, are aſtoniſhing. The ſaint's tongue, to which particular prayers are offered, and his chin, are kept apart in the veſtry. For architecture that of St. *Juſtina* is the neweſt and moſt elegant, being alſo large and well-lighted. Its chief relics are the ſuppoſed bodies of St. *Luke* and the Apoſtle *Matthias*. It belongs to the *Benedictine* convent which is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of an annual income of one hundred thouſand ducats, and has a large and valuable library. Facing this church is a plain formerly called *Campus Martius*, but now *Prato della Valle*; not being paved, it is always green, and on the firſt *Saturday* of every month ſerves for a beaſt market. Other handſome churches are thoſe of the *Carmelites*, *S. Franciſco di Paola*, the *Theatines*, and *S. Maria della Gratie*. In the ſmall church of St. *Thomas*, the burial places are partitioned according to rank, ſex, and age, ſo that all of the ſame claſs lie together. The revenue of the cathedral is computed at one hundred thouſand ſcudi *per annum*. The univerſity founded by the Emperor *Frederick* II. with a view of prejudicing the *Bologneſe*, was formerly in great repute, but for theſe many years paſt is ſo decayed that the ſtudents now ſcarce make five hundred: They were alſo ſo ſavage and miſchievous, that after duſk there was no going under the piazzas in any ſafety even of life. Theſe *Bloods*, from their fierce manner of calling *qui va li?* were nick-named *Quivaliſti*; at preſent they are ſomething more orderly. The *Germans* have ſtill here ſome diſtinguiſhing privileges; and no difficulty is made of burying a proteſtant traveller in a church or convent, if, before his death, care has been taken to have his name entered in the univerſity *matricula*. In *Il Palazzo degli ſtudii*, or the univerſity, are the ſtatues and arms of great numbers of illuſtrious perſons who were members of it. The anatomical theatre being ſomewhat dark, the diſſections are generally performed by candle-light. The library is a handſome building. At the lectures, all the auditors, if they like the *Exordium*, cry out *Viva! Viva!* and it is in conſequence of this ſcholaſtic ſhout that the profeſſor enters upon his lecture. The phyſic-garden, though not large, is ingenuouſly contrived, and was the firſt of the kind in any univerſity in *Europe*. The chief civil edifice is the town-houſe, called *il Palazzo della Ragione*, but its large hall is ſo ruſty, and withal ſo filthy, that were it not for ſome monuments it contains, it would not deſerve to be mentioned. On the outſide, over the four doors, are the ſtatues of four celebrated *Paduans*, namely, *Titus Livius*, *Albertus Patavinus*, *Petrus Aponus*, and *Paulus Patavinus*. Whether the firſt was a native of *Padua* is very uncertain, and much more whether the bones placed in the wall over one of the doors be really his. The tomb of *Antenor* the *Trojan* hero, near *S. Lorenzo*'s church is a glaring fiction. *Il Palazzo di Podeſta*, or the prætor's palace, adjoining the town-houſe, contains a great number of buſtoes, ſtatues, and arms of former *Podeſtas*;

Podeſtas; in it alſo is the city library. *Il Palazzo del Capitaneo* is a grand ſtructure, and ſtands on the fine ſquare called *il piazza de Nobili*. Some travellers highly extol the *Palazzo di Soranzo*, and the *Papa fava* gardens, though others perceive little or nothing worth notice in them. The *Jews*, as in moſt places, live in a particular quarter. The plain about *Padua* is a perfect paradiſe, and the neighbouring mountains yield excellent wine and oil. So lately as in 1756 this city was extremely damaged by a tempeſt.

The paſſage from *Padua* to *Venice*, on the *Brenta*, is very convenient, and in fair weather the ſight of ſo many ſeats on both ſides the river renders it very pleaſant.

Campo S. Pietro, a ſeat, giving name to a family.

Abano, in Latin *Abanum*, a village, five *Italian* miles from *Padua*, with warm baths. About the ſprings, which are much impregnated with ſulphur, rooms are built for bathing in them; ſome of them are boiling hot, and the water gathers in ſuch quantity as might keep a mill going within twenty paces where it ſtill is quite warm. Some only lukewarm are ſaid to contain lead, others are reputed chalybeat. Here is alſo a *bagno di Fango*, or mud-bath, where aching limbs are often reſtored by fomentations of the warm mud. In the neighbourhood of *Padua* are likewiſe other warm baths.

Inganno, a ſtately ſeat.

Cataio, a ſeat and eſtate belonging to a gentleman of the *Obizzi*-family.

Monſelice a country-town not far from *Cataio*.

Battaglia, a ſmall town, an *Italian* mile from *Cataio*, ſaid to derive its name from the confluence of two rivers which meet here.

Arqua, or *Arquato*, famous for the retreat of *Petrarch* after the death of his dear *Lauretta* or *Laura*, in which he ſpent the whole remainder of his days.

Eſte, anciently called *Ateſte*, the original place of an illuſtrious family, ſtill ſubſiſting in the dutchy of *Modena*.

Conſelve, *Montagnana*, *Lendenara*, and *Sanguinedo*, ſeats.

Il Polesine di Rovigo.

The peninſula *Rovigo*, a part of *Lombardy* and very fertile, is environed by the rivers *Adige*, *Po*, *Tattaro* and *Caſtagnaro*, and interſected by ſeveral canals. In it are

Rovigo, a pretty large city but far from populous; the river *Adigetto* runs through it. Its fortifications ancient, beſides which it has alſo a caſtle, and is the reſidence of the biſhop of *Adria*, to the decline of which city it owes its increaſe.

Adria

ſtately monuments, and in particular the magnificence of the chapel, where his body lies, are aſtoniſhing. The ſaint's tongue, to which particular prayers are offered, and his chin, are kept apart in the veſtry. For architecture that of St. *Juſtina* is the neweſt and moſt elegant, being alſo large and well-lighted. Its chief relics are the ſuppoſed bodies of St. *Luke* and the Apoſtle *Matthias*. It belongs to the *Benedictine* convent which is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of an annual income of one hundred thouſand ducats, and has a large and valuable library. Facing this church is a plain formerly called *Campus Martius*, but now *Prato della Valle*; not being paved, it is always green, and on the firſt *Saturday* of every month ſerves for a beaſt market. Other handſome churches are thoſe of the *Carmelites*, *S. Franciſco di Paola*, the *Theatines*, and *S. Maria della Gratie*. In the ſmall church of St. *Thomas*, the burial places are partitioned according to rank, ſex, and age, ſo that all of the ſame claſs lie together. The revenue of the cathedral is computed at one hundred thouſand ſcudi *per annum*. The univerſity founded by the Emperor *Frederick* II. with a view of prejudicing the *Bologneſe*, was formerly in great repute, but for theſe many years paſt is ſo decayed that the ſtudents now ſcarce make five hundred: They were alſo ſo ſavage and miſchievous, that after duſk there was no going under the piazzas in any ſafety even of life. Theſe *Bloods*, from their fierce manner of calling *qui va li?* were nick-named *Quivaliſti*; at preſent they are ſomething more orderly. The *Germans* have ſtill here ſome diſtinguiſhing privileges; and no difficulty is made of burying a proteſtant traveller in a church or convent, if, before his death, care has been taken to have his name entered in the univerſity *matricula*. In *Il Palazzo degli ſtudii*, or the univerſity, are the ſtatues and arms of great numbers of illuſtrious perſons who were members of it. The anatomical theatre being ſomewhat dark, the diſſections are generally performed by candle-light. The library is a handſome building. At the lectures, all the auditors, if they like the *Exordium*, cry out *Viva! Viva!* and it is in conſequence of this ſcholaſtic ſhout that the profeſſor enters upon his lecture. The phyſic-garden, though not large, is ingenuouſly contrived, and was the firſt of the kind in any univerſity in *Europe*. The chief civil edifice is the town-houſe, called *il Palazzo della Ragione*, but its large hall is ſo ruſty, and withal ſo filthy, that were it not for ſome monuments it contains, it would not deſerve to be mentioned. On the outſide, over the four doors, are the ſtatues of four celebrated *Paduans*, namely, *Titus Livius*, *Albertus Patavinus*, *Petrus Aponus*, and *Paulus Patavinus*. Whether the firſt was a native of *Padua* is very uncertain, and much more whether the bones placed in the wall over one of the doors be really his. The tomb of *Antenor* the *Trojan* hero, near *S. Lorenzo*'s church is a glaring fiction. *Il Palazzo di Podeſta*, or the prætor's palace, adjoining the town-houſe, contains a great number of buſtoes, ſtatues, and arms of former *Podeſtas*;

Podeſtas; in it alſo is the city library. *Il Palazzo del Capitaneo* is a grand ſtructure, and ſtands on the fine ſquare called *il piazza de Nobili*. Some travellers highly extol the *Palazzo di Soranzo*, and the *Papa fava* gardens, though others perceive little or nothing worth notice in them. The *Jews*, as in moſt places, live in a particular quarter. The plain about *Padua* is a perfect paradiſe, and the neighbouring mountains yield excellent wine and oil. So lately as in 1756 this city was extremely damaged by a tempeſt.

The paſſage from *Padua* to *Venice*, on the *Brenta*, is very convenient, and in fair weather the ſight of ſo many ſeats on both ſides the river renders it very pleaſant.

Campo S. Pietro, a ſeat, giving name to a family.

Abano, in Latin *Abanum*, a village, five *Italian* miles from *Padua*, with warm baths. About the ſprings, which are much impregnated with ſulphur, rooms are built for bathing in them; ſome of them are boiling hot, and the water gathers in ſuch quantity as might keep a mill going within twenty paces where it ſtill is quite warm. Some only lukewarm are ſaid to contain lead, others are reputed chalybeat. Here is alſo a *bagno di Fango*, or mud-bath, where aching limbs are often reſtored by fomentations of the warm mud. In the neighbourhood of *Padua* are likewiſe other warm baths.

Inganno, a ſtately ſeat.

Cataio, a ſeat and eſtate belonging to a gentleman of the *Obizzi*-family.

Monſelice a country-town not far from *Cataio*.

Battaglia, a ſmall town, an *Italian* mile from *Cataio*, ſaid to derive its name from the confluence of two rivers which meet here.

Arqua, or *Arquato*, famous for the retreat of *Petrarch* after the death of his dear *Lauretta* or *Laura*, in which he ſpent the whole remainder of his days.

Eſte, anciently called *Ateſte*, the original place of an illuſtrious family, ſtill ſubſiſting in the dutchy of *Modena*.

Conſelve, *Montagnana*, *Lendenara*, and *Sanguinedo*, ſeats.

Il Polesine di Rovigo.

The peninſula *Rovigo*, a part of *Lombardy* and very fertile, is environed by the rivers *Adige*, *Po*, *Tattaro* and *Caſtagnaro*, and interſected by ſeveral canals. In it are

Rovigo, a pretty large city but far from populous; the river *Adigetto* runs through it. Its fortifications ancient, beſides which it has alſo a caſtle, and is the reſidence of the biſhop of *Adria*, to the decline of which city it owes its increaſe.

Adria

Adria, an indifferent place and nothing to what it was anciently, when it gave name to the *Adriatic*-ſea. Its ruin was occaſioned by innundations and other calamities.

S. Bellino, a church reſorted by pilgrims.

Lendinara, *Fratta* and *Canda*, market-towns.

IL VERONESE.

The Diſtrict of *Verona* is alſo a part of *Lombardy* and like the others a paradiſiacal country abounding in excellent peaches, melons, figs, ſtrawberries, truffles, very large artichoaks, aſparagus, cheſtnuts, apples, pears, plumbs, wine, oil, corn and other vegetables. In it alſo is found good marble and petrefactions of ſeveral kinds. Among the mountains *Monte Baldo* is celebrated for the valuable plants growing on it. The *lago di Garda*, in Latin, *Benacus*, which *Virgil* repreſents as very ſtormy, and compares its waves to thoſe of the ocean, is indeed like a ſea and the compariſon is not much hyperbolical. It is upwards of twenty-eight *Engliſh* miles in length, and abounds in fiſh, particularly fine large trouts. The diſtrict of *Verona* brings in annually to the republic of *Venice*, upwards of five hundred and ſixty thouſand ducats, which make one hundred and twelve thouſand *Spaniſh* piſtoles. The moſt remarkable places are the following

Verona, a very large city fortified in the ancient manner, with three caſtles in the ſame taſte; two of which namely St. *Felix* and St. *Pietro* ſtand on a hill; and the third called *il Caſtello vecchio* and a kind of citadel, lies in a plain, along the river *Adige* which runs through the city, and over which are four ſtone-bridges; whereof the principal near the laſt mentioned caſtle is three hundred forty-eight feet long. The city makes a better appearance by its delightful outlets, than by its inner parts, moſt of the ſtreets being narrow, crooked and dirty, and the houſes but mean. The number of its inhabitants is now computed to amount to near fifty thouſand, but formerly was much greater. The beſt ſtreet is that called the *Curſo*, which is pretty long. At the end of it ſtands the laſt mentioned caſtle. The annual income of its biſhopric is between four and five thouſand ſcudi. The cathedral is an old building and in it lies Pope *Lucius* III. One of the fineſt of the churches is that of *S. Georgio* belonging to the *Benedictines*. On the *piazza de Mercanti* ſtands the palace of the learned and famous Count *Scipio Maffei*, to which none of the private ones in the city are in any reſpect equal. The palace in which the ſociety or academy of *philharmonics* aſſemble, as alſo the ſociety of the *Philoti*, in order to the revival and improvement of martial exerciſes is remarkable, particularly on account of the great collection of all the ancient inſcriptions and monuments in the *Hetrurian*, *Punic*, *Egyptian*, *Greek* and *Latin* languages either found, or brought here

here for a great many years paſt. The arrangement and augmentation of theſe antiquities are in a great meaſure owing to Count *Scipio Maffei*. The largeſt ſquare in the city is the *piazza d'armi*, in which is a marble ſtatue repreſenting the city of *Venice*. In the *palazzo della regione* or the *Guildhall* are the ſtatues of five illuſtrious natives of *Verona*, namely, *Catullus*, *Æmilius Marcus*, *Cornelius Nepos*, the *elder Pliny* and *Vitruvius*; beſides which is that of *Hieronymus Fracaſtor* under a lofty arch: but the moſt valuable piece of antiquity here is the celebrated *Roman amphitheatre*, which ſo far exceeds all others, the ſteps or ſeats on which the people ſat being ſtill entire; though in reality but little of it appears ancient, having been carefully repaired from time to time at the city's expence. The learned Count *Maffei* computed that it conveniently held twenty-two thouſand one hundred and eighty-four ſpectators. The outward wall and the upper ſtory are wanting. Near this city is a delightful place called *Campus Martius*, at preſent uſed for the annual fair. It is conſtructed in a quadrangular form with four gates, and in the center along the ſtands and booths, which are placed in a direct line, one may ſee every one of the four gates. The trade of this city is not improved as it might be, by ſupplying other countries with the medicinal plants growing on *Monte Balbo*, olives, oil, wine and very good linen, ſewing ſilk and woollen ſtuffs. The *Scaligeri* were lords of this city for one hundred and ſeventy years; and one of them for his greater ſecurity and to keep the city in awe, built the *caſtello vecchio*; and the large ſtone-bridge. In 1387, *Galeaſſo Maria*, firſt duke of *Milan*, drove out the *Scaligeri* and uſurp'd the ſovereignty of this city; but in 1409, the *Venetians* again recovered it.

S. Michele, a market-town, with a fine church conſecrated to the Virgin *Mary* and famous for many miracles.

Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle, and in the neighbourhood ſome warm baths.

Suave, a caſtle built by the *Scaligeri*.

Monte forte, a ſeat of the biſhop of *Verona*.

Legnago, a ſmall fortified town, on the *Adige*.

Carpi, a ſmall place on the *Adige*, where, in 1701, the *Imperaliſts* gained a victory.

Iſola della Scala, an elegant place, and in appearance reſembling a little city.

Monzambano, a ſmall town on the river *Menzo*.

Sermione, a ſmall caſtle on a neck of land advancing into the *Lago di Garda* to the extent of two *Italian* miles. Here was formerly a town which gave birth to the amorous poet *Catullus*.

Peſchiera, a ſmall fortreſs on the *Lago di Garda*, where the river *Menzo* flows out of it. It conſiſts of a few families that live near the garriſon.

Garda, a caſtle on a lake, to which it gives name.

Lachiuſa

La Chiuſa or *Verucca*, a narrow paſs.
The vallies of *Pulicella* and *Paltena*, very fruitful and well inhabited.

IL VICENTINO.

The territory of *Vicenza* is a part of *Lombardy*, and ſo fertile and delightful that it may be called both the garden and fleſh-market of *Venice*. It produces alſo good wine, and contains the following places.

Vicenza, anciently *Vicetia*, or *Vicentia*, a pretty large city ſaid to be about four *Italian* miles in circuit. It is watered by the rivers *Bachiglioni* and *Rerone* which here unite, and its ſituation is very pleaſant, in a wide plain between two hills. The celebrated architect *Andrea Palladio* was born and lived here. Among the buildings are ſeen ſeveral regular ſtately palaces and other elegant edifices, particularly the council-houſe, the grandeur of which is heightened by two very lofty columns with St. *Mark*'s winged lion on one of them; and on the other the image of our Saviour. The *monte della pieta* is a ſtately fabric and has a very fine library. Of the churches, which are fifty ſeven in number, fourteen are parochial and twenty-nine conventual, with ſeveral good hoſpitals. The cathedral ſtrikes the eye with nothing particular. The great altar of the *Dominican* church is a moſt auguſt piece of *Palladio*'s architecture, as is alſo the beautiful and convenient theatre in the building where the *Academia Olympicorum* meets. The ſeats are diſpoſed in the manner of the ancient amphitheatres, and the perſpective is ſurprizingly beautiful, chiefly by reaſon of the many ſtatues of *Roman* Emperors and ſome philoſophers. This academy is a ſociety of men of learning who meet at ſtated times for the improvement of the *Italian* language. Of the ſame ſkilful architect is likewiſe the copy of the triumphal arch of the *Campo Martio* without the city, erected for the embelliſhment of the public walk, and that of Count *Valmarano*'s gardens. The church *della Madonna di Monte* on a mountain without the city, is much frequented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontiſpiece with a convent built cloſe by. Nothing can be more delightful than the proſpect from this hill over the city and country. The *Scaligeri* were once for a conſiderable time lords of this city; afterwards it paſſed through ſeveral hands; and in 1304, ſubmitted to the republic of *Venice*.

Malo, a market-town and reſidence of a vicar, having ſeven villages in its precinct.

Tiene, a market-town and reſidence of a vicar, with a beautiful palace and twenty-one annexed villages.

Schio, a ſmall well built trading-town and the reſidence of a vicar, with fourteen villages.

Tretto, a ſmall place near which are ſilver and iron mines.

The

The *Monte Summano*, which lies in the neighbourhood is famous for its rare plants, a church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and the coins and antiquities found in it.

Maroſtica, a ſmall town and the reſidence of a *Podeſtaria* with thirty-three villages belonging to it.

Breganza, a ſmall place, but famous for a luſcious wine produced in its neighbourhood.

Cricoli, a moſt ſplendid ſeat near *Vicenza* built by Count *Pompeo Triſſino*.

Camiſan, the ſeat of a vicar with forty-one villages belonging to it.

La Rittonda or *Rotonda*, a ſeat ſo called from its cupola.

Monte Galda, a ſeat and market-town.

Poina, a ſmall place with a ſeat belong to Count *Poiani*,

Babaran and *Orgian*, are towns and vicarſhips; the former of fifteen the latter of nine villages.

Lonigo, a *podeſtaria* of five villages, is noted for good wine.

Monte Bello, a town and vicarſhip with five villages.

The valley of *Dreſſina* is very pleaſant and contains

Valdagno and *Arzignan* two populous places: The former the ſeat of a vicar with fifteen villages.

Montecchio maggiore, a market-town and ſeat.

Avignan, and *Brendola* vicarſhips; the former contains eight and the latter eleven villages.

Il Bressano, or il Territorio Bresciano.

The territory of *Breſcia* is alſo a part of *Lombardy*; and though mountainous, abounds in wine, oil, wheat and other grain; alſo iron, copper, ſilver, gold, and marble of all colours: eaſtward it borders on the *Lago di Garda*; weſtward it contains *Lago d' Iſeo*, in Latin *lacus Sebinus* or *Sevinus*; and ſouthward the little lake of *Idro*: In it are

Breſcia in Latin *Brixia*, a fortified town on the little river *Garza*, with a caſtle on a hill. Beſides the cathedral, it has nineteen pariſh churches, forty-five convents and ſome charitable foundations, with a general hoſpital. Its biſhop, a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Milan*, has large revenues, and bears the titles of duke, marquis, and count. The cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure and quite modern. The celebrated biſhop of this city cardinal *Quirini*, having greatly contributed towards the building of it, and having alſo made a preſent to the city of a library, the magiſtracy in 1750, in acknowledgment for his generoſity erected two marble ſtatues to him, one in the church, and the other at the entrance of the library, and cauſed alſo a medal to be ſtruck in his honour. Among the moſt curious relics of this

church is an azure croſs called *Oriofamma*, ſaid to be the ſame which *Conſtantine* ſaw in the air. The number of inhabitants is computed at near fifty thouſand; the nobility live here in a very ſplendid and gay manner. The fire-arms, ſwords and cutlery ware of this city are much eſteemed, as is alſo its linen-manufacture, which together with other mercantile commodites make its trade very conſiderable.

La Riviera del Lago di Garda, a Diſtrict of twenty-nine pariſhes: *Salo* and *Madorna* the chief places; and the former the ſeat of a *podeſtaria*.

La Riviera del Lago d' Iſeo, a Diſtrict of ſeventeen pariſhes.

The valley of *Camonica* lies between high mountains with a ſpacious plain, through which runs the river *Oglio*: It contains eighty pariſhes. The chief place is *Breno*, a *podeſtaria* near the *Oglio*. In this valley are both iron and copper mines.

The valley of *Trompia*, watered by the river *Mela*; and poſſeſſed of iron mines, manufactures, great quantities of fire-arms, ſwords, *&c.* It contains thirty-two pariſhes, of which *Gardone* is particularly famous for its fire-arms.

The valley *Sabbia*, contains twenty-five pariſhes with the river *Chieſe* running through it and dividing itſelf into ſeveral branches. It abounds in vineyards and orchards.

Lonato, a pleaſant place on a mountain.

Deſerzano, a large and fine market-town on the *Lago di Garda*. Is well known for its excellent wine and fine fiſh.

Monte Chiaro, a market-town on the river *Chieſe*.

Aſola, on the river *Chieſe* was formerly a fortified place.

Ponte Vico, a ſmall fortified place on the river *Oglio*.

Orzi Nuovi, a ſtrong place on the river *Oglio*, the ſeat of a *podeſtaria*.

Chiari, a ſmall place, near which in 1701, the *Imperialiſts* obtained a victory over the *French*.

Palazzuolo and *Cocaio*, are ſmall places, but of ſome note.

Rovato, and its ſculptors who make a conſiderable part of the inhabitants, is famous for the beſt ſmall marble ſtatues, are alſo very ingenious in forming nice and elegant pieces of inlaid-work out of wood.

IL BERGAMASCO.

The Diſtrict of *Bergamo* is a part of *Lombardy*; towards the north mountainous and rocky, but about *Bergamo* fruitful. Some vallies produce wine and oil; others are barren, but in recompence have iron-works. The remarkable places are

Bergamo, anciently *Bergomum*, a well fortified city on ſeveral hills, at the bottom of which are ſome handſome ſuburbs. Between the city and the

the ſtrong caſtle on the higheſt mountain there is a communication under ground. The biſhop is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Milan*. In the cathedral are preſerved and venerated with great devotion the bodies of twenty-five ſaints. The city is famed for its ſewing ſilk, and has a good trade. In 1426, it came under the dominion of the republic.

North of this city lies ſix vallies, namely, *Val Seriana*, ſo called from the river *Serio*; *Val Brembana* from the river *Brembo*; *Valle di San Martino*; *Val di Calepio* in which is the town of *Calepio*; *Val di Chiuſontio*, in which is *Lovere* a market-town on lake *Iſeo* and *Valle di Manca*.

Romano, a ſeat.

Il Cremasco.

The Diſtrict of *Cremaſco* is a part of *Lombardy*, very fruitful in corn, wine and hemp; and contains

Crema, a pretty ſtrong city with a caſtle on the river *Serio*, in a very fruitful plain. The biſhop is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Bologna*. The houſes are elegantly built, and beſides the cathedral, there are thirty churches, convents, hoſpitals and charitable foundations.

Montodine, *Stanengo*, *Camiſano*, *Teſcore*, *Valano*, *Bagnolo* and *Madegnano* are the other principal places of this Diſtrict.

La Marca Trevigiana.

The *Marca Trevigiana*, one of the richeſt and beſt ſpots in all *Italy*, conſiſts of the following parts,

1. The Diſtrict of *Treviſo*, *il Territorio Treviagiano* which is the moſt fertile part of the *Marca Trivigiana*, the country between *Treviſo* and *Caſtel Franco*, being, as it were, one continued garden, every where planted with rows of wild mulberry-trees which ſerve as eſpaliers for viens: In travelling from *Treviſo* to *Maeſtre* in the dutchy of *Venice*, each ſide is moſt charmingly variegated with fine ſeats and gardens of the *Venetian* nobility. Here are

Treviſo or *Trevigio*, in Latin *Tarviſium* or *Treviſium* a very old fortified town with a fort on the river *Sile*, into which, after dividing itſelf into three arms and watering the town, the *Piaveſella* empties itſelf. This place is of a middling bigneſs with a good many neat houſes; and, among its inhabitants are ſeveral noble families.

In 1608, by the endeavours of *Girolamo Tiretta*, the academy *d' Perſeveranti* was here erected. It alſo is dignified by the *academia d' Solleciti*. It is the reſidence of a biſhop; and became ſubject to the republic in 1388.

Novale, a ſeat.

Caſtel Franco, a ſeat on a hill.

Baſſano, a country town, but a *podeſtaria* of twelve villages. Silk manufactures are the chief employment of the inhabitants: The adjacent hills produce excellent wine.

Ciſmone, a ſmall town on the conflux of the *Brenta* and *Ciſmone*.

Scala, a fort on a mountain near a narrow paſs.

Aſolo, a ſeat.

Colalto, a country town, giving name to an illuſtrious family.

Conigliano, a very populous little town.

Ceneda, ſmall, yet a biſhop's ſee.

Ceravalle, a moſt beautiful and delightful village.

Salice, a ſmall place on the river *Livenza*, the ſeat of a *podeſta* and *capitaneo*.

Motta, a fort on the river *Livenza* and the ſeat of a *podeſtaria*.

Oderzo or *Uderzo*, a ſmall place on the river *Montegano*, was formely a fine city.

2. The Diſtrict of *Feltré*, *il Feltrino*, a ſmall mountainous territory, in which are

Feltré, a ſmall city and biſhop's ſee, ſituate on the mountains. The inhabitants employ themſelves chiefly in iron-works.

Arten, a village.

3. The Diſtrict of *Belluno*, *il Belluneſe*, a mountainous country, but rich in iron-mines. The only place worth notice in it is

Belluno, a ſmall but populous city and a biſhop's ſee, pleaſantly ſituated on the river *Piava*.

4. The Diſtrict of *Cadore*, *il Cadorino*, a ſmall tract of land. In it are

Cadore or *Pieva di Cadore*, a ſmall town, and *Auronzo Danta* and *Campo Lungo*, are inconſiderable.

PATRIA DEL FRIULI.

The fertile country of *Friuli*, in Latin *Forum Julium*, ſince the ninth or tenth century, had belonged to the patriarch of *Aquileja*, but in the fifteenth, partly by war and partly by treaty, it became ſubject to the republic of *Venice*. In the ſixteenth century part of it devolved to the houſe of *Auſtria*.

We here ſhall give an account of the *Venetian* part, to which belong the following places

Guardegano, a ſmall place.

Telmeſe or *Tolmeſo*, a town, the capital of the diſtrict of this name.

Venzone,

Venzone, *Gemena*, *S. Daniele*, *Spilimbergo*, on the river *Tagliamento*, market-towns.

Udine, a city of middling bigneſs and the capital of the country, lies on the river and canal *La Roia*. The patriarch, who formerly reſided at *Aquileia*, of late took up his abode here. The long conteſts between the houſe of *Auſtria* and the republic about the patriarchate, have at laſt been compromiſed in 1751, by the Pope's ſuppreſſing the patriarchate, and erecting two archbiſhoprics out of it, one to be in this city, and the other in that of *Gortz* belonging to *Auſtria*. The future archbiſhop of *Udine* is to be metropolitan of all the biſhops in the *Venetian* territories who were under the patriarch. This city contains ſeveral churches, convents, and hoſpitals; a college for law, and an academy for martial exerciſes.

Palma Nova, a populous town and frontier fortreſs, on the *Canale la Roia*, being regularly fortified with nine baſtions

Belgrado, and *S. Vido*, market-towns.

Pordenon, or *Portenau*, in Latin *portus Naonis*, a town on the river *Noncello*, which joins the *Meduna*. Though it belongs to the republic, the houſe of *Auſtria* retains it in its arms, under the title of the lordſhip of *Portenau*.

Porto Gruaro, a ſmall town on the river *Ragogna*, in which lives the biſhop of *Concordia*; alſo a *podeſta* and *capitaneo*.

Concordia, near the former, a flouriſhing city before it was deſtroyed by *Attila*; but now a ſmall place.

Caorle, though a ſmall town on an iſland in a *Laguna* of the gulph of *Venice*, is the ſeat of a biſhop under the patriarch of that city.

La Tiſana, a town on the river *Tagliamento*.

Marano, a caſtle, giving name to the *Laguna da Marano*.

Grao or *Grado*, a ſmall town on an iſland, from whence the *Laguna di Grao* was formerly called *Aquæ gradatæ*.

II. *Iſtria* was a part of the ancient *Illyricum*; but being conquered by the *Romans*, between the firſt and ſecond *Punic* wars, was annexed to *Italy*. In the middle ages it belonged to the patriarch of *Aquileia*, who was inveſted with it as a marquiſate by the Emperor *Henry* IV. In the year 1190, moſt of the maritime part was conquered by the republic of *Venice*, though not without ſome interruption from the *Auſtrians*. It is fruitful, eſpecially in wine and oil, but hilly, and the air unhealthy. The following places are the moſt remarkable.

Montfalcone, a ſmall place, with a caſtle on a mountain, yet the capital of a Diſtrict.

Muglia, a ſmall ſtrong place on a bay.

Capo d' Iſtria, anciently *Juſtinopolis*, a biſhop's ſee and ſtrong town on an iſland in the ſea, ſo near the continent that it joins it by a bridge.

Iſola,

Iſola, a ſmall town on a cape projecting into the ſea.

Pirano, and *Umago*, or *Humago*, ſmall ſea-ports.

Citta nuovo, another ſmall ſea-port, but a biſhop's ſee.

Parenzo, anciently *Parentium*, a ſmall ſea-port with a harbour, alſo a biſhop's ſee.

Orſera, and *Rovigno*, ſmall towns.

Pola, anciently called *Pietas Julia*, a biſhopric and ſmall town, which ſtands on a mountain near a bay. In it are ſome remains of an amphitheatre and triumphal arch.

Caſtro nuovo, and *Albana*, little towns.

II.

THE REPUBLIC OF GENOA.

§. 1. THE independent republic of *Genoa*, beſides that long tract of the continent which lies on the coaſt, of an extenſive gulph in the *Mediterranean*, anciently called *mare Liguſticum*, is alſo poſſeſſed of the iſland of *Corſica*. Of its continental dominions, *Homann*'s heirs, in 1743, publiſhed an excellent map, with which may be compared that of *Bellin*, a *French* ingineer, prefixed to Vol. I. of *Hiſt. des revolutions de Genes.* This tract, from weſt to eaſt, is about thirty-eight *German*, or one hundred and fifty-two *Engliſh* miles; but from ſouth to north very narrow, in ſome parts only eight *Engliſh*, and in the broadeſt not above twenty. On the continent it is bounded by the principality of *Piedmont*, the dutchies of *Montferat*, *Milan*, *Placentia*, and *Parma*, the grand dukedom of *Tuſcany*, and the republic of *Lucca*.

§. 2. Of the mountains, which take up a great part of the country, ſome are covered with woods, ſome quite barren and rocky, and others yield good paſture. Though the *Genoeſe*, on account of their want of arable land, are under a neceſſity of furniſhing themſelves with great quantities of corn from *Lombardy*, *Sicily*, *Naples*, and other countries; yet ſuch is their ſkill and induſtry in improving a mountainous, rocky, ſterile ſoil, that all the year round *Genoa* is plentifully furniſhed with pulſe and garden-ſtuff in their higheſt perfection. The country alſo produces both common and muſcadel wine, a plenty of excellent fruit, and particularly in the weſtern

part

part lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs and almonds; beſides many large plantations of mulberry-trees, intended chiefly for ſilk-worms. The olives, for the better part, grow about *Spetia*-bay: And here it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that the olive-tree pretty much reſembles a willow, and makes but a mean appearance; that the beſt oil is the white and tranſparent; that the deep yellow is either made from over ripe olives or has been kept too long, and that good oil has no ſmell, and is deſtitute of any kind of viſcid fatneſs. *L'oglio Vergineo*, by the ancients called green-oil, is preſſed both from ripe and unripe olives; and is the whiteſt, the moſt palatable, and in every reſpect the beſt. Salt ſo abounds throughout the country, that it can conveniently be ſpared for exportation, as can alſo the ſtone and marble in its quarries. A great many rivers water theſe territories, but none are large enough to deſerve notice.

§. 3. The inhabitants are *Roman*-Catholics; and the inquiſition, as in other parts of *Italy*, has been introduced here. However great numbers of Proteſtants live among them without any moleſtation in their religion.

§. 4. Though the *Genoeſe* manufactures are much fallen ſhort of the vogue they were formerly in, yet velvet, pluſh, and fuſtian are ſtill made, together with damaſks and other ſilk-ſtuffs; for which conſiderable quantities of red ſilk are imported from *Meſſina* and other ports of *Sicily*; alſo gold and ſilver tiſſues, laces, and gloves, but all by far inferior to thoſe of *France* and the *Netherlands*. The other *Genoeſe* merchandiſes conſiſt of oil, fruit, *Parmeſan* cheeſe, anchovies and drugs, which laſt are brought from the *Levant*. With theſe goods a briſk trade is carried on, eſpecially to *Spain*. Ships of moſt *European* nations, particularly *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*, are conſtantly ſeen at *Genoa*, which is alſo the great mart for the trade of *Lombardy*. The revenues principally ariſe from the manufactures and trade: But the ſtate is far from making by them the figure it formerly did; and the reaſons are obvious, by conſidering the increaſe and improvement of manufactures in other countries, the dearneſs of the *Genoeſe* goods, and the danger of the harbour. *Genoa* was indeed, in 1751, declared a free port for ten years; but the freedom is under ſome reſtrictions, not known at *Leghorn*. In the part properly called *Porto Franco* any merchant may have a ware-houſe, and export and import goods free of duty; but ſuch as are diſpoſed of in the city or on the continent pay very conſiderably. *Genoa* is noted for the richeſt bankers in *Europe*, and thereby a very profitable article is its dealing in bills of exchange.

§. 5. *Genoa* was the capital of ancient *Liguria*, and a city of ſuch commerce that merchants from all parts of the world reſorted to it. Modern writers term it *Janua*, and affirm that it was built by *Janus*: But the ancients always called it *Genua*. It was deſtroyed by *Mago* the *Carthaginian*, but rebuilt by the *Romans*; and after them, fell under the

power of the *Oſtrogoths*, out of whoſe hands it was reſcued by the great *Beliſarius*, and ſubjected to the *Eaſtern Roman* Emperors. In the year 670 it was ſacked by the *Longobardi* under whoſe dominion it continued, being afterwards rebuilt, till *Charlemagne* expelled them, as he alſo did out of all other parts of *Italy*. Hereupon *Genoa*, for ſome centuries, acknowledged for Lords the Kings of *Germany* and the *Roman* Emperors; but by degrees withdrew its ſubmiſſion and erected itſelf into an independent ſtate. Its power ſoon after ſo encreaſed by its flouriſhing trade, that in the year 806, it reduced the iſland of *Corſica*, and in the eleventh and twelfth centuries diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the croiſades. The *Genoeſe*, in the twelfth century, ſubjected the half of *Sardinia* and the city of *Syracuſe* with its dependencies to their dominion, and even made themſelves maſters of the *Black Sea* and all its ports, and ſettled themſelves in the *Crim*. In the thirteenth century they added to their conqueſts the towns of *Albenga*, *Savona*, *Vintimiglia*, and others in their neighbourhood: And for the ſuperiority of the ſea engaged in a long and troubleſom war with *Venice*, which laſted till the year 1381. By it they were extremely weakened, and rendered unable to maintain their poſſeſſion of the *Crim*, from which they were totally outed in 1471. In the laſt century their republic and liberty ſuffered many rude ſhocks, and the inteſtine diſſentions about the form of government ſo debilitated the ſtate, that they were obliged to put themſelves ſometimes under the protecton of the Duke of *Milan*, and ſometimes under that of the Kings of *France*: But the latter treating them with intolerable haughtineſs and rigour, they ſtruggled hard, but unſucceſsfully, for liberty, till that naval hero *Andrew Doria*, in 1528, reſcued his country out of the hands of the tyranic *French*, ſettled it in perfect freedom, and eſtabliſhed its preſent conſtitution. Ever ſince *Genoa* generally ſided with *Spain*, which frequently involved it in quarrels with *France*; and it alſo always had a dangerous neighbour in the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1684, it was cruelly bombarded by the *French*, and to ſave itſelf from total deſtruction was obliged to ſubmit to very hard terms; whereof two were that the Doge and four counſellors ſhould appear in perſon at *Verſailles* and aſk pardon, and that the ſtate ſhould diſarm all their galleys to ſix, with a promiſe not to fit out more without the knowledge and conſent of the King. In 1713, *Charles* the VI. ſold the marquiſate of *Final* to the republic for a conſiderable ſum of money. In 1730, *Corſica* revolted, and is yet far from being reduced. In 1743 the Queen of *Hungary* having, at the treaty of *Worms*, ceded to the King of *Sardinia* all her rights to the town and marquiſate of *Final*; and he demanding that the *Genoeſe* ſhould deliver up the marquiſate, they entered into an alliance with *France*, *Spain*, and *Naples*; and in 1745, declared war againſt the King of *Sardinia*, which proved an unfortunate ſtep to them, being, in 1746, ſeverely chaſtiſed by *Great Britain*, and particularly the Queen of *Hungary*. The King of

Sardinia made himſelf maſter of all the *Riviera di ponente*; ſeveral *Genoeſe* ports were bombarded by an *Engliſh* fleet, and the *Imperialiſts* even ſeized upon the city of *Genoa*; but after a terrible ſlaughter on both ſides, were again driven out by the inhabitants; and in 1747, miſcarried in their attempt to recover it. Its tranquillity has been ſince reſtored by the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1748.

§. 6. Before I diſcourſe upon the form of government, it will not be improper to give ſome idea of the Nobility, which are diſtinguiſhed into ancient and new. The ancient nobility conſiſt of twenty-eight families, and are thoſe whom *Andrew Doria*, in 1528, ſeparated from all the reſt, and declared the only capable of holding the chief offices, and the dignity of Doge; all the other inhabitants of *Genoa* being reduced by him to the claſs of Commoners. Theſe twenty-eight families, in a kind of alphabetical order, are the

Calvi.	*Fornari.*	*Interiani.*	*Pinelli.*
Cattanei.	*Franchi.*	*Lercari.*	*Promotorii.*
Centurioni.	*Gentili.*	*Lomellini.*	*Salvaghi.*
Cibo.	*Giuſtiniani.*	*Marini.*	*Sauli.*
Cigola.	*Grilli.*	*Negri.*	*Spinola.*
Doria.	*Grimaldi.*	*Negroni.*	*Vivaldi.*
Fieſchi.	*Imperiali.*	*Palavicini.*	*Veſodimari.*

With them are alſo joined other eminent and wealthy families; but they are obliged inſtead of their former name to adopt one of the twenty-eight. In ſubſequent times, it was found neceſſary, for the preſervation of the public tranquillity, to make an alteration, and not only to allow the families, admitted among the ancient twenty-eight, to reſume their former names and arms, but alſo to proceed to a new creation of Nobles. The chief among the ancient nobility of the twenty-eight families are thoſe of *Doria*, *Fieſchi*, *Spinola*, *Grimaldi* and *Imperiali*. The new nobility conſiſt of about five hundred families, of whom the moſt diſtinguiſhed is that of *Giuſtiniani*, though properly one of the ancient nobility. Theſe make a great diſtinction between themſelves and the modern, though equally capable of public employments. However, to ſit in the great council it is requiſite to have been a nobleman four years, and ſix to ſit in the leſſer. A Senator or Procurator muſt be a Nobleman of ten years ſtanding, and to be Doge requires fifteen. The families of *Doria* and *Spinola* have given over commerce, but the other nobility make no ſcruple of it in the wholeſale way, as the *Palavicini*, who are the greateſt merchants in *Genoa*. The nobility are alſo allowed to keep velvet, ſilk, and cloth manufactories, to farm the duties, and to have ſhares in merchant-ſhips, but all other buſineſs and handicrafts are forbid them. It may be ſaid in general

general that the republic is poor, and the nobility rich; though not to ſuch a degree as is commonly ſuppoſed. I am very credibly informed, that not above four or five houſes are poſſeſſed of 300,000 * Liri *per annum*. There are many more from 20 to 30,000; but moſt of them have not above 10,000, or much leſs. All the nobility wear black whilſt in the city; but the women, till a year after marriage, are permitted to wear their apparel of different colours.

§. 7. The form of government in this republic is ariſtocratical. The chief is called Doge or Duke, to which dignity no perſon is promoted till he is fifty years of age, and has, for fifteen years, left off all trade or occupation, not conſiſtent with nobility. Every two years a new Doge is choſen; and the former is incapacitated during five years to hold again the ſame poſt. However, he has a Procurator's office aſſigned him, and a penſion of five hundred * Scudi for life. On the election-day, which is uſually the third of *January*, the great Council meets in the ducal palace, and by drawing gilt balls out of a box, where are alſo ſome ſilver ones, fifty perſons are choſen out of the leſſer Council, who write down the names of ſuch as they think worthy of being promoted to the ducal office. Of theſe ſo nominated, and alſo of the fifty who drew the gilt balls, the great Council, by a majority of votes, ſelects fifteen; and of theſe again the leſſer Council ſix, of which each at leaſt muſt have three fifths of the votes. It is out of theſe ſix that the great Council, by a majority of ſuffrages, elects a Doge. On account of the kingdom of *Corſica* a crown is put on his head and a ſceptre in his hand, and during the two firſt days after his election he wears royal robes, but afterwards only the ſcarlet gown common to all the members of the Council. His title is *Serenita*, but at the expiration of his government, is only ſtiled *Excellenza*, like the reſt of the Council. He and his family live in the republic's palace, with a body-guard of two hundred *Germans*. The particulars of his prerogatives are, that without his conſent nothing can be propoſed, nor no reſolution of the Council be of any force. In all weighty affairs he makes the firſt motion, gives audience to ambaſſadors, and aſſembles the colleges. All orders are alſo iſſued in his name.

§. 8. The title of the republic is *La Sereniſſima Republica di Genoua*. Its arms are *Argent*, a croſs *Gules*: The helmet ſurmounted with a regal crown, denoting the ſovereignity of the republic over the iſland of *Corſica*. Its rank is immediately next to *Venice*, and it requires that its miniſters at foreign courts ſhould be treated as thoſe of crowned heads.

§. 9. Next to the Duke the chief authority is lodged in the two colleges of the *Governatori* and *Procuratori*, who may alſo be conſidered as the

* A *Genoeſe* Liri is worth 8*d*. $\frac{3}{5}$ ſterling.
† A *Genoeſe* Scudi is worth 4*s* 6*d*. ſterling.

Council appointed for the Doge. The former consists of twelve and the latter of eight, without including those who having been Doges continue procurators all the remaining part of their life. These two offices are only biennial. Three *Governatori* and two *Procuratori* live in the republic's palace with the Duke, but are changed every three months. The *Governatori*, together with the Doge constitute the grand council of state, or the *Signoria*, as it is called. They deliberate on the most secret affairs of state, and afterwards lay matters of importance before the great Council in order to a general resolution: They also, in conjunction with the *Procuratori*, assist at any interesting consultations of the great Council. Without the privity and advice of the *Procuratori* no matter of moment can be determined, and it is to them that the direction of the treasury and public revenues belongs.

§. 10. The great Council in *Genoa* is composed of four hundred, and the little Council of one hundred; being, as it were, a committee of the former. None but Nobles and such as reside at *Genoa*, can be admitted into either. The members are changed every year by a new election, which is performed towards the end of *December* by thirty nobles selected for this purpose by the lesser Council, out of one hundred persons proposed by it. Both colleges deliberate with the two higher colleges (§. 9.) concerning laws, customs, contributions and imposts; but war, peace and alliances are only debated and decided in the lesser Council.

§. 11. The five supreme *Sindicatori*, for shortness sometimes called the *Supremi*, and generally chosen out of the lesser Council, examine the conduct of the Doge, the *Governatori*, the *Procuratori* and other officers at the expiration of their employments. The *Commissarios* of peace who are three in number, and of the laws two, are changed every two years. The former, who are citizens, inspect into the matrimonial affairs of the citizens, adjust petty disputes, or in case of obstinacy lay them before the *Signoria*. They also assist at the election of the *Doge* and of all other persons in authority, especially of the thirty select directors for elections, (§. 10.) with regard to whom, they are to examine whether their proceedings be legal, and whether, in all other respects, due obedience be paid to the laws. Processes among the citizens are decided by the *Rota*, as it is called, a court consisting of five foreign Doctors of both laws, who live in the palace of the republic, and continue two years in office. Another college of seven native Doctors of law, who are usually changed every half year, appoints guardians, sees that processes be not protracted without cause, and that care be taken of the polity. There is also a particular penal court *(rota criminalis)* and another very praise-worthy for managing the affairs of poor debtors or others detained in prison. The five *Censori* take cognizance of the manufactures, trade, quality of provisions, weights, and of the Consuls

and

and Wardens of companies. I ſhould be too prolix were I to enumerate the ſeveral inferior offices which the free-men are capable of exerciſing.

§. 12. The ordinary income of the ſtate, computed to amount only to about half a million of Liri, ariſes from the duties on imports and exports. The *Regalia* at *Sarzana*, *Gavi*, *Savona*, *Vintimiglia* and other places; the woods and foreſts; the monopoly of wine with reſpect to vintners and others who keep cellars and have no wine of their own; and of corn ſold to bakers together with fines, and the produce of all the revenues of *Corſica*, even when that iſland was quiet, ſcarce anſwered the charge of the troops, and the many civil officers kept there; which, more particularly, ſince the inſurrection, muſt be a very chargeable article to the republic. When the above revenues fall ſhort of the public expences, the ſtate borrows from the nobles and rich citizens large ſums at a high intereſt, on certain pledges, and even aſſignments on branches of the public income, which reſource, in 1407, gave riſe to the famous *Compera di S. Giorgio*, or St. *George*'s bank, ſo called from St. *George*'s church, the place were it formerly held its meetings. Its opulence and power are very extraordinary, whole towns, manors and territories belong to it, and even the greateſt part of the iſland of *Corſica*. Among many other important privileges, it is inveſted with a particular juriſdiction, and is dependent only on the Doge and the State. It is not only to the republic that this company has advanced large ſums, but alſo to foreigners, as mortgages on lands or public revenues in other States; but it cannot be ſaid that either this bank or the republic have met with the beſt of treatment in the performance of their compacts. In 1746, in order to anſwer the demands of the *Imperialiſts*, it was quite drained and brought to the brink of ruin.

§. 13. In times of peace the republic uſually keeps on foot a body of five thouſand regular troops, namely, four thouſand natives; two hundred *Germans*, who are the Doge's life-guard; five hundred *Switzers*; three hundred *Italians*; one hundred *Corſicans*, and one hundred Bombardiers. Beſides theſe it has alſo a militia, which in caſe of neceſſity is obliged to take the field. The cavalry it raiſes in war time amount only to about ſix-hundred, who are but little ſerviceable by reaſon of the badneſs of the horſes in this country. In the laſt war the republick had no leſs than 18,000 men in pay.

§. 14. The fleet of this republic anciently ſo celebrated for its victories over the *Saracens*, *Piſaneſe*, *Venetians*, *Spaniards* and *Turks*, and for continuing a conſiderable time maſter of *Sardinia*, *Malta*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Candia*, *Cyprus* and many other iſlands and places in and near the *Mediterranean* and *Archipelago*, and even of the *Black Sea*, the *Crim* and other parts thereof, is now reduced to ſix gallies (§. 5.) which ſerve only, according to *Addiſon* and *Keyſler*, to import corn and wine; and in ſummer time to give the principal ladies of *Genoa* an airing.

We now proceed to the Republic's territories. And

I. To thoſe on the continent, the length, breadth and nature of which have been treated of (§. 1 and 2.)

They are divided into

1. *La Riviera di Levante*, on the eaſtern part, which is not of equal fertility with the weſtern. To it belongs

Genoa in Latin, *Genua*, the capital and ſeat of the republic, which lies on the ſea, but its ſituation inconvenient by being built on a hill, though from the ſea it makes a grand appearance, reſſembling an amphitheatre. On the land ſide it is defended by a double wall, whereof the outer which is alſo the newer, is carried beyond the mountain, and begins at the ſea-ſhore near the Lighthouſe and ends again towards the ſea near the mouth of the river *Biſagno*. The circumference is about ten *Italian* miles; but the unequality of the ground might make it a ride of upwards of three hours, and the whole extent is ſcarce of any other ſervice than as a fence againſt the depredations of the *Banditti*. The rocks which project out of the water along the ſea-ſhore have facilitated the making of ſeveral baſtions which in ſome places ſtand two or three behind each other. The length of theſe fortifications and of the lower town is about three *Italian* miles, and the cannon planted on the ſeveral redoubts are ſaid to be little ſhort of 500. The ſtreets are narrow and crooked, but clean and well paved: The only ſtraight and broad are the new and the *Balbi* ſtreets. Theſe conſiſt entirely of very ſtately palaces. In the former are ſeen thoſe of the families of *Doria*, *Pallavicini*, *Lercari*, and *Carrega*, the ſecond ſtory of which opens into fine gardens and orangeries raiſed on brick-work. The *Balbi* ſtreet receives a great ornament from the two palaces of the *Balbi* family, the Jeſuits College and the *Durazzo* Palace, the beſt ſecular building in the whole city. The houſes in general are well built, and painted on the outſide, and very lofty with flat roofs, or at leaſt a balcony. For the better enjoyment of cool freſh air perſons of rank often live in the third ſtory. *Il palazza della Signoria*, where the Doge reſides, is almoſt in the centre of the city. It is an old large ſtone-building, and in its court are ſeen two ſtatues of white marble, erected in honour of *Andrew* and *John Andrew Doria*. In this edifice are alſo the halls where the great and little council and the two colleges hold their aſſemblies. Its private chapel is adorned with paintings in freſco of all the ſaints and celebrated natives of *Genoa*, among whom is *Chriſtopher Columbus*. From the audience-hall a narrow paſſage leads to the arſenal, which likewiſe makes part of this palace of the Republic, and is ſaid to contain arms for 34,000 men. Among the ancient weapons is ſhewn a ſhield, containing 120 piſtol-barrels, which a perſon by name *Julius Cæſar Vacche* is ſaid to have made, in order, as it were, at one ſhot, to diſpatch the Doge and all the counſellors when aſſembled together. But the moſt celebrated curioſity here is thirty-three coats of mail belonging to a like number of illuſtrious

Geneſe

Genoeſe heroines, who are ſaid to have performed a croiſade in the *Holy Land* in the year 1301. The letters which Pope *Boniface* VIII. ſent both to theſe women, and others and which were written on parchment, hang near them incloſed in a golden frame. But it may be queſtioned whether theſe coats of mail were ever uſed by women, and on this expedition: if not, it is very probable the whole was a pious fraud of the Pope, and done with the view to ſhame the men, and thereby to increaſe the number of the croiſade adventurers. Prince *Doria*'s palace and gardens near the harbour afford a moſt charming proſpect. In the whole city are reckoned thirty-ſeven pariſh-churches, twenty collegiate, ſeventeen convents and two large hoſpitals. The principal curioſity to be ſeen in the cathedral dedicated to St. *Laurence*, is a diſh made of a ſingle emerald, and ſaid to have been one of the Queen of *Sheba*'s preſents to King *Solomon*, and the very ſame in which *Chriſt* eat the *Paſchal Lamb* at his laſt ſupper with his Diſciples. Under the archbiſhop of *Genoa* are ſix biſhops; and his province contains 282 pariſh-churches and thirty-three churches of arch-prieſts, ſubordinate to which again are ſeveral other churches. One of the fineſt and moſt ſplendid in the city is the church *del' Annonciada* built by the *Lomellini* family. In the way from the *Piazza Sarſano* to the magnificent church of *S. Maria Carignan*, which ſtands on an eminence, a ſurprizing ſtone-bridge is croſſed which joins two hills, once ſeparated by a deep valley. This bridge conſiſts of one ſmall and three large arches, and is between eighty and ninety feet high, fifteen common paces broad, and between one hundred-and-ſixty and one hundred-and-ſeventy in length. Under it are dwelling-houſes from four to ſix ſtories high; and over them is ſtill an open ſpace of ten or twelve feet. The chief alms-houſe ſtands pretty far up the acclivity; and has 1800 poor people in it, or, the officers and ſervants included, about 2000. In the year 1751, under the protection of the council was inſtituted a new academy of painting, ſculpture, and civil and military architecture. In the ſuburbs of *S. Pietro d'Arena* are very fine ſeats with ſuitable gardens, and cloſe by on the weſt ſide of the port and near its entrance, ſtands the *pharos*, or lighthouſe, in which is an aſcent of three hundred and ſixty-ſix ſteps, excluſive of the height of the rock whereon it is built, which is alſo very lofty. The harbour is large, but two much expoſed to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt; though at the entrance it has been ſecured on both ſides by a mole of prodigious expence. Within the large harbour is incloſed a ſmaller called *Darſena*, where the Republic's galleys lie. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 150,000. Its police is in many reſpects on a better footing than in moſt other cities of *Italy*. Something has already been ſaid of this city in the introduction to the ſtate of *Genoa*, where (§. 5.) its hiſtory may be conſulted.

Nervi, *Bogliaſco*, *Sori*, *Rocca* and *Camogli* market towns near the ſea; the firſt ſituated in a moſt delightful country.

Capo

Capo Fino, a long barren rock on the point of which towards the eaſt ſtands a caſtle. Near it is *porto Fino* a ſmall ſea-port anciently called *portus Delphini*.

Rapallo, a ſmall town giving name to the bay on which it ſtands in the form of an amphitheatre.

Chiavari, a ſpacious market-town near the ſea.

Lavagna, a market-town. The parts of *Lavagna* on the ſea, as far as the *Capo Venere* conſiſt of one bare uncultivated rock, which as it produces nothing, the whole ſupport of the inhabitants of the neighbouring places depends on fiſhing.

Seſtri di Levante, a populous little maritime-town, with a caſtle on a neck of land.

Moneglia, *Deiva*, *Bonaſcola* and *Levanto* market-towns.

Monte Roſſo, *Vernaſſa*, *Corniglia*, *Menerola* and *Rimagione* as lying near each other, are called *Le Cinque-terre*. Here alſo on the bay of *Spetia* ſtands a ſtrong fort called *S. Maria della Suorte*.

Il Porto di Venere a poor little town on an eminence, with a caſtle ſtanding ſtill higher on the weſt ſide of the entrance to the *Golfo della Spetia* or *Spezza*: *Capo di Venere* cloſe by.

The *Golfo della Spetia* or *Spezza*, anciently *portus Lunæ*, makes a moſt delightful appearance, its ſtrand being overſpread with little towns intermingled with olive-yards. At the entrance of it lies a very pretty iſland called *Palmaria*. The *Golfo* is ſo called from

Spetia or *Spezza*, a ſmall town, but the largeſt and beſt of any thereon ſituated.

Lerice, a ſmall town on the ſame bay oppoſite to *Porto di Venere*, and defended by a caſtle on a high rock.

Luna, ſtill ſmaller, on the river *Magra*, but formerly a place of note.

Sarſana, a fortreſs on the river *Magra*; near which is a fort in the mountains called *Sarzanello*. It is a biſhop's ſee held immediately of the Pope; for this town *Coſmo* I. Duke of *Tuſcany* received *Leghorn* in exchange.

Brugneto, a ſmall town, the reſidence of a biſhop, who is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Genoa*.

Seſta, *Vareſa*, *Caſtiglione*, *Bargon*, *Caraſto* and *Brignol*, ſmall places.

S. Giovani, *Organaſca* and *Otton*, market-towns.

Obſ. In and about theſe parts of the *Genoeſe* dominions lie ſeveral fiefs of the *Roman* Empire, among which are the ſmall places of *Mongiardia*, M. *Bruno* and *Torriglia*, a ſeat. The marquiſate of *S. Stephano* including *S. Stephano*, *Lecaſſelle*, *S. Croce*, &c. likewiſe *Mulazzo* and *Caſtagnedo*, *Suvora*, *Vaglio*, *Podenzana*, *Ulla*, &c.

2. *In Riviera di Ponente*, or the weſtern part which is more fruitful than the eaſtern, are

Novi,

Novi, a town neither large, nor handſome, but in ſome vogue on account of a few ſeats of *Genoeſe* Nobles, and its famous quarterly fair which is a kind of bank: The caſtle, which ſtands above the city, is very ſtrongly ſituated.

Sera-Valle, a ſmall town near the river *Sermia* with a fort.

Gavi, another ſmall town on the river *Lemo*, has a caſtle ſtanding on a high rock. Part of the buſineſs of the inhabitants is to carry travellers over the river *Lemo*, which, in this narrow valley, abounds with *meanders*.

Ovada and *Roſſiglione*, ſmall but fortified.

Mazone, a fort.

Campo, a market-town.

Voltaggio, a town with a fort. The *Savoyards* having taken this place in 1625, committed ſeveral outrages in it.

Bocchetta, famous in the wars of 1746 and 1747, is a chain of mountains over which is the high road with many windings from *Lombardy* to *Genoa*. On the ſummit of the higheſt, which is alſo extremely ſteep, is a way ſo narrow that hardly three perſons can go a-breaſt; and this is the paſs properly called *Bocchetta*. It is defended by three forts; and may be deemed as the key to the city of *Genoa*; accordingly in 1746, the *Imperaliſts* after making themſelves maſters of it, found little difficulty in getting into that capital.

Campo Marano, *Ponte Decimo* and *Langaſco*, places well known in the late war.

Seſtri di Ponente, *Voltri*, *Saſſello*, *Cogoreto*, *Sodomiura* and *Varaggio* market-towns.

Albiſola, a ſmall place with a porcelain manufacture and ſeveral country ſeats of the *Genoeſe* nobility. In 1745 it was much damaged by a bombardment from the *Engliſh* fleet.

Savona, anciently *Sabata* or *Sabatia*, next to *Genoa*, the beſt place belonging to the republic on the continent, pretty large, and beſides its fortifications, defended by a citadel ſtanding on a high rock. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Milan*. The harbour has been partly choked up by order of the republic to hinder the approach of large ſhips. In 1745 ſixteen *French* and *Spaniſh* veſſels laden with military ſtores, and lying in this harbour, were ſunk by the *Engliſh* bombs. In 1746, the King of *Sardinia* took the town; but the citadel made a very gallant defence, and held out till the year 1747.

Vado, anciently *Vada*, a town on a bay with a good harbour, and defended by a caſtle.

Noli, a ſmall ſea-port, but the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of *Genoa*, has alſo a harbour defended by a fort.

Zuccarello, a market-town with a fort, alſo a marquiſate, was formerly by the Emperor granted to the houſe of *Caretto* as a fief: afterwards *Genoa* got the juriſdiction, and held it two hundred years. But the houſe of

Caretto withdrawing its dependence, often ſhifted ſides between the Emperor and the Duke of *Savoy*. *Scipio Caretto* in 1566, acknowleged indeed in treaty with the republic its former privileges with regard to this fief; and, in caſe of ſale, allowed that it was beſt entitled to the preference; notwithſtanding, in 1568, he ſold the marquiſate to the Duke of *Savoy*: But the Emperor reſumed and ſold it in 1624, to the republic, which was the higheſt bidder. This occaſioned a war with the Duke of *Savoy*, in which *Zuccarello* was loſt and recovered again, and confirmed to the republic by the peace in 1631. In the ſucceeding wars the Duke of *Savoy* took it in 1672, and in 1746.

Bianco and *Pornaſce*, ſmall places.

Pieve, a little fortified town.

Albenga, anciently *Albium Ingaunum*, and *Albingaunum* a ſmall town on the ſea, and the reſidence of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Genoa*. The country about this town produces great quantities of hemp.

Lenguella, a village on the ſea, which by its trade and navigation, within this century, became a conſiderable place.

Cape Melle, lies but at a little diſtance to the ſouth-weſt.

Andora, a market-town, whoſe neighbourhood produces good wine.

Port Maurice, a ſmall but ſtrong ſea-port ſurrendered to the Duke of *Savoy* in 1625.

Caſtellaro, *Taggia*, *Triola* and *Bacardo* market-towns.

Caſtel Franco lies on the frontiers of the county of *Nice*.

S. Remo, a ſmall town in a very pleaſant valley on the ſea, with a good harbour. Its neighbourhood produces lemons, pomegranates and other fine fruit, particularly vaſt numbers of olives which yield excellent oil. The town till 1753, had enjoyed great freedom under the *Genoeſe* government, but that year having formed a deſign of withdrawing its dependency, was deprived of all its privileges. In 1745 it was bombarded by the *Engliſh* fleet.

Borghetto and *Bordighera*, towns on the ſea.

Vintimiglia, anciently *Albintemalium*, or *Albium Intemelium* a ſmall maritime town with a caſtle, alſo a biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhop of *Milan*. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, it revolted from the republic, and did not till the year 1222, return to obedience. In 1746, its caſtle after a very obſtinate reſiſtance was taken by the King of *Sardinia*'s troops; but recovered in 1747 by the *Genoeſe*, with the aſſiſtance of the *French*.

3. The marquiſate of *Finale* lies in the middle of the weſtern part of the *Genoeſe* dominions. It is a fruitful, pleaſant and populous country, and formerly belonged to the *Caretto* family: But upon *George Caretto*'s, Marquis of *Finale*, meditating ſome pernicious deſigns againſt the republic, he was compelled to make his appearance at *Genoa*; and there to give up to the republic *Finale*, *Varigotti*, *Cervo* and all his poſſeſſions. The houſe of *Caretto*

was

was afterwards reinſtated in theſe territories, but continual broils with the republic induced one of the family in 1590, to ſell the marquiſate to *Spain* under certain conditions. At firſt the Emperor *Rudolphus* II. would not allow of the alienation; but in 1602, his conſent being obtained, the marquiſate was annexed to the Dutchy of *Milan*. It continued as a fief of the Empire under the government of *Spain* till the breaking out of the great war for the *Spaniſh* ſucceſſion, when the *French* took poſſeſſion of it. In 1707, it was together with all *Lombardy*, ceded to the Emperor. In 1713, the marquiſate with all its caſtles, fortifications, places, fiefs, allodial eſtates, juriſdictions, rights, regalia, claims, and immunities, was by the Emperor, as a perpetual fief of the Empire and in the ſame manner as the King of *Spain* had before poſſeſſed it, ſold to the republic of *Genoa* for 1,200,000 piaſtres, each making five lires or one hundred ſoldi *Genoeſe* money, but conditionally that the Emperor and his ſucceſſors in the Imperial throne and the Archdutchy of *Auſtria* ſhould always have a free and ſecure paſſage through the marquiſate and the town and port of *Finale*; that the republic ſhould either for garriſon or defence admit into the town, caſtle or harbour no other military forces than their own; that the republic ſhould, as far as it lay in their power, endeavour to preſerve this fief of the Empire and the port in the ſame condition as at the time of the tranſfer; yet ſo as that they might keep augment or demoliſh at pleaſure the caſtles and fortifications; that the ſubjects of this territory ſhould remain in the entire poſſeſſion of all their former rights, immunities and privileges; and where theſe did not coincide with the laws and inſtitutes of the republic, an amicable compoſition was to take place between them, and particularly the price of ſalt was to remain unalterable. The actual tranſfer of this marquiſate was performed on the eighth of *September* the ſame year; and the republic was not only confirmed in the poſſeſſion by the fourth article of the quadruple alliance; but King *Philip* V. of *Spain* in 1725, at the peace of *Vienna* ſolemnly renounced all his claims and pretenſions to *Finale*. The republic in 1733, offering to lay new taxes on the inhabitants of the country, they made their complaint to the Emperor, who gave ſentence in their behalf, which ſo diſpleaſed the *Genoeſe*, that they ſecretly made an overture to *Spain* for the purchaſe of this marquiſate; but this tranſpiring, the Emperor made the deſign prove abortive. At the treaty of *Worms* in 1743, the Queen of *Hungary* reſigned all her pretenſions to the town and marquiſate of *Finale* to the King of *Sardinia*, with full power to repair ſuch caſtles as were demoliſhed or build new ones: But the republic was to be repaid its purchaſe money and *Finale* to be made a free port. When the King of *Sardinia* by virtue of this convention demanded the harbour and the marquiſate, the *Genoeſe* made ſeveral remonſtrances againſt it, which availing nothing, they determined to keep poſſeſſion by force of arms. Accordingly they entered into an alliance with *France*, *Spain* and *Naples*: And though the King of *Sardinia* declared

if the republic would recede from the intended alliance with theſe crowns, he would make over to it all his rights and claims to *Finale*; yet the republic ſo far from taking his word, in 1745, declared war againſt him. This proved an unhappy ſtep for *Genoa*, the King of *Sardinia* having made himſelf maſter of this marquiſate and ſeveral other parts of their poſſeſſions. By the peace of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1748, the republic being reſtored to the poſſeſſion of all it had before the war, recovered of conſequence this marquiſate: But the war brought the republic very low. In this marquiſate are the following places.

Finale, the capital, which lies on the ſea and conſiſts of two parts; one on an acclivity, the avenues to which are defended by two forts, a good wall and a ſtrong caſtle; the other called *La Marina di Finale* not ſo handſome as the former, ſtands on a bay, but has a convenient harbour defended by two forts. In 1745, the *Engliſh* fleet threw two hundred and forty bombs, or as ſome report only one hundred and ſixty, of which four only are ſaid to have fallen into the town. In 1746, it was taken by the King of *Sardinia*.

Carbu, an inland-town and thirty other ſmall places and villages.

Obſ. In the *Riviera di ponente* lie the following Imperial fiefs; namely, *Taſſaruolo* and *Francovilla*, *Arquata*, *Ronco* and *Valcaldo*, *Campo*, *Poggio*, *Baleſtrino* and *Caſt*, *Vecchio*, *Loano* or *Lovano*, *Stalanello*, ſmall places and ſeats.

THE

THE ISLAND OF CORSICA,

BY the ancient *Greeks* called *Kyrnos* and *Corſis*, lies oppoſite to the *Genoeſe* continent, between the gulph of *Genoa* and the iſland of *Sardinia*. According to the map which Captain *John Vogt* drew of it by command of Baron *Neuhoff* and firſt publiſhed by *Renier* and *Ottens*; and again in 1735 by *Homann*'s heirs, the iſland is in length from North to South thirty-two *German*, or one hundred and twenty-eight *Engliſh* miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt in ſome parts twelve *German*, or forty-eight *Engliſh*. But *Bellin*'s map, which may be ſeen in the ſecond part of *L'hiſtorie des revolutions de Genes*, reduces the above meaſure to thirty-one *French* leagues of 2853 toiſes, which make but twenty-two *German*, or eighty-eight *Engliſh* miles, and in ſome places to fourteen *French* leagues equal to about ten *German*, or forty *Engliſh* miles. *Bellin* in the firſt volume of the ſaid hiſtory ſpecifies the helps he had in forming his map, his method of proceeding, the things he grounds himſelf upon, and from thence takes the liberty of aſſerting that his map is preferable to that which the republic of *Genoa* cauſed to be engraved at *Paris* in 1738. I have not ſeen it, but as I am credibly informed, it gives the iſland a ſuperficies of 1880 *Engliſh* ſquare miles; whereas that of *Bellin* makes the ſame to amount only to 1000.

The iſland being for the moſt part mountainous has little arable land; ſo that the chief fruitful parts are the plains and vallies which produce corn, wine, figs and other fruits, together with plenty of olive-oil, honey, (but bitteriſh, the bees much haunting the yew-trees of which there are great numbers in the iſland,) wax, and other neceſſaries. Here is alſo a conſiderable breed of cattle; and among the mountains wild horſes very furious and untractable. The county of *Nebio* has alum and iron. Some of the deep vallies are continually

tinually covered with ſnow, and in them are found ſalt-works, ſulphureous hot baths, and beautiful cryſtals; and along the ſhore towards the *Sardinian* ſide is a very fine coral fiſhery. The chief rivers are the *Guolo* or *Gollo*, *Tavignano* and *Talavo*. The unwholeſomneſs of the air is an invincible obſtacle to the populouſneſs of this iſland, as may appear by the calculation, in 1736, made by Baron *Theodore*, according to which the inhabitants amounted only to 120,000. At the beginning of this century ſix hundred *Greeks* having fled out of the *Morea* upon account of the exactions and rapine of the *Turks*, the republic made a grant to them of the country between the bay of *Sagona* and *Ajaccio*, where they built handſome villages, and in the *Corſican* diſturbances, gave proofs of a firm attachment to the republic.

Corſica, was anciently a ſmall kingdom, and in the year 806, was conquered by the *Genoeſe*, who drove the *Saracens* out of it. In the eleventh century the iſland was taken from them by the *Piſaneſe*, who were obliged to relinquiſh it in the following, but in the thirteenth made a new attempt to recover it. In 1420, *Alphonſus* V. King of *Aragon* endeavoured alſo to make himſelf maſter of the iſland, but failed in his enterprize. In 1453, the revenues and government of it were aſſigned to the bank of St. *George*, the directors of which in 1465, ceded it to the Duke of *Milan*; but the *Genoeſe* not willing to acknowledge his ſovereignty, the iſland again fell to the bank of St. *George*. In 1553 the *French* ſeized upon the greater part of it, but, in 1559, reſtored it at the peace of *Chateau-cambreſis*. In 1564, the *Corſicans* again revolted from the republic of *Genoa*, and though reduced to obedience in 1569, they ſtill harboured in their breaſts an implacable reſentment and hatred againſt the *Genoeſe* for their rigorous treatment of them, which conſiſted in diveſting their moſt eminent families of the privileges of nobility; excluding them from all eccleſiaſtical and military employments, prohibiting the natives in general all manner of trade, under-rating their beſt commodities, but exacting an exorbitant price for any neceſſaries ſold them; in ſhort, oppreſſing them with heavy taxes, all which ills being aggravated by the haughtineſs and avarice of the republic's officers, the *Genoeſe* yoke muſt of conſequence have been very burdenſome. The diſturbances of 1726 were ſoon quelled; but, in 1729, a new tax being laid on the *Corſicans* they abſolutely refuſed to pay it, requiring that the republic would permit them to make their own ſalt, inſtead of buying that of *Genoa* at ſo exhorbitant a price. *Pinello* the governor not only rejected their petition, but had alſo recourſe to violent meaſures for compelling them to pay the tax. Hereupon, they openly ran to arms in their own defence, and by not liſtening at any rate to the demands of the *Genoeſe*, it was thought that they were ſecretly ſupported by other powers. In 1731 and 1732, by means of a body of Imperial auxiliaries tranquillity was reſtored, and in 1733, by the Emperor's mediation,

mediation, the republic made ſome abatement in what was required of the *Corſicans*. But ſcarce had the Imperial troops, in the ſame year, quitted the iſland, when the commotions broke out again. In 1735, the male-contents concerted a plan of a new and independent form of government, and in 1736, proclaimed Baron *Theodore Von Neuhoff*, a native of *Weſtphalia*, who had brought them ſome military ſtores, their King; and eſtabliſhed certain fundamental laws for this new government. The coronation of this Monarch was performed with a laurel crown, on which occaſion he cauſed medals to be ſtruck, and on the ſixteenth of *September* inſtituted an Order of knighthood by the title of the *Order of Deliverance*. On the fourteenth of *November* he left *Corſica* in order to ſollicit foreign aſſiſtance. In 1738, he returned with three ſhips full of military ſtores: But ſoon went again on a ſecond ſollicitation. In 1738, a body of *French* auxiliaries being ſent to the republic, quieted, in a great meaſure, the iſland. On leaving it in 1741, the animoſities againſt the *Genoeſe* began to blaze out; and, in 1743, were heightened by *Theodore*'s ſecond return and aſſiſtance from *England*. His ſtay this time was alſo but ſhort, and he never again returned. In this and the following year there ſeemed an appearance of peace; and though the *Engliſh* fleet bombarded *Baſtia* in 1745, and the male-contents got poſſeſſion of the city; yet they ſoon loſt it again and were ſtill more weakened, eſpecially by a body of freſh ſuccours which the republic obtained from *France*. However, to this day, they have not ſubmitted to the republic, which flatters itſelf that their feuds and animoſities among themſelves will be the moſt effectual means to compel them to an intire obedience. In open ground, the *Corſicans* are by no means a match for the regular troops. But in the mountains, where they generally keep, they have the advantage; and from time to time make ſucceſsful ſallies.

The clergy are very numerous, and not only foment but even act in the inſurrections, a Prieſt or Monk having often been ſeen armed at the head of a body of *Corſicans*. It is computed that the *Franciſcans*, *Capuchins*, and *Servites* have here no leſs than ſeventy-five convents.

Of the revenues accruing to the republic of *Genoa* from this iſland, the greateſt part, even in time of peace, is expended on the governor, officers, and ſoldiery: But ſince the troubles, *Genoa* has been at ſo great an expence to maintain its ſovereignty, that at preſent the poſſeſſion of *Corſica* muſt be computed at a very conſiderable coſt.

The iſland conſiſts of two large parts.

I. The country on this ſide the mountain *(di qua da Monti)* or the north-eaſt part, to which belong thirty *Pievi* or Diſtricts.

1. CAPO CORSO contains the greateſt part of the fartheſt northern promontory and can furniſh four thouſand men able to bear arms. In it are,

Rogliani, *Aliſio*, *Porticiolo*, &c. market-towns; as alſo the fiefs of *Canari*, *Nonza*, and *Brando*.

2. LORA can furniſh two hundred men.

The principal places are *Aquallo* and *Canale*.

3. PIETRA BUGNO can furniſh one hundred and twenty men.

4. ORTO one hundred men. In this Diſtrict is

Baſtia, a Biſhop's ſee, the capital of the iſland, and the governor's place of reſidence. It lies on the ſea, with a harbour, and defended by a caſtle. The *Corſicans* having made ſeveral attempts on this city, it never is without a ſtrong garriſon of *Genoeſe*. In 1745 it was ſeverely bombarded by the *Engliſh*, and after the conqueſt of it given to the *Corſicans*: But in 1746, they were again driven out by the inhabitants. In 1748 it was beſieged by the *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe*; but made ſuch a vigorous defence that the beſiegers were obliged to decamp. *Terra vecchia* are the ſuburbs of *Baſtia*.

Furiano and *Ortale*, towns.

5 NEBIO furniſhes one thouſand men, and contains

S. Fiorenzo, a ſmall town, defended by walls and a ſtrong tower. It lies on a bay forming a harbour.

Patrimonio and *Barbagio* market-towns.

6. CANALE or PETRALBA can furniſh one hundred and fifty men, and contains

The market-towns of *Petralba*, *Sorn* and *Caſſenore*.

7. BALAGNA is the moſt fruitful Diſtrict in the iſland, and can bring four thouſand men into the field. It comprehends the ſmaller Diſtricts of *Oſtricone*, *Aregno*, *Guiſſani*, *Andre*, *Olmi* and *Pino*. In it are

Calvi, a ſea-port defended by a caſtle of five baſtions on a rock, and always garriſoned by a body of *Genoeſe*. According to the obſervations of Mr. *De Chazelles*, a *French* engineer, it ſtands in the Latitude of 42° 31′; and its Longitude 30′ eaſt of the meridian of *Paris*.

Algagiola, a ſmall ſea-port fortified with a wall and ſome baſtions. The greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by the Male-contents in 1731, but ſoon after rebuilt.

Calenzana, a ſmall town.

8. NIOLO can furniſh ſix hundred men.

Its chief place *Calecaſia* is a market-town.

9. CACCIA one hundred men. In it is

Aſco with ſome other ſmall places.

10. GUICELINA two hundred men, and contains

Palaſco, and other ſmall places.

11. COSTERA three hundred and forty men, and contains

Canavagio, *Bigorno*, *Campitello*, and *La Croix de Lento*, market-towns.

12. MARIANA

12. MARIANA one hundred men, and ſo called from *Mariana* a ruined town, originally a *Roman* colony.

13. CASINCA four hundred men; in it is

The ſmall place of *Veſcovato*, remarkable for the mountain of the ſame name, the conſtant refuge of the male-contents.

San Pelegrino ſtands high near the ſea, with a harbour; but the greateſt part of it in ruins.

14. CASACONI five hundred men. The beſt place

Ortibario or *Ortiporio*.

15. ROSTINO ſeven hundred men; and contains

Meroſaglia, *Caſtanetto* and *Barge*, with a ſmall place of the ſame name.

16—23. AMPUGNANO can furniſh one thouſand men; TAVAGNA four hundred; MORIANA four hundred and fifty; OREZZA or ORESA one thouſand; CAMPOLORO four hundred and ſixty; VERDE two hundred; ALESSANI four hundred and fifty, and VALLE RUSTIE four hundred.

24. CORTI and TALCINI or TRALCINI can furniſh five hundred and ſixty men. Here is

Corte a ſmall town, whoſe intire ſtrength lies in a wall and a caſtle. The Biſhop of *Alleria*, a ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Piſa* uſually reſides here. In 1733 it was taken by the male-contents.

S. Lucia, a market-town.

25, 26. BOZIO three hundred and eighty, and SERRA two hundred and ſixty men.

27. FIUMORBO two hundred and fifty men: In it are

Alleria an open ruinous town near the ſea. In 1730 it was ſo ſeverely treated by the male-contents, that the Biſhop of *Alleria* ſince took up his uſual abode at *Corte*. Here it was that Baron *Neuhoff* firſt landed in 1736. This place was a *Roman* colony, and has ſtill ſome ſalt-pans near the ſea.

Milliaciaro, a town, to which belongs the little Diſtrict of *Covaſina*.

28. CASTELLO three hundred men. In *Belin*'s map this Diſtrict is called *Corſa*.

29. ROGNA or VIVARIO two hundred and ſeventy men.

30. VENAGO two hundred men.

II. The country beyond the mountains *(di la da Monti)* or the ſouth-weſt part, containing eight *Pievi* or Diſtricts.

1. SIASSA LONGA and VICO can furniſh ſix hundred men: In them are

Galeria, a ſmall town with a harbour.

Giralate, ſomething larger.

Porto, a market-town giving name to a bay.

Sagona, a Biſhop's ſee under the Archbiſhop of *Piſa*, gives name alſo to a bay.

2. CZENORCA or GINERCA, to which belong *Sorunzu* and *Crozini*; it can furniſh one hundred and fifty men.

3. ZELAO or CELAVO and MEZZANA three hundred and fifty men. The moſt remarkable place in it is

Aiaccio or *Ajazzo*, a ſmall town on a bay of the ſame name, garriſoned by the *Genoeſe*. It is alſo a biſhopric under the Archbiſhop of *Piſa*. Near it lies *Uncivia*, a ſtrong tower, where, in 1732, the *Greeks* living in this country, with great bravery defended themſelves againſt the *Corſicans*.

4. ZEVACO or CAURO five hundred men.

5. ORNANO three hundred men. This Diſtrict joins the *Valinco* and *Campo Moro* bays.

6. TARAO or TALARO five hundred men.

7. LA ROCCA, ISTRIA, VIGGIANO, SCOPAMENE and ALTALA, ſmall Diſtricts, without any place worth notice except *Sartene*, and this only a market-town.

8. The Diſtrict of BONIFACIO and PORTO VECHIO contains

Bonifacio, a fortified town with a *Genoeſe* garriſon. In 1553 it was taken and ſacked by the *Turks* and *Corſicans*. The Latitude of this place, according to *M. de Chazelles* is 41° 24′.

Porto Vechio, a ſmall town on a bay, was taken by the *French* in 1553, and in 1736 by the *Corſicans*, who improved both its fortifiations and harbour. *De Chazelles* fixes its Latitude at 41° 39′.

III. THE

III.

THE REPUBLIC OF LUCCA.

THE territories of this free and independent, yet ſmall ſtate, lie on that part of the *Mediterranean* called *Mare di Toſco*; and on the land ſide are chiefly bounded by the *Tuſcan* dominions, a part only terminating on the dutchy of *Modena*. *Keyſler* calculates its circumference at about thirty *Italian* miles. This little country is exceeding fertile, being cultivated to perfection, and ſo populous that the number of ſouls in the city and the one hundred and fifty villages belonging to it, is computed at upwards of 120,000, whereof between 20 and 30,000 are able, on occaſion, to bear arms. The induſtry of the people in improving, to the beſt advantage, every ſpot of their ground is equally ſurpriſing and commendable. The vicinity of the Grand Dutchy of *Tuſcany* keeps them ever on their guard for the ſecurity of their freedom; on which account the protection of ſome foreign power is of abſolute neceſſity to them.

The city of *Lucca* was anciently a *Roman* colony. When the *Longobardi* over-ran *Italy* it became ſubject to their power; afterwards it was compriſed in the dominions of the Kings of the *Franks*, and from them the Emperors of *Germany* claimed its ſovereignty. At the times of the long *interregnum*, the inhabitants formed the project of independency, which they carried on inſenſibly till the time of the Emperor *Charles* IV. when they openly detached themſelves from the Empire, and put themſelves under the protection of *Spain*.

The regency conſiſts of a *Gonfaloniere*, which ſignifies a ſtandard-bearer, and was formerly the title of the Sovereigns of *Florence*. He is like the

Doge at *Venice* and *Genoa* except his being ſtyled only *Exeellenza*. With him are joined nine counſellors called *Anziani*. Theſe ten perſons whilſt in the adminiſtration, live in the ſtate-palace and at the public expence; but are changed every two months and choſen out of the great Council, which is compoſed of two hundred and forty nobles, of whom one half forms the ordinary counſellors and the other the extraordinary. Both once in two years are changed by a new election.

The title of the State is *la ſereniſſima republica di Lucca*. Its arms *Azure*, with the word *Libertas*, *Or*, between two Fretts of *Or*. The ordinary revenue of the republic is about 400,000 ſcudi; it maintains a regular body of five hundred men and ſeventy *Switzers* as a guard for the *Gonfaloniere* and the nine regent counſellors.

Its moſt remarkable places are the following,

1. The city of *Lucca* the reſidence of the government, moſt delightfully ſituated in a plain terminating in eminences and charmingly diverſified with villages, ſeats, ſummer-houſes, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields. Every thing either for utility, or pleaſure is here in great plenty. The city is regularly fortified with eleven baſtions. Its circuit is three *Italian* miles. The houſes are handſome, the ſtreets broad and well paved, but moſt of them irregular. The inhabitants are ſomewhat above 40,000, and among them great numbers of artizans and manufacturers, who carry on a conſiderable trade, particularly in ſilk goods. The ſtate-palace is a large building and includes the arſenal, which has arms for 20,000 men. The biſhop holds immediately of the Pope, and is intitled to the pallium and crucifix as an archbiſhop. The cathedral is a *Gothic* building, and has in it a *Volto ſanto* or wooden crucifix, to which a peculiar veneration is paid.

Maſſaciuccoli, a market-town on a lake to which it gives name.

Viareggio, a village on the ſea, with a harbour defended by a tower.

Caſtel maggiore, *M. Ignoſo*, *Verni*, *Galicana*, &c. market towns.

Caſtiglione, a large village within the territories of *Modena*.

Minucciano, a market-town, lying with ſome other ſmall places of the republic, between the territories of *Modena* and *Tuſcany*.

The

The middle part of ITALY.

THE

GRAND-DUTCHY

OF

TUSCANY.

§. 1. THIS dutchy is joined with the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the maps of *Dankert*, *Witten*, *Nolin*, *Jailot*, *Homann* and that excellent one of the Profeſſor *Mayer*, publiſhed by *Homann*'s heirs in 1748; the particular maps of it are thoſe of *Valk*, *Mortier*, *Seutter* and ſome others. It borders on the *Mediterranean*, which in theſe parts receives its name from the dutchy; alſo on the Eccleſiaſtical State, the dutchy of *Modena* and the republic of *Lucca*. Some ſmall detached parts belonging to it, lie among the territories of *Modena*, *Lucca* and *Genoa*. Theſe parcels excepted, its extent from North to South is twenty-nine *German*, or one hundred and ſixteen *Engliſh* miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt twenty *German*, or eighty *Engliſh*.

§. 2. The great variety of hills and vallies, riſing grounds and plains renders the country very pleaſant. The ſoil is kind and fertile, abounding in grain, lemons, oranges, and all other ſorts of fruits, beſides oil and excellent wine. The paſtures are alſo very rich. The oil however bears little proportion to the multitude of olive-trees, which are ſubject to a diſtemper which ſhews itſelf in knots and tubercles occaſioned by worms. Of the wines, a kind of white called *La Verdèe* of the growth of the mounts *Pulciano* and *Alcino* is particularly eſteemed, and the greateſt part is ſent to *England*.

§. 3. Concerning its natural hiſtory I ſhall borrow the following obſervations from *Targioni*'s *Relazioni d' Alcuni viaggi fatti in diverſa parti della Toſcana*,

Toſcana, &c. of which five volumes have been publiſhed at *Florence* ſince the year 1751. The air of ſeveral places, as of *Piſa*, *Volterra*, *Chiuſi* and *Maſſa* is unhealthy, on account of the many fens and wild deſert places. Near *Volterra* is a rich copper-mine but not worked. Its ſalt-pits however are in a thriving condition, and the veins of ſalt water run under the *ſtrata* of alabaſter. Beſides alabaſter here are alſo found ſulphur and chalcedony, and at *Maſſa*, *Lapis lazuli* and borax; at *Piombini* amethyſts; at *Barga* fine jaſpers; about *Stazzena* a black ſlate for tables; iron-ore, fine marble and cornelians, which laſt are alſo met with at *Seravezza*. The neighbourhood of *Sevegliani* yields quickſilver; and in that of *Galena* are ſeen ſome neglected ſilver mine-works. Near *Montieri* cryſtals are found not only growing in the crevices of the rocks, but even in ſome parts incruſtate the ſides of the rocks with a cryſtal integument. At *Monte Leo* great quantities of alum are made according to the following proceſs. The alum-ſtone being calcined in ſtoves, and water thrown upon it, it is left to ferment during forty days. Afterwards being boiled and ſtrongly ſtirred about in a copper it produces a lixivium, which filtrating into proper veſſels is therein cryſtallized. In the *Maremma* or unhealthy part not far from the ſea, as in *Calabria* and about *Tolfa* manna is gathered from the aſh and elm. It oozes out on taking off the rind and conſequently is not a production of the air but of the tree. The bees carry off a great deal of manna; the remainder is applied in *Tuſcany* to medicinal uſes and in *France* for giving a gloſs to cloth.

At the foot of mount St. *Giuliano* on the borders of the territory of *Lucca*, not far from *Piſa* are ſeveral hot ſprings which have been mentioned by *Pliny*. In 1113 they were repaired by the celebrated Counteſs *Matilda*, who alſo made uſe of them. In 1742, they were again rebuilt, and are at preſent in great vogue, great numbers having experienced their ſalubrious effects. The ſmell is ſomewhat briſk, but not properly ſulphureous; and the taſte pleaſant like that of good ſpring water. The degree of heat is not the ſame in all the ſprings. At *Acqua* it is ninety-four degrees by *Farenheit*'s thermometer. Cloſe by theſe ſprings, which is pretty ſingular, are others quite cold. At *Vicaſcio* the bath is but juſt luke-warm; that at *Morba* has a heat of one hundred and four degrees by *Farenheit*'s thermometer, and the taſte is acid. A like medicinal water is found at *Perla*. The *Lagoni* at *Monte Cerboli* have a vehement ebullition attended with a great noiſe, and contain ſulphur, alum, vitriol and ſalt: The heat much exceeds that of boiling water, and though they ſend forth a thick ſteam the air receives thereby no infection. Here is alſo cryſtalized ſulphur, a new and uncommon ſpecies of cryſtal. Another ſpring in this part of the country has one hundred and ſixty degrees of heat, with a ſulphureous ſmell, and is uſed to bathe in. In the baths *della Galeria* are both cold and warm ſulphureous ſprings, with *petroleum* floating on the ſurface. The warm ſprings make the quickſilver riſe to one hundred and

two

two degrees. Not far from *Madonna di Fraſſino* is a ſulphureous hot bath called *bagno del Ré*. The famous *Tetruccio* water is properly a brine, and famed for its virtues in a *Diarhœa*.

§. 4. The principal river in this country is the *Arno* in Latin *Arnus*, which riſes in the *Appenine* mountains in the territory of *Florence*, and after the emptying of the *Sieva*, *Peſa* and *Elſa* into it, falls below *Piſa* into the ſea. The *Ombrone* has both its ſource in and runs through the territories of *Sienna*, into the ſea.

§. 5. This country from its ancient inhabitants the *Etrurii*, *Tuſcani* or *Tyrrheni* was called *Etruria* or *Tuſcia*; though the preſent dutchy of *Tuſcany* comprehends not the whole ancient *Etruria*. The hiſtory of its particular parts, I ſhall hereafter inſert in their proper places; and ſhall only here obſerve in general with regard to its modern hiſtory, that in the ancient republic of *Florence* the *Medicis* family acquired by commercial arts the wealth and grandeur of princes, inſomuch that King *Henry* II. of *France* choſe his conſort the famous *Catharine* out of this family. The Emperor *Charles* V. in the year 1531, at the ſollicitation of *Clement* VII. created *Alexander Medicis* Duke of *Florence*; and afterwards gave him in mariage *Margaret* his natural daughter. His nephew and ſucceſſor *Coſmus* I. was in 1569 declared Great Duke by Pope *Pius* V. which title was at laſt ratified by the Emperor *Maximilian* II. in 1575, on condition of his enjoying and holding it as a fief of the Empire. In 1699 the Emperor conferred on the Great Duke the title of *Royal Highneſs*, to which the Pope and the court of *France* readily acquieſced. The laſt Great Duke *John Gaſton* having no heirs, it was ſtipulated in the fifth article of the quadruple alliance made in 1718, that the dutchy ſhould by all the contracting parties be for ever acknowleged a male fief of the *Roman* Empire; and that with the conſent of the *Germanic* body the Emperor ſhould confer it as a fief on the King of *Spain*'s eldeſt ſon by the ſecond marriage, from him to devolve to his male deſcendants; and on their failure to the younger brother and his heirs; but that *Leghorn* was always to remain a free port. This was not only confirmed in the treaty of *Vienna* in 1725; but the Great Duke alſo and his ſiſter in 1731, concluded with the King of *Spain* a family-treaty of like import, and the Infant Don *Carlos* was accordingly brought up at the Great Duke's court at *Florence*. New differences ariſing, and in 1733, breaking out into a war, in which the Emperor in 1734, loſt the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*; Don *Carlos* cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King, and by the peace of 1736, retained the poſſeſſions of theſe kingdoms. On the other hand it was ſtipulated that the Great Dutchy of *Tuſcany* after the demiſe of the preſent poſſeſſor ſhould eſcheate to the houſe of *Lorrain* in lieu of that dutchy; which was to be reſigned to K. *Staniſlaus*. This alſo took place in 1737, and ſoon after the Duke of *Lorrain* and Great Duke of *Tuſcany* made an agreement with the Princeſs Dowager *Palatine*, ſiſter to the late Great Duke,

concerning the allodial and moveable parts of the ſucceſſion, by virtue of which ſhe transferred to him the vaſt treaſure of jewels and other curioſities, of which particular mention ſhall be made in the article of *Florence*.

§. 6. The great Duke is a ſovereign Prince, and bears *Or*, ſix globes *Gules*, with the lilies of *France* in the uppermoſt. The ſhield is ſurmounted by a regal crown, in which is a full blown red lily. The *Helmet* is alſo crowned, and the *Creſt* is a bird holding in its right talon a ring, from which hangs a label, whereon the word SEMPER is written. *Coſmus* I. in 1554, inſtituted the Order of St. *Stephen*, which was not ratified till 1561, under Pope *Pius* IV. Its privileges are very like thoſe of the Order of *Malta*. The Great Duke is always grand Maſter. The chief reſidence of the Knights is at *Piſa*. They are diſtributed into three claſſes. 1. The *Cavalieri della giuſtitia*, who, before their admittance, muſt prove their nobility, ſwear allegiance to the Grand Maſter, and engage themſelves to ſerve in war againſt the infidels. 2. The *Cavalieri della gratia*, who are created either in recompence for ſome noble performance or by the mere favour of the Grand Duke; ſo that even painters and other artiſts are capable of the croſs. 3. The *Cavaleri de Commenderie* are thoſe whoſe fortunes will allow them to found a commandery to which they oblige themſelves before their admittance; and which at their death falls to the order. The badge of the Order is an octangular red croſs with a gold border worn on the breaſt.

§. 7. The Grand Duke's ordinary income is computed at about three millions of piaſters *per annum*. In 1753, it was reſolved that for the future the intire military force of this Great Dutchy ſhould conſiſt only of three regiments of foot and one of dragoons of five hundred men. In 1755, another regiment of dragoons was raiſed, and the militia was formed into regiments; but the Great Duke is ſaid, in caſe of neceſſity, to be able to bring into the field 30,000, and to fit out twenty ſhips of war, twelve gallies and ſome galeaſſes.

§. 8. Of this dutchy, the chief officer at preſent is a governor appointed by the Emperor *Francis* as Great Duke. He reſides at *Florence*, where is alſo a council of regency, the military board, and other ſtate-officers.

The countries which compoſe this great dutchy are the following.

IL DOMINIO FIORENTINO, or the Diſtrict of *Florence*, well cultivated and populous, and in every reſpect an excellent country. The inhabitants are well ſkilled in rural improvements, and diſpoſe of great quantities of the produce of the country among their neighbours. The environs of *Florence* are particularly delightful, on account of the variety of hills and dales, all well cultivated. Towards *Piſa* the country extends itſelf into a wide plain. In the neighbourhood of the city of *Florence* is a kind of white marble, and fiſſile like ſlate, which when poliſhed, repreſents an in-

finite

finite variety of brown and yellow figures, and by a little help of the imagination ſeems to repreſent trees, landſkips, remains of old walls or caſtles, and ſeveral other agreeable objects. A ſort of corroſive liquid by inſinuating itſelf through the pores and fine junctures of the ſtone, ſinks deep the veſtiges of theſe figures, ſo that upon the ſtone's being ground and poliſhed, they appear pretty uniform, and are of ſufficient conſiſtence to ſtand the heat of fire.

Anciently the city of *Florence*, with its diſtricts, formed a republic, having purchaſed for this purpoſe the Emperor *Rudolphus*'s licence for 60,000 guilders. Its Ariſtocratical government, however, was not without inteſtine diſturbances, eſpecially when the increaſing grandeur of the family of *Medicis* excited apprehenſions and jealouſies. In the war between the Emperor *Charles* V. and Pope *Clement* VII. it made ſuch a falſe ſtep that immediately upon a peace being concluded, the Emperor, in the year 1530, marched his army againſt it, to chaſtiſe it for its inſolence. Accordingly, acting arbitrarily in the city, he aboliſhed the republican conſtitutions, and nominated *Alexander de Medicis* duke, preſcribing him a model of government, and laſtly, pardoned the city, on condition, that for the future it ſhould pay all obedience and fidelity to the Emperor and the ſovereigns appointed over it, purſuant to the tenor of the new form of government. Its chief places are,

Fiorenza, or *Florence*, anciently *Florentia*, the capital of the great dutchy, very delightfully ſituated between mountains covered with olive-trees, vines, farms, ſeats and villages, and divided into two unequal parts by the *Arno*, which with the four ſtone bridges over it, enhances the beautiful appearance of the city. With regard to curioſities worthy a traveller's notice, it is next to *Rome*, the principal city in all *Italy*. The *Florentines* pride themſelves ſo much in its beauty, that they imagine nothing equals it. The ſtreets are clean, and paved with very broad ſtones, ſo as to appear like ſo many rocks made level; but the better part of them are crooked and narrow (the *Corſo* itſelf not excepted) and many of them have ſcarce room for a carriage to paſs. The number of houſes is about 9000, and among them are ſome beautiful ſtone buildings; but the palaces are neither ſo numerous nor ſplendid as to diſpute, much leſs to claim a ſuperiority over thoſe of *Turin*, *Genoa*, and *Rome*. The paper-windows, according to the *Italian* manner, are every where ſeen here, and are no ſmall diminution to the beauty of this city, which is generally reckoned to contain ſeventeen market-places, ſeven fountains, ſix columns, two pyramids, one hundred and ſixty public ſtatues, forty-four pariſh-churches, thirty-ſeven hoſpitals and charitable foundations, twelve priories, fifty-four convents, and twenty-four eccleſiaſtical fraternities. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 70,000. Their pronunciation of the *Italian* is ſomething uncommon, and differs much from that of others. All *c*'s are changed by

them into *b*'s; for inſtance *boſa* inſtead of *coſa*; and their accent is ſo guttural, that they may well be called the *Italian Switzers*. However, they write much better, having for the improvement of the *Tuſcan* language a celebrated ſociety of learned men, who ſtile themſelves *Academia della Cruſca*, or from *bran*, *Academia furfuratorum*, the deſign of their inſtitution being to throw out like *bran* all *Italian* which is not good *Tuſcan*. Since the year 1738, a riding academy was erected, and ſince 1753, an academy of agriculture conſiſting of one hundred members. This laſt uſeful inſtitution owes its origin to the abbot *Ubaldo Montelatici*. The greateſt trade of the city is in woollen and ſilk ſtuffs, and even the nobility not only trade as merchants, but likewiſe keep ſhops. A faint ſhadow of the ancient republic ſtill remains among the nobility, ſome of whom are ſtiled ſenators, though in reality they conſtitute nothing more than a magiſtracy. Thus much as to the city in general.

With regard to its curioſities in particular I ſhall now treat of them in their proper order. The archiepiſcopal cathedral, called *S. Maria del Fiore*, is half as large again as St. *Paul*'s at *London*; but the architecture is *Gothic*, and the outſide entirely covered with marble, except the front. The inſide is only with plain ſtone, and alſo in the *Gothic* taſte. The cupola is octangular, and exceeding grand. By a *Latin* inſcription on a marble not far from the high altar it appears, that the council well known in hiſtory was held here in the year 1439, for the union of the *Greek* and *Latin* churches. Near the church is a quadrangular tower covered with all kinds of marble and embelliſhed with ſeveral good ſtatues, and ſaid to be one hundred and forty-four ells in height. Oppoſite this church is an octangular baptiſtery with three braſs doors, of incomparable workmanſhip, and over each, three ſtatues, of which three are marble, and ſix braſs; before the main entrance is a ſtatue of granate, and within, ſixteen large ſtatues of oriental granate, and a marble and braſs monument of Pope *John* XXIII. beſides other ornaments. Here it is that all the children born in the city are baptized. The palace of the marquis *Riccardi*, which formerly belonged to the *Medicis* family, is exceeded only by the Great Duke's. The fine church of St. *Mark* belongs to the *Dominicans*, of whoſe convent *Hieronymus Savonarola* was a brother.

Il Giardino de' Semplici is a phyſic garden belonging to the Great Duke; well ſtocked with the moſt curious and rareſt plants; and it is therefore that the *Academia di Botanica* meet here. The riding-ſchool is cloſe by. In the *Seraglio de' Lioni* are kept all kinds of wild beaſts. In the ſquare before the church ſtands a beautiful braſs ſtatue of the Great Duke *Ferdinand* I. *Lo Spedale degli Innocenti* is principally intended for the ſupport of foundlings, and maintains 3000. The church *dell' Annunciata* has fine chapels, the moſt ſplendid of which is that built by the Great Duke *Ferdinand*, in honour of the Virgin *Mary*. The church of *S. Croce* is adorned with good

ſculpture

ſculpture and excellent paintings, beſides beautiful monuments of ſeveral celebrated perſons. The large ſquare before it is the chief ſcene of carnaval diverſions.

L' Orotorio di S. Filippo Neri is a neat ſtructure. In *S. Pietro Maggiore* are curious pieces of ſculpture and painting.

S. Maria Nuova has alſo good pictures. Contiguous to it is a large hoſpital for ſick people, one half being ſet apart for men and the other for women: To this hoſpital belong a fine anatomical theatre, a diſpenſary, a numerous library of medicinal and chirurgical books and a botanical garden. Among all the churches here that of *S. Lorenzo*, though without any exterior magnificence, is the moſt remarkable upon account of its containing the old chapel where the ancient Great Dukes were interred, and likewiſe the new. The works of this chapel have been conſtantly carried on ſince the year 1604, till the time of the laſt Great Duke of the houſe of *Medicis*. The inſide is overlaid with marble, porphyry, jaſper, *lapis lazuli*, agate and other Oriental ſtones; ſo that when finiſhed (for now it is ſcarce half ſo) there will not be its equal in the whole world. In a wing of the convent adjoining this church is the celebrated *Medicis* library, which conſiſts of manuſcripts, ſome of which were collected by this family whilſt ſtill in a private ſtation: They are ſaid to amount to 3000, others ſay to 4800 volumes, and among them are between forty and fifty books printed before the 16th century. In the ſquare before this church ſtands a marble monument called *La Baſa di S. Lorenzo*. The churches of *S. Maria Novella* and *Ogni Santi* are fine ſtructures. The *Palazzo Corſini* is a fine ſpacious building, as is alſo the *Palazzo de' Strozzi*. On the ſquare before the church of *S. Trinita* ſtands a lofty pillar of granate, with a porphyry ſtatue repreſenting *Juſtice*, which *Coſmus* I. cauſed to be erected in the year 1564. In the firſt floor of the *Fabrica degli Uffizii* the magiſtracy meet on the affairs of the city. The ſecond ſtory of this place was formerly occupied by artiſts who worked for the Great Duke's wardrobe and gallery, particularly in marquetry pieces of gems and curious marble, wherein nature and painting were imitated in the higheſt perfection. Whether ſuch expenſive works are ſtill carried on, I am at a loſs to know. The chambers in the uppermoſt floor ſerve as repoſitories for the Great Duke's vaſt collection of curioſities; and here in particular is the famous gallery that contains the grandeſt collection of whatever can be called remarkable and curious throughout the world, and of which an account has been printed in ſeveral folios. To give ſome ſketch thereof, the paintings on the cieling repreſent the invention of arts and ſciences, the moſt celebrated perſons of the city of *Florence*, and other ſuch hiſtorical records. The ſides are embelliſhed with the portraits of Emperors, *European* Kings, other Princes, and the moſt celebrated perſons of the houſe of *Medicis*, together with thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the republic of letters. Some of theſe pieces are originals, and others excellent

copies. On the ground-floor are exquiſite antique ſtatues and buſts, both *Greek* and *Roman*, of the former ſeventy-two, and of the latter one hundred and two. The buſts of the ancient *Roman* Emperors are ranged in order of time. From the gallery, paſſages lead into ſeveral rooms full of no leſs admirable curioſities. In one of them are about one hundred original portraits of the moſt celebrated painters, and the greater part done by themſelves; a ſecond is ornamented with rich and large porcelain vaſes; a third is ſtocked with antiquities, and in a fourth are kept the works of ingenious artiſts, *&c.* But the chief of all the chambers and repoſitories is the *Tribuna*, as it is called, or a round chamber, the inſide of which is entirely inlaid with mother of pearl. Here, between two fine ſtatues, ſtands the *Venus Medicea*, ſo celebrated among all antiquarians. It is of white marble, and is ſaid to have all the perfections of a fine ſhaped body. Here is alſo a dancing *Faunus*, which ſeems to be of petrified fleſh with a multitude of other antiques, and things of great value. To this gallery belong three other chambers full of ancient rich armour and military implements; among which a *German* traveller may particularly obſerve the arms and ſtandard of the hero *Bernard* duke of *Sax-Weimar*. Under this gallery is the *Magliabechi* library, to which that of the *Cavalier Marmi* has been added. This gallery together with the *Guarda-Roba*, of which hereafter, the ſiſter of the laſt duke of the houſe of *Medicis* left to the dutchy as a kind of ſacred *depoſitum*, with an injunction that no part thereof ſhould be removed; much leſs alienated.

Near the ducal gallery is the *Fonderia*, or the Great Duke's chymical laboratory. The old ducal palace, *il palazzo vecchio*, has ſome fine ſtatues both at its entrance in the court, and in the homage-hall. Here is the ducal *Guarda-Roba*, in which are kept ten or twelve large cloſets full of plate, the ducal crown, which Pope *Pius* V. in the year 1569, placed on the head of *Coſmus* I. An altar, the *antependium* of which is entirely covered with pearls, rubies, and other gems, and the great *Diana* of the learned in the law, namely, the manunſcript of the *Florentine* pandects. On the outſide of the palace, under the *Loggia*, are three fine ſtatues; and in the large ſquare a ſtately fountain with a multitude of ornaments, all of very curious workmanſhip, and near it a braſs equeſtrian ſtatue of *Coſmus* I. The churches of *Orſamichele*, *S. Michele Berteldi*, and *S. Maria Maggiore* are fine ſtructures. *Il Ghetto* is the *Jews* quarter. *Il Marcato Nuovo* is properly the merchants exchange. The uſual reſidence of the Great Duke is in the *Palazzo de Pitti*, ſo called from the family to whom it formerly belonged. It is built in a particular old *Roman* taſte *à la ruſtique*. Moſt of the apartments are arched, but the principal furniture are the paintings of the moſt celebrated maſters. Here is alſo the Great Duke's library, which is very conſiderable. Behind it on a declivity is an elegant garden, which receives an additional beauty from a large fountain; and on one ſide is the menagerie. The

churches of *S. Felice in Piazza*, *S. Spirito*, and *Il Carmine* are beautiful edifices.

The city is not fortified, but on one ſide of the river *Arno* has a good citadel called *S. Giovanni*, conſiſting of five baſtions and two forts, but both in a very ruinous condition.

Le Compora, a ſmall convent near *Florence*, where, in the year 1313, commenced the order of the *Hieronymites*.

Poggio, or *Villa Imperiale*, a palace belonging to the Duke, an *Italian* mile from the city, with a very delightful range of trees leading to it, and both ſides bordered with vineyards, convents and ſeats. The apartments of the palace are very fine, and the garden belonging to it is a ſcene of delight.

Pratolino, another palace of the Great Duke ſix *Italian* miles from *Florence* towards *Bologna*. The apartments and halls are very rich and the paintings exquiſite. What pleaſes moſt are the beautiful allies, covered walks, mazes, grottoes and water-works in the garden.

The road from *Florence* to *Vienna* is paved, and ſtill exhibits many remains of the ancient *Via Caſſia*. It runs all along over a chain of hills, and though the country is not ſo fine as between *Florence* and *Piſa*, it notwithſtanding affords many delightful proſpects, being every where planted with vineyards and olive-yards.

Caſciano, and *M. Lupo*, market-towns; *Empoli* and *S. Miniato*, ſmall places on the river *Arno*; the latter a biſhop's ſee.

Alica, *C. Fiorentino*, *Certaldo*, *S. Geminiano*, *Poggiobonzi*, *Poggio Imperiale* and *Staggia*, market-towns.

Colle, a ſmall town, the reſidence of a biſhop.

Val di Arno, formerly a ſterile dreary waſte, but now improved into a very fruitful and pleaſant tract of land. The upper part of it, according to the learned *Targioni*, was the bed of a lake, which, in ancient times, had a communication with that of *Perugia*, being formed by the *Arno* before it had made its way through the rocks at *Rignano*, and thus it was that this valley became dry. The ſeveral beds of earth in it lie in regular ſtrata according to their ſpecific gravity. Many elephants bones have been here found. The chief places in this delightful valley are *Anciſa*, *Figline*, *S. Giovanni*, *Franco*, *Terra Nuova* and *Laterina*.

Val di Chiana has its name from the river *Chiana*, which watering it, takes its courſe through a marſhy country.

Cortona, a ſmall town, and the reſidence of a biſhop immediately ſubject to the Pope, as alſo of a literary ſociety, who call their meetings *noctes coryſtaneas*. This was one of the twelve cities of ancient *Etruria*.

Arezzo, formerly *Aretium*, one of the twelve ancient cities of *Etruria*. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies on a declivity in the midſt of a fertile plain. The houſes and churches are old.

Citerna,

Citerna, *Anghiart*, *C. Focognano*, *Bibiena*, market-towns.

The diſtricts of PRATO MAGNO and CASENTINO join each other, and in them lie *S. Nicolo*, *Prato Vecchio* and other ſmall places.

Val Ombroſa, included alſo in theſe diſtricts, an abbey, the capital of an order, and much reſorted to by pilgrims.

Camaldoli, or *Campo Malduli*, an abbey in a hermitage of the *Appenine* mountains, founded in the beginning of the eleventh century by *Romuald*, and the chief place of the *Camaldulenſian* order. It is alſo a place of pilgrimage.

S. Maria delle Gratie, a convent, near which is the ſource of the *Arno*.

Monte Alverno, a celebrated *Franciſcan* convent and pilgrimage on a barren mountain. This was the manſion of St. *Francis* when he received the ſtigmates.

Citta del Sole, a ſmall town.

Pietra mala, a mountain ſaid to ſmoak continually, but eſpecially when it threatens rain. It ſometimes has had fiery eruptions.

Fiorenzuola, a ſmall town on the *Appenine* mountains, built by the *Florentines*, in a valley amidſt ſmoking mountains. Between this place and the following is a very high mountain, which cannot be paſſed without ſome apprehenſion of danger, the road being narrow and having on one ſide of it a dreadful abyſs.

Scarperia, a town famous for its cutlery-ware.

Barberino, a market-town, the original place of the *Barberini* family.

Fieſole, the ancient *Fæſulæ*, lies between *Pratolino* and the city of *Florence*. It was formerly one of the twelve *Etrurian* cities, but, out of jealouſy, deſtroyed by the *Florentines*. It has a ſtately abbey.

Campi, a town.

Prato, a ſmall place, but the reſidence of a biſhop.

Piſtoia, anciently *Piſtoria*, a pretty large town, but poor and very thinly inhabited, though it ſtands on the river *Stella* in a very fruitful country. However, it is famous for large water-melons, which are reputed the beſt in *Italy*. It is alſo a biſhop's ſee, and, ſince the year 1745, has an academy of ſciences. Formerly it was a diſtinct ſtate.

Barga, a ſmall town.

Peſcia, on the river of the ſame name, contains thirteen churches and convents with an hoſpital. The land in its neighbourhood is very fine and fruitful.

Obſ. To the great dutchy of *Tuſcany* belong ſome diſtricts ſituate between the territories of *Genoa* and *Lucca*. Theſe are

The valley of *Magra*, wherein lies *Pontremoli*, a market-town and its chief place. Here are alſo the Imperial fiefs of *Treſchie*, *Villa Franca*, *Ulla* and *Foſdinovo*. The laſt gives title to a marquis.

Saſſalbo, *Regnano*, *Turiago*, *Magliana*, *Mazzola*, ſmall places.

Salto

Salto della Serva and *Pietra Santa*, market-towns, and the latter a principality.

II. Il Territorio Pisano,

Abounds in corn, wine, all kinds of vegetables, fine cattle, and every thing requiſite for the comfortable ſubſiſtence of life. *Piſa*, formerly a republic of conſiderable figure, reduced the iſlands of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, conquered *Carthage*, drove the *Saracens* out of the city of *Palermo* in *Sicily*, maintained with honour a long war againſt *Genoa*, and ſubjected to its obedience the iſland of *Majorca*, though *Almerick*, King of *Jeruſalem*, ſent forty ſhips to its ſuccour. In the year 1390, it was deprived of its liberty by *John Galeazzo Viſconti*, duke of *Milan*; and, in 1405, by the *Florentines*. By the aſſiſtance of *Charles* VIII. King of *France*, it recovered itſelf in the year 1494, but, in 1509, being again reduced by the *Florentines*, it ever ſince remained in a ſtate of ſubjection. In this territory are,

Piſa, a large town on the *Arno*, which divides it into two parts. The ſtreets are ſtraight, broad and well paved, and the houſes, for the better part, make a tolerable appearance. The inhabitants now ſcarce exceed 16 or 17,000; a ſmall number conſidering its extent, convenient ſituation for trade and the exuberant fertility of the neighbouring country. In the eleventh century, the number of its inhabitants was computed at 150,000; but, in the year 1615, was reduced to 15,060 including even the *Florentine* court. The chief cauſe of the declenſion of this city was the loſs of the immunities it enjoyed when a republic. Some buſineſs is ſtill carried on in it, upon account of its being the place where the gallies are built and the reſidence of the knights of the order of St. *Stephen*, who have a palace and church of their own, oppoſite a very fine ſquare, wherein ſtands a magnicent marble ſtatue of *Coſmus* I. A like ſtatue of *Ferdinand* III. is ſeen in another quarter of the city on the river *Arno*. The ducal palace, built not far from it on the *Arno*, is large but much decayed. The exchange is a ſtately building, but little buſineſs is tranſacted in it. The archbiſhop's cathedral is a large *Gothic* pile, and, both within and without, decorated with many grand columns. The Baptiſtery a very large and beautiful edifice, is intirely built of white marble. Its echo is aſtoniſhing, and, in duration, ſurpaſſes that of the *Simonetti* ſeat near *Milan*, but the ſound of the repercuſſions is not ſo clear. Contiguous to the cathedral is the ſacred field, or general burial-place of the city; and facing it the great hoſpital, where a multitude of poor, aged and ſick perſons are taken care of. The inclined tower, in the ſquare of the cathedral, is ſomewhat ſingular, and, by ſome, thought built deſignedly in this oblique poſition by the architect, though others more probably conjecture that it ſunk on one ſide. It is round and one hundred

dred and eighty-eight feet high. On letting down a plummet, it falls ſixteen feet from the extremity of the bottom. The univerſity, which was erected in the year 1339, is now in a very declining condition. The *Collegium Ferdinandeum* was founded by *Ferdinand* III. The phyſic-garden is large and well ſtocked with ſeveral curious plants and vegetables. Near it is a muſæum of natural curioſities. The city is encompaſſed by a moat and walls and defended by an old caſtle and large fort, but its citadel is a modern fortification. The air in winter is wholeſome, but not ſo in ſummer, by reaſon of the thick exhalations from the moraſſes, which muſt neceſſarily infect it. Of the hot baths at the foot of a mountain between this city and *Lucca* I have already ſpoken. Between this city and *Leghorn* is a canal ſixteen *Italian* miles in length, and of great ſervice for the conveniency of traffick and draining the moraſſes. The country between this and *S. Pietro d' Ingrato* is moſtly ſandy and covered with buſhes, oaks and elms, where black buffaloes are fed, whoſe fleſh is here commonly eaten.

S. Pietro d' Ingrato, or, as others write it, *S. Pietro in Grado*, an abbey, of the origin of which ſeveral fables are told. Beyond it the country is more fertile, and would make rich returns if duly cultivated.

Leghorn, or *Livorno*, anciently *Liburnus Portus*, a handſome city, not very large, but built in the modern taſte, and ſo regular that both gates are ſeen from the market-place. In the north part are the fineſt houſes and, upon account of its being interſected with canals, it is called the *New Venice*. *Leghorn* was formerly a place of no note, belonging to the *Genoeſe*, and by them given in exchange to Duke *Coſmo* I. for the town of *Sarzana*. Since this time it has put on a quite different aſpect. The canals cut in ſeveral parts about the town have rendered the marſhes fit for culture, and, in ſome meaſure diſſipated the noxious effluvia, though the air cannot ſtill be deemed perfectly healthy. Freſh water is ſo ſcarce that it muſt be brought from *Piſa*. The city, beſides its good fortifications, has two ſmall forts towards the ſea, and a citadel on the land ſide. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 40,000, among whom are upwards of 20,000 *Jews*, who live in a particular quarter of the city, have a handſome ſynagogue, and, though ſubject to very heavy impoſts, are in a thriving condition, the greateſt part of the commerce of this city going through their hands. The generality of the *Greeks* and *Armenians* ſettled here acknowledge the Pope's ſupremacy, and each have their peculiar church. The free *Turks* and the *Turkiſh* ſlaves have a moſque, but the Proteſtants are not permitted the public exerciſe of their religion, the *Engliſh* excepted, who, by being of all foreign nations the beſt cuſtomers to *Leghorn*, are allowed to have a chaplain. Other Proteſtants make uſe of chaplains of ſhips. One diſgrace to this city is the public tolleration of proſtitutes, who live in a particular quarter conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets. The heavy taxes, payable to the Grand Duke from a multiplicity of neceſſaries brought in from the continent, together with his monoplies

noplies of brandy, tobacco and ſalt, make proviſions and other commodities very dear. The trade of *Leghorn* is very conſiderable, being greatly promoted by the freedom of its port, every bale of goods, whether great or ſmall, paying only two piaſtres or ſcudi. The Great Duke finds the ſweets of this moderation. The harbour is divided into the outward and inward: the latter, called *Darſena*, or *Darſe*, ſerves only for the four or five gallies kept by the Duke, which are ſometimes ſent to ſea againſt the *Corſairs* under the command of a knight of St. *Stephen*. In the open place before this harbour ſtands a marble ſtatue of *Ferdinand* I. and at the angles of the pedeſtal four brazen ſtatues of a gigantic ſize, repreſenting four *Turkiſh* ſlaves in chains. The outward harbour is formed by a mole, or dam, ſix hundred common paces in length, well paved and with a partition wall in the middle, whereby, at any time, the ſhipping are ſheltered from the wind on one ſide. This mole ſerves alſo for the gentry to take the air in their coaches. One great defect in the harbour is, that in the middle it is too ſhallow for large ſhips, which, on this account, lye out of the mole moored to pillars and large iron rings; but, by this means, are in ſome reſpect ſafer than in the harbour itſelf. The road, for an *Italian* mile or two ſeaward, is very good, though with no ſecurity againſt winds or *Corſairs*. The light-houſe, where every night thirty burning lamps are contained in one lantern, ſtands on a ſingle rock in the ſea; and not far from it, on the main-land, is the *Lazaretta*, where quarantain is performed by perſons and goods coming from places ſuſpected of infection. *Leghorn* is a biſhop's ſee, with an inquiſition, but having power only over *Roman* Catholics, and in no other caſes than thoſe of religion.

Acqua, a ſmall place. Its hot baths were before ſpoken of.

Volterra, formerly *Volaterræ*, one of the ancient twelve cities of *Etruria*, now a lonely mean place, though it reckons twenty-five churches, chapels and oratories, and about twenty convents and religious fraternities. It ſtands on a mountain, but the air unwholſom. Intire villages in the neighbourhood lie in ruins and uninhabited, and the country all round is overrun with weeds and buſhes, which unqueſtionably contributes to render the abode unhealthful. It has rich copper mines but not worked.

Vada, a market-town, ſituate at the mouth of the river *Cecina*, in a fine plain, but extremely prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants by reaſon of the moraſſes, in which the river-water ſtagnates, and the great heat and moiſture of the air. Here are great numbers of buffaloes, which, in theſe marſhy grounds, appear up to the very horns ſurrounded by ſedge.

III. Il Territorio di Siena

Was, at the time of the long *interregnum*, a free ſtate, but ſince thrown into frequent convulſions by the ambition and inteſtine broils of the principal families, eſpecially the *Malateſta* and *Petruzzi*. In the year 1554, the Emperor, *Charles* V. having intirely reduced it to his obedience, left it to his ſon, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, who, in 1557, ceded all parts of it, except the *Stato de gli preſidii*, to *Coſmus* I. duke of *Florence*, in order to diſcharge the large ſums which he had lent his father, and, at the ſame time, to divert him from taking part with the *French*. The crown of *Spain* held the vicarſhip of *Siena* as a fief of the Empire, and the Emperor *Leopold*, having impowered King *Charles* II. of *Spain* to appoint a ſub-vaſſal, he accordingly made a grant of this vicarſhip to the Duke of *Tuſcany*, which was alſo ratified to him by the Emperor. The moſt remarkable places in this country are the following.

Siena, a pretty large city, very pleaſantly ſituated on three hills and in a wholeſome air. The ſtreets, though well paved with brick, are very unequal upon account of this ſituation. The houſes are elegant but thin of inhabitants, who ſcarce amount to 17,000. Several of the nobility, who are divided into four claſſes, called *Monti*, chooſe it for their reſidence, and on this account *Siena* is noted for the pureſt dialect of the *Italian* language. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the cathedral is coated in the *Gothic* manner with marble both on the in and outſide. The pavement is admirably inlaid with marble and other coſtly ſtones, eſpecially under the grand cupola and before the great altar, where many ſcripture hiſtories are repreſented with all the delicacy of painting or engraving. This part is covered with boards in order to preſerve it, and a foreigner is only ſhewn ſome feet ſquare. In this church are the buſtos of one hundred and ſeventy Popes in plaiſter of *Paris*. Six who were natives of *Siena*, and the twelve apoſtles are honoured with marble ſtatues. From an aperture in the choir-pavement may be ſeen St. *John*'s church, which lies directly underneath. Its entrance is without on the hill; and thus one church may be ſaid to ſtand on another. Near the cathedral is the archbiſhop's palace, and oppoſite to it a large and well endowed hoſpital founded by a ſhoe-maker. In the *Dominican* church is kept the head of St. *Catherine* of *Siena*. Here are alſo a great many other churches and convents. The univerſity, which was founded by *Charles* V. is in a declining condition. The *German* ſtudents enjoy particular privileges, which they derive from the ſame Emperor. The Jeſuits college has a conſiderable number of ſcholars. In the fifteenth century, the academy of the *Intronati* was here founded. This city ſtill retains ſome ſhadow of its former republican liberty, which may appear from the manner of electing its council, which conſiſts of nine perſons ſtyled *Excelſi*; but whoſe power

the Great Duke has very much curtailed. The caſtle built at one end of the city, in order to curb the inhabitants, is of no great ſtrength. Near it is the univerſity's academy for martial exerciſes.

Montieri, a ſmall town, near which, as I have already obſerved, cryſtals are found.

Maſſa, a ſmall biſhop's ſee, and a very unhealthy place, the inhabitants in general being troubled with ſcorbutic humours, obſtructions, torpors and agues. In theſe parts are found *borax* and *lapis lazuli*.

From hence runs along the ſea-coaſt, for ſeventy *Italian* miles, the *Maremma di Siena*, an unhealthy tract, and conſequently but thinly inhabited. The manna gathered here has been ſpoken of above.

Buriana, *Caſtiglione*, giving name to a lake; and *Iſcia*, market-towns in the *Maremma*.

Groſſetto, a ſmall town, the reſidence of a biſhop.

Culecchio, *Magliano*, *Marſigliana*, *Saturnia*, &c. large villages.

Pitigliano, a fortreſs on a mountain.

Sovana, a ſmall town on a mountain.

Santa Fiore, a place giving title to the counts of the houſe of *Sforza*. Here is the ſource of the river *Fiore*.

Radicofani, an old caſtle on the peak of a very high mountain, built by *Deſiderius*, the laſt King of the *Longobardi*. *Coſmus* I. built another near it. At the foot of the mountain lies a ſmall town called

Chiuſi, anciently *Cluſium*, one of the ancient twelve *Etrurian* cities and a biſhop's ſee, but, by reaſon of the badneſs of the air, very thinly inhabited.

Monte Pulciano, a ſmall town, on an eminence, with good white and red wine; alſo the reſidence of a biſhop.

Pienza, a ſmall town and a biſhop's ſee.

S. Quirico, a ſmall town on a hill.

Monte Alcino, a ſmall town on a hill, the reſidence of a biſhop holding immediately of the Pope. Its neighbourhood produces good wine.

Buon-Convento, a market-town.

Monte Oliveto, a conſiderable abbey.

IV. In the *Tuſcan* ſea are ſeveral iſlands belonging to the dutchy; as *Melora*, *Gorgona*, *Pianoſa*, *Le Formiche*, *Monte Chriſto*, *Giglio* and *Gianuti*.

In the iſland of *Elba*, the Great Duke poſſeſſes the ſmall town of *Coſmopoli* or *Porto Ferraio*, fortified with its harbour by *Coſmus* I. This fortification, at preſent, ſtands on another iſland, having been ſeparated from *Elba* by a moat, yet having a communication with it by a bridge.

VIII. Stato de gli Presidii.

This ſmall ſtate, which lies as it were ſcattered on and near the ſea, formerly belonged to *Siena*; but *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, on transferring the diſtrict of *Siena* to *Coſmus* I. excepted this tract, which thereby continued annexed to the crown of *Spain*, till, in the year 1707, the greateſt part of it, together with the Kingdom of *Naples*, was conquered by the *Imperialiſts*. In the preliminaries of a peace, in 1735, which were ratified in the following year. This tract was yielded to Don *Carlos*, King of both *Sicilies*, who accordingly is ſtill in poſſeſſion of them. In it are,

Orbitello, a fortified place on a lake formed by an arm of the ſea, which ſerves for a good harbour, having a narrow entrance between two capes. It is alſo defended by ſome forts. The *French* laid ſiege to it in the year 1646, but were obliged to deſiſt.

Telamone, *Monte Argentaro*, *Porto Hercole*, *Monte Filippo* and *Porto S. Stefano*, are ſmall fortified places.

The principality of *Piombino* formerly belonged to the *Appiani* family, but the Emperor ſince conferred it as a fief on others. From the *Ludovici* it came to the *Boncompagni*, dukes of *Sora*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, who are indebted for their good fortune to Pope *Gregory* XII.

The town of *Piombino*, which ſtands on a rock in the ſea, and was built from the ruins of the ancient city of *Populonia*, makes at preſent no great figure. It has indeed a citadel and caſtle, which laſt ſtands near the Prince's palace and gives name to the *Golfo di Piombino*.

Caldano, *Scarlino* and *Lili*, ſmall places.

The iſland of *Elba*, *Ilva*, or *Aethalia*, ſeparated from the continent by the canal *di Piombino*, is very mountainous and affords iron, lead and ſulphur. It is parcelled out among ſeveral proprietors.

Porto Ferraio, a fortification, as before-mentioned, belonging to the Duke of *Tuſcany*.

Porto Longone, a ſmall fortified port, together with other inconſiderable places, belong to the King of the two *Sicilies*. The other ſmall places make part of the principality of *Piombino*.

IX. Stato della Chiesa.

§. 1. Several maps have been made of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, or the temporal juriſdiction of the Pope; but the moſt uſeful is that of M. *Job Maier*, publiſhed in 1748 by *Homann*'s heirs; which, together with this ſtate, repreſents the great dutchy of *Tuſcany*. Northward it is bounded by the dominions of *Venice*; eaſtward by the *Adriatic*; to the ſouth-eaſt, by the Kingdom of *Naples*; ſouthward, by the *Mediterranean*, and, weſtward, by the grand dutchy of *Tuſcany* and the territories of *Modena*. Its extent, from ſouth to north, or from

from *Monte Circello* to *Corbola*, or to the mouth of the *Po*, in a direct line, is ſixty *German*, or two hundred and forty *Engliſh* miles. From weſt to eaſt, or rather from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt; the variations are very great, being in ſome parts ſcarce twenty, and in others one hundred and twenty *Engliſh* miles.

§. 2. On conſidering, that the Pope's dominions generally conſiſt of a very fertile and excellent ſoil, that his harbours, both on the *Adriatic* and the *Mediterranean* ſeas, are very advantageouſly ſituated for trade; that he receives conſiderable ſums from other parts; that his country is viſited by numbers of foreigners, who ſpend a great deal of money in it; and that, on account of the ſuppoſed ſacredneſs of his perſon and character, his government ſhould ſeem moſt eligible and beſt calculated for the welfare of ſubjects: on conſidering, I ſay, all theſe particulars, one would be apt to imagine, that of all ſtates this ought to be the moſt flouriſhing and fortunate, had not, on a curſory inſpection, the reverſe been manifeſt. The country is but ill cultivated, and very poor and thin of inhabitants, the city of *Bologna* alone excepted. Trade and manufactures totally ſtagnate, and, were it not for the bounty of Providence, which furniſhes the inhabitants with dates, almonds, figs, olives, fruits, and ſuch like products of the earth growing ſpontaneouſly and without any culture of theirs, and deals out to them bread and wine at the expence of very little labour, their ſloth would abſolutely ſtarve them. Their little inclination and ſpirit for work is not to be wondered at, becauſe they are conſcious to themſelves, that if they have much, much will be taken from them, and, that in the end nothing will be left them. The many holidays, which are ſuch an impediment to trade and buſineſs; the great number of young ſturdy beggars ſtrolling about and burdening the inhabitants under the appearance of pilgrims; the many hoſpitals which confirm the people in idleneſs; the multitudes of convents, like ſo many neſts of drones, that hinder the increaſe of the inhabitants; the inconceivable wealth of churches and convents, which lie dormant without the leaſt advantage to the public; the inquiſition, which will not permit the want of inhabitants to be ſupplied by thoſe of another religion, are ſome great cauſes of the wretched condition of the papal dominions, though there are others attended with ſtill worſe conſequences. No government equals the papal in rigour, the temporal ſword being not only uſed, but alſo, on ſeveral occaſions, the ſpiritual, or formidable inquiſition. Nothing is ſo monſtrous as the paſſion by which moſt Popes, cardinals, and other great prelates, have been carried away for enriching and promoting their nephews and relations; and nothing is ſo vain as the ambition of gaining for themſelves a great name by founding convents, churches and other fond whims. The regulars vie with each other in the number, ſplendor and riches of their convents and churches; but it is from the bowels of the poor inhabitants that the money is generally extracted for the ſupport

of

of this frivolous rivalſhip. The legates, governors, and other inferior officers in the provinces, knowing that the time of their charges is but ſhort and uncertain, ſcruple no kind of rapaciouſneſs. By collating theſe cauſes, it will be no longer a ſubject of ſurprize, if in all parts of *Europe*, nay, I may ſay, throughout the whole world, there is not a more wretched people than the Pope's temporal ſubjects.

§. 3. According to the canon-law, the Pope is the ſupreme, univerſal, and independent head of the church, and inveſted with ſovereignty over all Chriſtian communities, and every individual member thereof. He can preſcribe laws to the whole world. What he does, is as if God himſelf had done it, he being God upon earth. All ſovereigns muſt pay homage to him. He may depoſe both diſobedient and ill-governing Princes, and give their dominions to others. He has a right to examine any perſon promoted to a Kingdom, and may require an oath of allegiance from him. On the vacancy of a throne the government devolves to him. He has the right in all States to uſe both the temporal and ſpiritual ſword. If a Prince be remiſs in government, he may appoint him a colleague, or ſubſtitute another in his ſtead. He can legitimate children born out of marriage, and thereby make them capable of ſucceeding to a crown, *&c.* This is a ſhort ſketch of the extravagancies of the political ſyſtem of the court of *Rome*, which, notwithſtanding its abſurdity, impiety and danger, was no leſs impudently than ambitiouſly obtruded on the world, and even for ſome ages tyrannically put in practice. It is chiefly owing to the Reformation, that theſe corrupt maxims are at preſent by the rational part of *Chriſtendom* treated with mockery and contempt, and that the Pope has loſt a great part of the formidable power he aſſumed. God, in the 16th century, was pleaſed to bring about this Reformation in the perſon of *Luther*, a man, who attempted and performed more than many Emperors and Kings could have compaſſed, and indeed, neither equalled by any from the Apoſtles time to his own, nor ſince. What the Pope would be, and what he actually in ſome meaſure is in the *Roman* catholic church, I ſhall not now dwell upon, but only obſerve, that in *Italy* he is alſo a temporal and powerful Prince.

The Papal territories are not derived from the poor and diſintereſted Apoſtle *Peter*, who, according to the groundleſs, nay, notoriouſly falſe opinion of the church of *Rome*, is ſaid to have been the firſt biſhop of that city; but have been procured by and annexed to that ſee much later. It is no leſs falſe that the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, in the year 324, made a grant to *Sylveſter* biſhop of *Rome* of that city and the *patrimonium Petri*, as it is called. This fable was firſt mentioned by *Iſidorus Mercator*, and probably is nothing better than a pure invention of his own. However, if nothing elſe was to evince the falſhood, the pretended inſtrument of donation alone would place in a clear light the ignorance and audaciouſneſs both of its forgers and partizans. Certain it is, that the biſhops of *Rome* or Popes gradually

gradually procured for themſelves ſeveral eſtates and lands, which particularly in the year 755, received a very conſiderable encreaſe, *Pepin* King of *France* having given the whole exarchate to the ſee of *Rome*; and his ſon *Charles* having not only confirmed the ſame, but alſo made three ſeveral additions to it. No mention was made till ſome time after this had paſſed of the ſuppoſed gift of *Conſtantine* to *Sylveſter*. *Rome* was ſtill reputed at that time ſubject to the emperor, and the King of the *Franks* retained the temporal ſovereignty of the places which had been granted the Popes. But under *Charles*'s ſucceſſors, the Popes finding opportunities of increaſing their power, at laſt arrogated to themſelves the diſpoſal of the empire. In the following ages they entered into all ſorts of meaſures for raiſing their ſee to an aſtoniſhing and formidable greatneſs, which proved highly detrimental both to the welfare of *Europe* and the cauſe of religion. How the ſeveral parts of the papal territories were annexed to the ſee of *Rome*, I ſhall hereafter ſhew in the deſcription of them.

§. 4. The Pope is choſen from among the Cardinals, a name anciently common to the preſbyters and deacons of great churches in cities. But in the eleventh century, the preſbyters and deacons of the church of *Rome* reſtrained the appellation to themſelves, and as the dignity of the Pope increaſed, ſo did theirs; the firſt dawn of this affected grandeur appearing under Pope *Nicholas* II. *Innocent* IV. at the council of *Lyons*, in the year 1243, gave them the red hat. *Boniface* VIII. in 1249, the red veſtments, and *Urban* VIII. the title of *Eminentiſſimi*; whereas before they were only ſtiled *Illuſtriſſimi*. *Sixtus* V. at the council of *Baſil*, fixed their number at ſeventy; which is ſeldom complete. They are divided into three claſſes: 1. Six Cardinal-biſhops, namely, the biſhop of *Oſtia*, dean of the ſacred college; the biſhop of *Oporto*, ſub-dean; and the biſhops of *Sabina*, *Paliſtrati*, *Treſcati* and *Albano*. Theſe biſhoprics may be held with other biſhoprics, or archbiſhoprics. 2. Fifty Cardinal-prieſts; and 3. Fourteen Cardinal-deacons. The deans of theſe three claſſes are called their chiefs. Each of the Cardinal-prieſts and deacons bears the title of a church in the city of *Rome*. The cardinals inſiſt on precedency before the Electors of the empire, and require to be treated on the ſame footing as crowned heads. The title of Cardinal has no revenue annexed to it; but embaſſies, protections of *Roman* catholic nations, governments, archbiſhoprics and biſhoprics, prelacies, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices enable them to live in ſtate, though not ſuitably to the rank they aſſume, more eſpecially when of mean extraction, they have no fortune of their own.

The conclave is the theatre on which the Cardinals chiefly endeavour to give proofs of their genius and addreſs: And many are the tranſactions there which can hardly be thought to proceed from the inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt. The deceaſe of the Pope is made known to the people of *Rome* by tolling the great bell of the capital, firing the cannon of the caſtle of St. *Angelo*, and

and opening the priſons; and to foreign Cardinals by circular letters from the Cardinal *Cammerlingo*, who invites them to the approaching conclave. Till ſuch time as the conclave meets, the *Cammerlingo* acts as regent, is attended with the Pope's life-guard and orders all things neceſſary for the opening of the conclave, which is held in the galleries and ſome of the anti-chambers of the *Vatican*, and conſiſts of a number of ſmall rooms ſeparated by wooden partitions, and diſtributed by lot, both among the Cardinals then in *Rome*, and thoſe that are abſent. Each uſually has two; one for himſelf and one for his *Conclaviſts*, or two attendants. On the 11th day after the Pope's demiſe, all the Cardinals in the city meet in the morning in St. *Peter*'s church, where the maſs *Sancti ſpiritus* is celebrated; and after a ſermon on the duties to be obſerved in the election of a Pope, they proceed two by two into the conclave; which is hereupon ſhut up by the governor and marſhal of the conclave, none being let out, unleſs in caſe of illneſs, till a new Pope is elected, and the perſon ſo let out is not allowed to return. The governor of the conclave is always previouſly choſen by the Cardinals; and together with the marſhal reſides at the entrance of the *Vatican*. Without their expreſs licence no perſon is ſuffered to go in or out. Whilſt the Cardinals ſit in conclave, refreſhments are brought to them in baſkets or boxes, which are ſearched, though not with much ſtrictneſs. Every conclave is ſaid to ſtand the apoſtolic chamber in 200,000 *ſcudi*, or according to ſome in 300,000. Each Cardinal orders his *Conclaviſts* to write down on a ſlip of paper the name of the perſon to whom he gives his ſuffrage for being elected Pope. This is thrown into a chalice on the altar of the chapel of the conclave, ſo called from *Sixtus* IV. Two Cardinals, appointed for that purpoſe, ſucceſſively read aloud the notes, marking the number of votes for every Cardinal. He who has two thirds is declared Pope; otherwiſe the ſcrutiny is repeated till this number is complete. If this manner of election does not take place, recourſe is had to another called *Acceſſus*, whereby the notes of the former ſcrutiny being ſet aſide, every Cardinal muſt give in writing his vote to another: And if by this way two thirds do not appear, there is ſtill another reſource called *Inſpiratio*, in virtue of which ſuch of the Cardinals as are unanimous, come out of their cells and call aloud to each other; *Such a one ſhall be Pope: Such a one ſhall be Pope:* Whereupon others, to avoid incurring the diſpleaſure of the new elected Pope, join in the cry, and thus the election is carried. If this alſo fails, the ſcrutiny begins anew; and a conclave in this manner ſometimes proves a long-winded buſineſs. The Emperor, *France*, and *Spain* are allowed to exclude a perſon propoſed for the Popedom: But this proteſt muſt be made before the complete declaration of the votes for ſuch a perſon. It is required that the Pope be an *Italian*; and at leaſt fifty-five years of age; though the age moſt inſiſted upon is between ſixty and ſeventy. When the election is over, and the Pope elect has declared what

what name he will bear for the future, the chief of the Cardinal-deacons proclaims him to the people, of which, on theſe occaſions great multitudes ſtand expecting in St. *Peter*'s place. His coronation with a triple crown is generally performed eight days after.

During the conclave the governor and magiſtrates of the city of *Rome* are inveſted with the *interregnum*.

§. 5. Each Pope may be dignified by peculiar arms, but the preſent *Benedict* XIV. has retained thoſe of *Benedict* XIII. The Papal court is numerous and ſplendid. The poſts of *Cammerlingo*, Prime Miniſter, Upper Confeſſor, Secretary of State, Datary, Chancellor, or rather Vice-Chancellor of the holy church are filled by Cardinals. Some officers are removed at the deceaſe of a Pope, as the Secretary of State, Upper Confeſſor, *&c.* whereas others continue in place, as the Cardinal *Cammerlingo*, Vice-Chancellor, *&c.*

§. 6. The conſiſtory of Cardinals is the Pope's high council. Its ordinary meeting is once a week in the Papal palace, but the extraordinary depends on his Holineſs's pleaſure. Here are diſcuſſed all affairs both temporal and ſpiritual of the Papal ſee, ſuch as the filling up of vacant archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, prelacies, abbacies, *&c.* Every nation of the *Roman* catholic religion has a Cardinal for its protector. The inferior colleges are called congregations, as the congregation of the ſacred office, or inquiſition, the congregation *de propagandâ fide*, and thoſe of religious ceremonies, and the examination of candidates for eccleſiaſtical benefices. The Cardinals preſide in theſe congregations. The *Rota Romana* is a kind of ſupreme court of appeal, where alſo every nation has one or two aſſeſſors. The *Dataria* is the chancery, and ſo called from the uſual ſignature *Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum*, *&c.* when the Pope lives in the *Vatican:* And *Apud Sanctam Mariam Majorem*, when in the *Quirinal*. Here it is that all bulls are drawn up.

§. 7. The Pope's revenue muſt be deemed very large, that even of the countries of which he is ſovereign as a temporal Prince, being very conſiderable. No perſon in *Rome* is to ſell any wine or fruit, till the Pope and his nephews, with their dependents, have diſpoſed of what is conſigned to them from their demeſnes and eſtates. The *annates* of the great conſiſtorial benefices, the *pallia* and inveſtitures of archbiſhops and biſhops, the jubilee year, indulgences, diſpenſations, canonizations, promotions of Cardinals, ſubſidies of the clergy, convent collections, *&c.* are channels through which vaſt ſums are continually flowing into the Papal treaſury from all *Roman* catholic countries. The annual income of the Pope is generally computed at 8,700,000 *ſcudi*. This revenue is under the management of the apoſtolic-chamber, where the offices are ſo lucrative, that ſome of the principal are ſold for 80 or 100,000 dollars. However great the receipt of the apoſtolic-treaſury may be, it is no ſecret, that in the year 1741, it was

indebted no leſs than 56,000000 of *ſcudi*. In reſpect of diſburſements, it is no ſmall ſaving in a year to the Papal court, that it can decently come off with conferring the honour of the *Pallium*, and ſelling *Agnus Dei*'s, roſaries, indulgences, diſpenſations, relics, and bones out of the catacombs, and other burying-places, beſides a multiplicity of things which coſt little or nothing, when other Princes muſt make preſents of great value.

§. 8. The Pope's ſoldiers are by no means deſpicable, but it is not often that they have good officers. They are both well cloathed and paid; and augmented or reduced according to circumſtances. His body-guard conſiſts of forty *Swiſſers*, ſeventy-five Cuiraſſiers, and as many light horſe. His gallies, which lie at *Civita Vecchia*, are of little conſequence.

§. 9. In the papal territories are five legations or principal governments, namely, BOLOGNA, URBINO, RAVENNA, FERRARA, and AVIGNON. At the laſt place the legate never reſides in perſon, but is repreſented by a vice-legate. The poſt of a legate is only triennial. The other countries belonging to the Pope are under eccleſiaſtical governors, and the adminiſtration is every where very deſpotic, *Bologna* alone excepted.

Here follow the Papal dominions.

I. TERRITORIO

I. TERRITORIO DI BOLOGNA,

OR

IL BOLOGNESE.

THIS country formerly enjoyed the liberty of a republic, under the protection of the Emperors of *Germany*; but in the year 1278, ſubjected itſelf in ſome meaſure to Pope *Nicholas* II. Afterwards it paſſed through many viciſſitudes, till *Julius* II. taking an opportunity by the *Venetian* war, annexed the city of *Bologna* and all its dependencies to the Papal dominions. On account of its voluntary ſubmiſſion to the ſee of *Rome*, it was indulged in ſeveral privileges which it ſtill enjoys, as thoſe of ſending an envoy to the court of *Rome*, and of having an aſſeſſor in the *Rota*, and that no citadel ſhould be built at *Bologna*; and that the effects of the citizens ſhould not on any pretence be liable to confiſcation. In commemoration of their former condition, their coin is ſtill ſtamped with the word *Libertas*. At the head of the temporal government is a Cardinal with the title of *Legate a latere*, under whom is a prelate as vice-legate. The legate is either altered or confirmed every three years. The eccleſiaſtical affairs are under the archbiſhop. The whole territory is reckoned to contain three hundred and eight towns and villages, and three hundred and eight thouſand ſouls. Among the natural curioſities of this country one particularly remarkable is the famous *Bononia* ſtone, found about the *Appenine* mountains and in Mount *Paderno*, four *Italian* miles from *Bologna*, as alſo in ſeveral other parts of *Italy*. It is commonly of the bigneſs of a walnut; of a light grey colour; the ſurface uneven; impregnated with ſulphureous particles, and not very compact, though heavier than one would imagine from its ſize. It ſhines in many places like ſpar, and after violent ſhowers of rain, which waſh away the earth from the mountains, is eaſily found. Before it is properly prepared, there is no difference in the dark between it and another ſtone; but by a particular calcination, and afterwards by being expoſed in bright day-light, it imbibes, as it were, ſuch a luminous quality, that during eight or fifteen minutes it glows in the dark like a red-hot coal. This may be repeated at pleaſure. In a prime ſtone the flame of a candle will put its lucidity in agitation. Moon-

ſhine makes not the leaſt impreſſion on it, but the rays of the ſun act too powerfully by calcining it, ſo as to make it eaſily crumble. It retains its luminous quality even when laid in water. This its ſplendor uſually laſts three or four years, at which time it may be calcined anew, but not without ſome diminution of its light. The moſt remarkable places of this diſtrict are the following:

Bologna, in Latin *Bolonia*, anciently *Felſina*, next to *Rome* the beſt and richeſt city in all the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. It is of conſiderable extent, being five or ſix *Italian* miles in circumference, and ſo populous that its inhabitants amount to upwards of 80,000. It lies at the foot of the *Appenine* mountains, in a fertile plain, and enjoys a wholeſome air. The river *Savona* runs by the walls and the *Reno* through the city. Among the houſes are great numbers of fine buildings, but the piazzas, which are generally higher than the ſtreets, and on which the ſecond ſtory reſts, are a great diſadvantage to the appearance of the houſes. The many churches and convents form a grand view at a diſtance. The former are for the better part elegant and contain very fine pieces of painting, though the cathedral affords little remarkable. The largeſt church in the city is that of St. *Petronius*, but of no extraordinary beauty. In it the Emperor, *Charles* V. was crowned by Pope *Clement* VII. in the year 1530. One of its curioſities is the meridian line of one hundred and eight feet in length, drawn by the celebrated *Caſſini*. This line is of braſs inlaid in white marble on the pavement about an inch broad; and on the roof of the church, towards the ſouth, a ſmall round aperture has been contrived, through which the light of the ſun darts on the line, and all the year round indicates the meridian point. In the *Dominican* church, which is very ſplendid, lies St. *Dominic* himſelf, who died here in the year 1221. In the adjoining cloiſter live one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty Monks, who are poſſeſſed of a fine library. In this church alſo is interred the celebrated Count *Marſigli*. The other churches of note are thoſe of the *Franciſcans*, St. *Agnes*, St. *Bartholomew*, *ad corpus Domini*, *S. Giovanni Battiſta*, *S. Maria di Galiera* and *S. Paolo di Padri Barnabiti*. The ſquare tower *degli Aſinnelli* is three hundred and ſeventy feet high; and near it is another called *Gariſenda*, one hundred and thirty feet in height, which, by the yielding of its foundation, inclines ſo far that a plummet let down from its lower ſide falls full ſeven feet from the bottom.

The palace, rather large than magnificent, is the reſidence of the legate, vice-legate and the *Gonfaloniere*, or preſident of the council, which conſiſts of five ſenators and other great perſonages. It is alſo the place where the ſeveral colleges belonging to the city meet. The braſs ſtatue of Pope *Gregory* XIII. over the outward door is much eſteemed by connoiſſeurs; and, on the left, on going in at this door, is ſeen the ſtatue of Pope *Boniface* VIII. Here is kept the library of the learned *Ulyſſes Aldrovandi*, who conſigned

conſigned it to the uſe of the public, together with his manuſcripts, which fill a large cloſet. In the precinct of this palace is alſo the arſenal and phyſic garden, the latter but ſmall. Among the private palaces, that of the *Caprari* is the moſt worthy of notice. The univerſity is very ancient, and the *Germans* in it have a kind of regency of their own, a particular regiſter and ſeveral other privileges. Of the univerſity, called *Il ſtudio*, the fineſt part is the anatomical theatre in the form of an amphitheatre, floored with cypreſs-wood and ornamented with the ſtatues and buſts of celebrated phyſicians. The academy of ſciences, ſtyled *Bononienſe ſcientiarum & artium inſtitutum*, was founded, in the year 1712, by Count *Marſigli* and incorporated with the *Academia Clementina bonarum artium*, inſtituted by Pope *Clement* XI. for ſculpture, painting and architecture. The moſt remarkable of the buildings are the library, the obſervatory, the cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities, an excellent printing-houſe, the public lecture-hall, and the chambers of painting, ſculpture, *&c.*

The great quantity of ſilk twiſted in the mills along the *Reno* is of two kinds. The manufacture of damaſks, ſattins, velvets, crapes and taffeties is in great repute. A conſiderable trade is alſo carried on in flax, hemp, oil, wine, walnut-tree works, marmalade, eſſences of all kinds, brandy, ſoap, ſnuff, theriaca, rock-cryſtal toys and artificial flowers and fruits. The *Bologneſe* leathern bottles were invented by *Paul Baptiſt Balbus*.

S. Michele in Boſco, an *Olivetan* monaſtery, on a mountain near the city, is one of the fineſt and largeſt in all *Italy* with a delightful proſpect. Its library is very fine.

Monte della Guardia, three *Italian* miles from *Bologna*, is noted for the *Dominican* nunnery of *Madonna di S. Luca*, greatly frequented on account of a picture of the Virgin, ſaid to be done by St. *Luke*. This picture is every year brought to *Bologna* amidſt the formalities of ſolemn pomp and the diſcharge of artillery. For the conveniency of the proceſſion a covered walk has been carried on from the city up the mountain, which, by reaſon of its length, is none of the leaſt remarkable things in *Italy*. This mountain produces a very good ſort of wine.

Caſtel Franco, a very ſmall but ſtrong frontier fortreſs belonging to the Pope.

Fort Urbano, another, on the river *Panaro*, of five baſtions, built by Pope *Urban* VIII.

Vergato, a ſmall town on the river *Reno*.

Porretta, ſmall, but well known for its warm baths.

Panico, *Ceſio*, *Bargi* and *Caſtiglione*, ſeats.

Loiano, a village on a high hill, formerly a fortification.

Caſtel S. Pietro ſtands on the highway between *Bologna* and *Imola*.

Butrio, a ſeat.

Bentivoglio, a fortified palace.

2. Ducato di Ferrara.

The dutchy of *Ferrara* had formerly its own dukes of the houſe of *Eſte*, who held this country as a fief of the papal ſee. The laſt of them dying in the year 1597, Pope *Clement* VIII. annexed the country to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. The duke of *Modena* has ſeveral times laid claim to it. In this country it is that the *Po* diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral mouths into the *Adriatic*.

Ferrara is an ancient, large, but poor and deſolate city on the river *Po*. Its fortifications are of little ſignificancy, except the citadel of five whole and as many half baſtions, built by *Clement* VIII. Within the town is a huge caſtle, ſurrounded with high walls, towers and moats, at preſent the reſidence of the legate *à latere* over this dutchy. At the entrance are the braſs ſtatues of two former dukes, one of which is an equeſtrian. The ſtreets are long, broad and clean, with many handſome houſes and palaces. The new market, as it is called, is large and regular, and in it ſtands a ſtatue of Pope *Alexander* VII. At the earneſt remonſtrances of Cardinal *Ruffo*, Pope *Clement* III. in the year 1735, raiſed the biſhoprick of *Ferrara* to an archbiſhoprick, which at once put an end to the long diſputes concerning juriſdiction between this biſhoprick and the archbiſhoprick of *Ravenna*. The cathedral is overlaid with marble. In the *Dominican* church are interred ſeveral illuſtrious perſonages. The *Benedictine* church ſhews the monument of the celebrated *Arioſto*; and its convent is the fineſt in the city. The univerſity was, according to ſome, founded by the Emperor *Frederic* II. Others attribute this foundation to *Albert d' Eſté*, marquis of *Ferrara*: perhaps he was only its reſtorer.

Comacchio, a biſhop's ſee, and ſmall town, in a *Laguna* or large marſhy lake between two branches of the *Po*, is a fief of the Empire, on which account the Emperor, in the year 1708, ordered poſſeſſion to be taken of it, and did not reſtore it till the year 1726, even then ſaving the rights of the Emperor, Empire and the houſe of *Modena*.

Ariano and *Criſpino*, market-towns.

3. Romagna, in Latin Romandiola.

This country, a part of the ancient province *Flaminia*, fell, in the fifth century, under the dominion of the *Oſtrogoths*, whoſe King, *Theodoric*, having taken the city of *Ravenna*, in the year 493, made it his uſual place of reſidence. In the following century the *Goths* being driven out by *Beliſarius* and *Narſes*, generals of the Emperors of the Eaſt, *Ravenna* became the reſidence of the Emperors *Exarch*, till the *Longobardi* made themſelves maſters

maſters of it and diſpoſſeſſed the laſt *Exarchs*. In the year 755, *Pepin*, King of the *Franks*, having compelled *Iſtulphus*, King of the *Longobardi*, to give up the whole *Exarchate*, conferred it on the ſee of *Rome*. The moſt remarkable places are the following:

Ravenna, a city formerly of great ſplendor, but now mean and inconſiderable. The houſes are old and ruinous, the ſtreets filthy, and all parts have a melancholy appearance. The number of inhabitants ſcarce amounts to 14 or 15,000. In the time of the *Romans* and *Goths* it ſtood on a kind of bay formed by the *Adriatic*, and had a celebrated harbour. At preſent it is three *Italian* miles from the ſea, which is owing to great quantities of mud thrown up by the tide and ſince formed into a tract of land and cultivated, on which alſo the city has been enlarged towards the ſea. Without the city is ſtill to be ſeen a high brick tower, which formerly ſtood at the harbour; and, one mile and a half farther, a ruinous old *Pharos*. The air is unwholeſome, but has been ſomewhat meliorated by conveying, along the ſides of the city, the rivers *Montone* and *Ronco*, which carry off the fetid water from the adjoining marſhy grounds. In the market-place ſtand three images, two granate of St. *Victor* and St. *Apollinaris*, the titular patrons of the city, and the third braſs of Pope *Alexander* VII. On the area, before the cathedral, is erected, on a high pillar, a ſtatue of the Virgin *Mary*, adorned like a Queen with a ſceptre in her hand and a crown on her head, in memory of her preſerving the city from a peſtilence which raged all over the neighbourhood. Here reſide the legate of *Romania* and the archbiſhop. The fineſt churches are thoſe of St. *Apollinaris* and St. *Vitalis*. In the garden of the *Benedictine* convent, near the latter, is a fine chapel built by *Galla Placidia*, daughter to *Theodoſius the Great*. Three very large and deep coffins of white marble lie therein and preſerve the remains of *Placidia* herſelf, *Honorius*, *Conſtantius* and *Valentinian* III. Though the number of the inhabitants is ſmall, yet the city has no leſs than twenty-four convents. At a corner of the *Franciſcan* convent is ſeen in the open ſtreet, like a ſmall chapel, fenced with a grate, the monument of the celebrated *Florentine* poet *Dantes*, properly *Durantes Aligbierus*. Without the city is the *Rotunda*, as it is called, a ruinous chapel of free-ſtone, about ſixteen paces in diameter. The cupola, though one hundred and fourteen feet in circumference and four thick, conſiſts only of a ſingle ſtone. It is ſaid to have been built, in the year 526, by *Amalaſunta*, daughter to *Theodoric*, King of the *Oſtrogoths*. On this cupola ſtood the porphyry coffin of the ſaid King amidſt the ſtatues of the twelve apoſtles. It was thrown down either in the fifteenth century by a cannon-ſhot, or, in 1512, by the *French*. In the year 1574, it was placed in the wall of the front of King *Theodoric*'s palace in this city, where it ſtill may be ſeen. It is eight feet in length and four in breadth. The ſubſtance of the ancient hiſtory of this city has been already related.

Three

2. Ducato di Ferrara.

The dutchy of *Ferrara* had formerly its own dukes of the houſe of *Eſte*, who held this country as a fief of the papal ſee. The laſt of them dying in the year 1597, Pope *Clement* VIII. annexed the country to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. The duke of *Modena* has ſeveral times laid claim to it. In this country it is that the *Po* diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral mouths into the *Adriatic*.

Ferrara is an ancient, large, but poor and deſolate city on the river *Po*. Its fortifications are of little ſignificancy, except the citadel of five whole and as many half baſtions, built by *Clement* VIII. Within the town is a huge caſtle, ſurrounded with high walls, towers and moats, at preſent the reſidence of the legate *à latere* over this dutchy. At the entrance are the braſs ſtatues of two former dukes, one of which is an equeſtrian. The ſtreets are long, broad and clean, with many handſome houſes and palaces. The new market, as it is called, is large and regular, and in it ſtands a ſtatue of Pope *Alexander* VII. At the earneſt remonſtrances of Cardinal *Ruffo*, Pope *Clement* III. in the year 1735, raiſed the biſhoprick of *Ferrara* to an archbiſhoprick, which at once put an end to the long diſputes concerning juriſdiction between this biſhoprick and the archbiſhoprick of *Ravenna*. The cathedral is overlaid with marble. In the *Dominican* church are interred ſeveral illuſtrious perſonages. The *Benedictine* church ſhews the monument of the celebrated *Arioſto*; and its convent is the fineſt in the city. The univerſity was, according to ſome, founded by the Emperor *Frederic* II. Others attribute this foundation to *Albert d' Eſtè*, marquis of *Ferrara*: perhaps he was only its reſtorer.

Comacchio, a biſhop's ſee, and ſmall town, in a *Laguna* or large marſhy lake between two branches of the *Po*, is a fief of the Empire, on which account the Emperor, in the year 1708, ordered poſſeſſion to be taken of it, and did not reſtore it till the year 1726, even then ſaving the rights of the Emperor, Empire and the houſe of *Modena*.

Ariano and *Criſpino*, market-towns.

3. Romagna, in Latin Romandiola.

This country, a part of the ancient province *Flaminia*, fell, in the fifth century, under the dominion of the *Oſtrogoths*, whoſe King, *Theodoric*, having taken the city of *Ravenna*, in the year 493, made it his uſual place of reſidence. In the following century the *Goths* being driven out by *Beliſarius* and *Narſes*, generals of the Emperors of the Eaſt, *Ravenna* became the reſidence of the Emperors *Exarch*, till the *Longobardi* made themſelves maſters

maſters of it and diſpoſſeſſed the laſt *Exarchs*. In the year 755, *Pepin*, King of the *Franks*, having compelled *Iſtulphus*, King of the *Longobardi*, to give up the whole *Exarchate*, conferred it on the ſee of *Rome*. The moſt remarkable places are the following:

Ravenna, a city formerly of great ſplendor, but now mean and inconſiderable. The houſes are old and ruinous, the ſtreets filthy, and all parts have a melancholy appearance. The number of inhabitants ſcarce amounts to 14 or 15,000. In the time of the *Romans* and *Goths* it ſtood on a kind of bay formed by the *Adriatic*, and had a celebrated harbour. At preſent it is three *Italian* miles from the ſea, which is owing to great quantities of mud thrown up by the tide and ſince formed into a tract of land and cultivated, on which alſo the city has been enlarged towards the ſea. Without the city is ſtill to be ſeen a high brick tower, which formerly ſtood at the harbour; and, one mile and a half farther, a ruinous old *Pharos*. The air is unwholeſome, but has been ſomewhat meliorated by conveying, along the ſides of the city, the rivers *Montone* and *Ronco*, which carry off the fetid water from the adjoining marſhy grounds. In the market-place ſtand three images, two granate of St. *Victor* and St. *Apollinaris*, the titular patrons of the city, and the third braſs of Pope *Alexander* VII. On the area, before the cathedral, is erected, on a high pillar, a ſtatue of the Virgin *Mary*, adorned like a Queen with a ſceptre in her hand and a crown on her head, in memory of her preſerving the city from a peſtilence which raged all over the neighbourhood. Here reſide the legate of *Romania* and the archbiſhop. The fineſt churches are thoſe of St. *Apollinaris* and St. *Vitalis*. In the garden of the *Benedictine* convent, near the latter, is a fine chapel built by *Galla Placidia*, daughter to *Theodoſius the Great*. Three very large and deep coffins of white marble lie therein and preſerve the remains of *Placidia* herſelf, *Honorius*, *Conſtantius* and *Valentinian* III. Though the number of the inhabitants is ſmall, yet the city has no leſs than twenty-four convents. At a corner of the *Franciſcan* convent is ſeen in the open ſtreet, like a ſmall chapel, fenced with a grate, the monument of the celebrated *Florentine* poet *Dantes*, properly *Durantes Aligbierus*. Without the city is the *Rotunda*, as it is called, a ruinous chapel of free-ſtone, about ſixteen paces in diameter. The cupola, though one hundred and fourteen feet in circumference and four thick, conſiſts only of a ſingle ſtone. It is ſaid to have been built, in the year 526, by *Amalaſunta*, daughter to *Theodoric*, King of the *Oſtrogoths*. On this cupola ſtood the porphyry coffin of the ſaid King amidſt the ſtatues of the twelve apoſtles. It was thrown down either in the fifteenth century by a cannon-ſhot, or, in 1512, by the *French*. In the year 1574, it was placed in the wall of the front of King *Theodoric*'s palace in this city, where it ſtill may be ſeen. It is eight feet in length and four in breadth. The ſubſtance of the ancient hiſtory of this city has been already related.

Three

Three *Italian* miles from hence, on the road towards *Forli*, and on the river *Ronco*, is the field of battle where the *French*, in the year 1512, gained a ſignal victory over the troops of the Pope and *Spain*, but with the loſs of their brave young general *Gaſton de Foix*.

Ruſſo, a ſmall town.

Imola, anciently *Forum Cornelii*, a pretty town, on an iſland formed by the river *Santerno*. It has a wall, moats and towers, with a ſtrong old caſtle, and is alſo the reſidence of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of *Ravenna*. In it are fifty churches, convents and hoſpitals.

Toſſignano, a ſmall town.

Faenza, in Latin *Faventia*, a town on the river *Amone*, from which a canal runs through the city and afterwards falls into the river below it. Over the river is a ſtone-bridge with towers leading to a ſuburb, which has ſome fortifications, though, like thoſe of the town, of no great conſequence. It is a biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, has a fine market-place with a beautiful marble fountain, and is famous all over *Italy* for the goodneſs of its earthen-ware. Hence it is that mock *China* is called *Faenza*, and by the *French Fayence*. It was formerly deſtroyed by the *Goths*, but afterwards rebuilt. The Emperor, *Frederic* II. took it after a long ſiege and built the citadel. Afterwards it recovered and maintained its freedom till it was ſubdued by the *Manfredi*. Pope *Alexander* VI. the laſt of this family, having cauſed 1500 of the people to be maſſacred, the city fell under the dominion of the republic of *Venice*; but, in the year 1509, being taken by the *French*, it was afterwards given to Pope *Julius* II.

Forli, a town in a fruitful country, on the river *Montone*, in the neighbourhood of which *Forum Livii* anciently ſtood, whereof the inhabitants removed to this place. It is the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, and has a great many churches and convents.

Citta del Sole, a ſmall town.

Meldola, the chief place of a ſmall principality, belonging to the houſe of *Pamphli*.

Brittonoro, or *Bertinoro*, in Latin *Forum Trutarinorum*, a ſmall town on a hill, the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan to *Ravenna*.

Forim Popoli, in Latin *Forum Pompilii*, once a town, but ruined in the year 700. The biſhop's ſee here was removed to *Brittonoro*. At preſent this place is converted into a caſtle.

Ceſena, on the river *Savio*, at the foot of a hill, on which ſtands a ruined citadel. It is a biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, has good churches and convents, and the houſes are generally well built. Near it, on a hill, ſtands a *Benedictine* convent, to which belongs the church *Santa Maria del Monte di Ceſena*.

La Co-

La Colonna di Rubicone is an ancient frontier monument of the *Romans* on the river *Piſatello*, formerly called the *Rubico*, and the boundary between *Italy* and *Gallia Ciſalpina*. It lies not far from *Ceſena*.

Servia, a ſmall, new built town, near the ſea, with handſome broad ſtreets, and the houſes moſtly under one roof. It formerly ſtood about half an *Italian* mile farther from the ſea, but was removed hither in the year 1703, on account of the unwholeſomneſs of the air. Its biſhop is a ſuffragan of *Ravenna*. Up the country is a low tract of ground, about two *Italian* miles and a half in length, and in ſome parts nearly as broad, into which, in ſummer-time, the ſea-water is conveyed through a large handſome canal. The heat of the ſun prepares the water in this ſpacious reſervoir for making ſalt, of which the officers of the apoſtolic chamber have the ſuperintendency, and ſupply the provinces of *Urbino*, *Ferrara*, *Ancona*, *Bologna* and *Romagna*.

The country between *Servia* and *Ravenna* is quite barren. Three or four *Italian* miles on this ſide *Ravenna*, is a grove of *pigni*, or trees reſembling the pine, or rather the fir, except that their top is expanded and the wood ſavours of an aromatic ſmell. The fruit, called *pigna*, is larger than the pine-nuts. Being laid upon the fire they ſoon ſplit open, and one may take out the kernel, which is eat without any other preparation, or is reſerved for ſeaſoning ſoups. Theſe nuts make here a conſiderable article of trade; the ſhells making a pleaſant and clear fire are ſet apart for this uſe.

Ceſenatico, a ſmall place on the ſea, and inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen, has a pretty harbour and a very convenient canal, with a bridge, near which are two very beautiful marble pillars of the *Corinthian* order.

Savignano, a mean but walled town.

Rimini, a city on the river *Marecchia*, which was formerly called *Ariminum*, It once was ſituate on the ſea, as may appear from the remaining mole of the old harbour near the city-walls. For ſome centuries paſt, it lies 1300 paces diſtant, by reaſon of the ſea's throwing up a large tract of land, which has been improved for tillage and gardening. The harbour is now ſo choaked up with ſand as ſcarce to admit of little barks. This city was anciently in a very flouriſhing condition, but, among other calamities in the courſe of time, ſuffered extremely by an earthquake in the year 1671. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to *Ravenna*. Of its churches, that of the *Franciſcans* is the fineſt. In the ſquare before the council-houſe is a beautiful fountain, a braſs ſtatue of St. *Paul*, and another of Pope *Paul* V. and a large library in a very elegant ſtructure, and preſented, for the uſe of the public, by Count *Gambalonga*. Among the antiquities, is a triumphal arch erected to the Emperor *Auguſtus*, the remains of an amphitheatre, the *ſuggeſtum*, from which *Julius Cæſar* is ſaid to have harangued his army after paſſing the *Rubicon*, and ſome

ſtones with inſcriptions. The *Malateſta* family were for a long time maſters of this city and erected many edifices.

Catolica, a village where the orthodox biſhops retired in the year 359, after being outvoted by the *Arian* party, in the council of *Rimini*. Hence it was that it received its name. At two *Italian* miles diſtance, towards *Rimini*, are ſeen in the ſea the remains of the old town of *Concha*.

Sarſina, a ſmall town, not far from the river *Savio*, is a biſhopric under *Ravenna*, and, for a conſiderable time, belonged to the family of *Malateſta*.

4. Ducato di Urbino.

The dutchy of *Urbino* had formerly its own dukes, of whom the laſt, *Francis Maria* of *Rovere*, dying, in the year 1631, without male iſſue, the papal treaſury took poſſeſſion of his territory. The ſaid duke had by will, in 1626, confirmed the Pope's claims, and already, in effect, made over the country. *Victoria*, daughter of his ſon *Ubaldi*, who died before him, and ſpouſe to *Ferdinand* II. Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, inherited the allodial eſtates: and hence it is that *Poggio Imperiale*, and other places in this country, belong to the Duke of *Tuſcany*. Here are

Urbino, the capital of this country, which ſtands on a hill, and, though not large, is the reſidence of a legate and archbiſhop. The palace of its former dukes is a fine building.

S. Leo, a ſmall town on a hill, has a biſhop under the archbiſhop of *Urbino*. The adjacent diſtrict is called *Monte-Feltre*.

Poggio Imperiale, a ſeat, or palace, on a hill not far from the ſea, belongs to the Duke of *Tuſcany*.

Peſaro, a ſea-port at the mouth of the *Foglia*, in a pleaſant country, is a middling, handſome, clean place, well ſtocked with inhabitants, has ſome fortifications, is a biſhopric under *Urbino* and contains many fine churches, convents and palaces. In the great market-place is a highly finiſhed marble ſtatue of Pope *Urban* VIII. The figs of this country are reckoned the beſt in *Italy*. Its wine is alſo very good.

Novillara, *Monte Abbate*, and *Monte Barocio*, are ſeats.

Fano, anciently *Fanum Fortunæ*, *Colonia Faneſtris* and *Julia Faneſtris*, is a ſea-port, pretty well fortified, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. It is a biſhop's ſee, depending immediately of the Pope, and reckons ſeveral noble families among its inhabitants. It contains forty-four churches and convents, and its great curioſity is a marble triumphal arch erected in honour of the Emperor *Auguſtus*, but very much damaged by cannon-ſhot at the ſiege of the town. The country about *Fano* is very delightful.

Sinigaglia, anciently *Sena Gallica*, an ancient, mean ſea-port, with walls, ſome baſtions and a caſtle. Its biſhop is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Urbino*.

Urbino. Here is annually held a conſiderable fair. The river *Miſa* runs through the town. The air is none of the beſt.

Foſſombrone, the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, a town with a caſtle on an eminence, and a biſhop's ſee under *Urbino*.

Borgo S. Sepulchro, on the *Florentine* frontiers, a biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhop of *Florence*.

Cagli, a ſmall town; its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Urbino*.

Palcano, *Cantiano* and *Schieggia*, ſmall places.

Gubio, *Uugubio*, or *Ugubium*, and anciently *Iguvium*, a ſmall ancient city, the reſidence of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of *Urbino*, and containing forty-five churches and convents, and ſome alms-houſes and hoſpitals. In the year 1751, it was very much damaged by an earthquake.

Rocca Contrada, a ſmall town with eighteen churches, convents and religious fraternities.

5. La Marca d'Ancona.

The marquiſate of *Ancona* lies on the *Adriatic*, where, at the diſtance of every half *Italian* mile, ſtands a tower with one or two pieces of cannon to keep off the *Corſairs*. In the loamy ſhallows along this ſhore, and particularly near *Monte Comero*, or *Conaro*, ten *Italian* miles from *Ancona* are found the *ballani*, or *ballari*, a ſort of ſhell-fiſh, which, when alive, harbour in a kind of large ſpungy ſtones; and being not unlike a date-kernel, are called alſo *dattali del mare*. They are white, and on the outſide ſcabrous, and twenty or thirty of them are often found in one ſtone. Many of the ſtones have little orifices on the ſurface, others not, yet in theſe alſo this fiſh lives and grows. They are larger at *Ancona* than at *Monte Conaro*, and are fetched in boats from the laſt place and laid in the harbour. The largeſt at *Ancona* are not much above a finger long. Both the fiſh itſelf, and the juice it emits, are ſo lucid that one may read print by them. Even a glaſs of water in which this fiſh has been bruiſed, affords a light that laſts for eight or twelve hours. It is very probable that the *ovaria*, or *animalcula*, inſinuate themſelves into the pores of the ſtones in which they grow. Great quantities of them are ſent to *Rome*, though to like the taſte one muſt be uſed to it. A more particular, and more curious account of this ſurpriſing fiſh, which is alſo found near *Toulon*, and of the other ſeveral kinds of fiſh on this coaſt, may be ſeen in *Keyſler*'s *Travels*. In the country of *Ancona*, particularly at *Fuligno* and *Seſſa*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, are dug up amber, ſulphur and ſeveral kinds of reſins.

Over the city of *Ancona*, and its diſtrict anciently called *Picenum*, in the time of the *Longobardi*, was placed, as governor, a *margrave*; whence is de-

rived the appellation of the *march*, or *marquiſate* of *Ancona*. Afterwards recovering its freedom, it continued independent till the year 1532, at which time *Lewis Gonzaga*, general of Pope *Clement* VII. ſubjected it to the papal dominions. In it are the following places

Jeſi, anciently *Aeſis*, a ſmall town on the river *Aſino*, whoſe biſhop holds immediately of the Pope.

Ancona, the capital of the country, ſtands on the ſea between two hills; on one of which is the citadel, and on the other the cathedral. It cannot be called ſmall, and ſome parts are not unhandſome; but it is far from being ſo populous and wealthy as it might be from the conveniency of its ſituation and the goodneſs of its harbour. This harbour was conſiderably improved by the Emperor *Trajan*; and in commemoration thereof, a triumphal arch of fine veined marble was erected to him on the mole, which ſtill makes a beautiful appearance. The extremity of this mole is fortified and planted with eight or twelve pieces of cannon, which alſo in a great meaſure contribute to ſecure the harbour. The exchange within the city for merchants is a very large, elegant building; and perſons of all religions, except the public exerciſe thereof, enjoy all diſireable freedom. Notwithſtanding the trade is but inconſiderable, and for the greater part kept up by the *Jews*, who, to the amount of 5000, reſide together in a particular quarter where they have a ſynagogue. They are diſtinguiſhed from the *Chriſtians* by a ſcrap of red cloath in their hats. The large *Lazaretto* for performing quarantine ſtands partly on the ſhore and partly in the ſea. The churches, convents and hoſpitals are forty-five in number. The biſhop depends immediately of the Pope. *Ancona* had its name given it by the *Greeks*, on account of its ſituation reſembling a bended elbow. In the year 1532, it was brought under the dominion of the Pope by the following ſtratagem. The biſhop of *Carla*, and *Lewis* of *Gonzaga*, perſuaded the inhabitants to permit the building of a citadel, pretending that it would be a certain ſafeguard againſt the *Corſairs*; but, as ſoon as completed, it was turned againſt them, and they had no other reſource left than that of a tame ſubmiſſion.

Oſimo, in Latin *Auximum*, a ſmall town, the reſidence of a biſhop holding immediately of the Pope. Here are twelve convents and five churches, but one only of the latter is parochial. It has beſides a literary ſociety.

Cirolo, or *Scirolo*, a market-town, ſome *Italian* miles diſtant from *Loretto*, is frequented by pilgrims on account of a ſuppoſed miraculous crucifix. The wine of this country is very good.

Loretto, a ſmall town, very pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, about 2000 geometrical paces from the ſea, and with the moſt charming proſpect on all ſides, is ſurrounded with deep moats and ſome towers, which, however, would prove but a ſlender defence in caſe of an attack. *La Santa caſa di Loretto*, or 'the holy houſe,' which has rendered this place ſo famous throughout

throughout all the Catholic part of chriſtendom, is ſaid to be the very ſame in which the Virgin *Mary* lived at *Nazareth*. According to the hiſtory of its adventures, it was in the month of *May*, 1291, tranſported by angels through the air from *Galilee* to *Terſato* in *Dalmatia*, and three years and a half after into *Italy*; and, on the tenth of *December*, in the year 1294, about midnight, firſt placed in a wood belonging to *Recanati*, 1000 paces diſtant from the ſea. Eight months after it was again removed one thouſand paces nearer to *Recanati*, and, at laſt, with more, as it were, mature deliberation, depoſited in its preſent place. One cannot but be amazed at the credit given to ſo abſurd and ridiculous a fable, ſo much the more, as all Catholic countries ſhould thereby be voluntarily drawn into ſuch onerous contributions; it being notorious, that, in regard of the received chronology of this miraculous tranſmigration, the ſacred houſe had been placed in *Italy* and its fame much celebrated, even long before ſome papiſtical writers, as St. *Vincent* and others, ſought for it in *Nazareth*, and give out that they ſaw it there. The church, in which ſtands this pretended relic, has a very auguſt front, but, in the inſide, nothing extraordinary. The ſacred houſe itſelf is built of bricks of unequal ſize. The length within is forty-three *palmi Romani* wanting three inches, the breadth eighteen *palmi* four inches, and the heighth at the ſides twenty-ſix *palmi*. One *palmi* and a half is equal to thirteen *Engliſh* inches. The further, which is alſo the larger part of the houſe, or cottage, is hung with thirty-ſeven ſilver lamps, ſome weighing fifty, eighty, one hundred and four and one hundred and twenty-five pounds. Theſe are ſeparated from the ſmaller by an altar without a back, ſome ſilver doors and a ſilver grate, through which laſt is ſeen the celebrated image. In this larger part is the greateſt curioſity, namely, the window by which the angel *Gabriel* entered at the annuntiation. The leſſer part, whereof the wall is plated over with ſilver, contains, 1. the hearth where the Bleſſed Virgin uſed to dreſs her victuals, and over it ſtands her image in a pompous niche. This image is of cedar five *palmi* high, and the infant in her right arm not quite two *palmi*. The faces of both are waſhed over with an argentine varniſh; notwithſtanding which, the ſmoke of the lamps has much blackened them. The infant's robe is uſually of a flame colour, and that of the Virgin azure or ſky-blue. The image is on all parts loaded with golden chains, rings and jewels, and to it belong a conſiderable wardrobe of cloaths and ornaments of immenſe value, out of which her dreſs is often changed. 2. The gown of red camlet which the image had on at its removal from *Dalmatia*, is reputed a precious relic; but one of infinitely greater value, is the very gown which the Virgin wore when living, and therefore reſpectfully kept in a cryſtal caſe ſealed. 3. The cup out of which ſhe and the infant uſed to drink is of blue and white earthen-ware; but having met with ſome accident, whereby it was fractured, the breach is repaired by a kind of brown cement. The jewels

on

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throughout all the Catholic part of chriſtendom, is ſaid to be the very ſame in which the Virgin *Mary* lived at *Nazareth*. According to the hiſtory of its adventures, it was in the month of *May*, 1291, tranſported by angels through the air from *Galilee* to *Terſato* in *Dalmatia*, and three years and a half after into *Italy*; and, on the tenth of *December*, in the year 1294, about midnight, firſt placed in a wood belonging to *Recanati*, 1000 paces diſtant from the ſea. Eight months after it was again removed one thouſand paces nearer to *Recanati*, and, at laſt, with more, as it were, mature deliberation, depoſited in its preſent place. One cannot but be amazed at the credit given to ſo abſurd and ridiculous a fable, ſo much the more, as all Catholic countries ſhould thereby be voluntarily drawn into ſuch onerous contributions; it being notorious, that, in regard of the received chronology of this miraculous tranſmigration, the ſacred houſe had been placed in *Italy* and its fame much celebrated, even long before ſome papiſtical writers, as St. *Vincent* and others, ſought for it in *Nazareth*, and give out that they ſaw it there. The church, in which ſtands this pretended relic, has a very auguſt front, but, in the inſide, nothing extraordinary. The ſacred houſe itſelf is built of bricks of unequal ſize. The length within is forty-three *palmi Romani* wanting three inches, the breadth eighteen *palmi* four inches, and the heighth at the ſides twenty-ſix *palmi*. One *palmi* and a half is equal to thirteen *Engliſh* inches. The further, which is alſo the larger part of the houſe, or cottage, is hung with thirty-ſeven ſilver lamps, ſome weighing fifty, eighty, one hundred and four and one hundred and twenty-five pounds. Theſe are ſeparated from the ſmaller by an altar without a back, ſome ſilver doors and a ſilver grate, through which laſt is ſeen the celebrated image. In this larger part is the greateſt curioſity, namely, the window by which the angel *Gabriel* entered at the annuntiation. The leſſer part, whereof the wall is plated over with ſilver, contains, 1. the hearth where the Bleſſed Virgin uſed to dreſs her victuals, and over it ſtands her image in a pompous niche. This image is of cedar five *palmi* high, and the infant in her right arm not quite two *palmi*. The faces of both are waſhed over with an argentine varniſh; notwithſtanding which, the ſmoke of the lamps has much blackened them. The infant's robe is uſually of a flame colour, and that of the Virgin azure or ſky-blue. The image is on all parts loaded with golden chains, rings and jewels, and to it belong a conſiderable wardrobe of cloaths and ornaments of immenſe value, out of which her dreſs is often changed. 2. The gown of red camlet which the image had on at its removal from *Dalmatia*, is reputed a precious relic; but one of infinitely greater value, is the very gown which the Virgin wore when living, and therefore reſpectfully kept in a cryſtal caſe ſealed. 3. The cup out of which ſhe and the infant uſed to drink is of blue and white earthen-ware; but having met with ſome accident, whereby it was fractured, the breach is repaired by a kind of brown cement. The jewels

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rived the appellation of the *march*, or *marquiſate* of *Ancona*. Afterwards recovering its freedom, it continued independent till the year 1532, at which time *Lewis Gonzaga*, general of Pope *Clement* VII. ſubjected it to the papal dominions. In it are the following places

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on all parts of the image, the ſeventeen gold lamps continually burning before it, and of three, five, eight, nine and even eighteen and a half, twenty, thirty-ſeven and a half pounds weight; the gold children, the angels, and other rich implements which cover the wall on both ſides the niche, can here only be mentioned in general. The veſtry-treaſury, in which are kept ſuch of the votive offerings to the Virgin as make no part of the decorations about the image, is very rich. At *Loretto* it is valued only at nine millions of rix-dollars; but *Nemeitz* thinks this much ſhort of the real value, though it is the opinion of ſome judicious travellers, that the Green-chamber at *Dreſden* far exceeds it. The clergy here allow that the *caſa ſanta* in lands and other funds has a yearly income of between 27 and 30,000 *ſcudi*, excluſive of the pilgrims offerings. The Jeſuits have the care of this church, and among them are confeſſors for every nation of *Europe*. As the number of pilgrims arriving annually from the ſeveral popiſh countries amounts to 40 or 50,000 (though before the Reformation this number was not leſs than 200,000.) The very article of confeſſion muſt hereby be extremely lucrative. Every *Saturday*, after the Veſper-hymn, a ſermon is preached in *Italian*, and the main point of it muſt be on ſome miracle performed by the Virgin. In the area before the church ſtands an exceeding fine ſtatue of Pope *Sixtus* V. and round it a ſpacious building, where live the Pope's governor, the eccleſiaſtics, and officers of the ſacred houſe, with accommodations for pilgrims of rank. Nothing elſe is here remarkable, except the wine-cellar and diſpenſary of the *caſa ſanta*, both which are always well ſtocked with excellent wines for the uſe of the eccleſiaſtics and officers. The biſhop, who holds immediately of the Pope, ſpends the greateſt part of the year at *Recanati*, and reſides only at *Loretto* at ſtated times, and on certain particular occaſions. The citizens of *Loretto* are upwards of 300, and the whole number of its inhabitants and of the two ſuburbs is computed to be full 7000. The chief trade conſiſts in roſaries, *Agnus Dei*'s, pictures and images of the Virgin *Mary*, and an abundance of ſuch baubles, ſo that a traveller is ſure to be peſtered both with the importunities of theſe toymen and ſwarms of ſturdy beggars. The name of *Loretto* is derived from the *caſa ſanta*'s being firſt placed in the year 1294, in a field of the country of *Recanati*, which belonged to a rich and devout lady called *Laureta*.

Between this and the following place is ſeen the aqueduct conſtructed by order of *Paul* V. for ſupplying the *caſa ſanta* with water.

Recanati, a ſmall town, and of mean appearance, is ſituate on a pretty high and fruitful mountain, and the country between it and the *Mediterranean* is rich and well cultivated.

Between *Recanati* and *Macerata* are ſtill ſeen the ruins of *Helvia Ricina*, a town built by the Emperor *Septimius Severus*, and deſtroyed by the *Goths*;

but the inhabitants of *Recanati* and *Macerata* have made uſe of the chief building materials.

Macerata is a ſmall town on an eminence, with the *Chiento* running near it. The main gate is built like a triumphal arch, with three paſſages. The dioceſe is united with that of *Tolentino*. It reckons many noble families among its inhabitants, and has a college *di Leggiſti* called *la Rota*. The artichokes raiſed in its gardens weigh from eight to twenty-four pounds.

Citta nuova, a ſmall town on the ſea, has ſixteen churches and convents, and fifteen others without its precinct.

Fermo, the ancient *Firmum Picenum*, an archiepiſcopal ſee.

Montalto and *Ripa-tranſone*, ſmall towns, yet biſhoprics under *Fermo*.

Aſcoli, the ancient *Aſculum Picenum* a city between the rivers *Tronto* and *Caſtellano*, with forty-eight churches and convents. Its biſhop holds immediately of the Pope.

Camerino, anciently *Camerinum*, ſituate on a riſing-ground, is a ſmall city and biſhop's ſee in the Pope's immediate gift.

Seravalle, a walled town in the mountains, has an old caſtle for defending the paſs.

S. Severino, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhop of *Fermo*.

Belforte and *Borgia*, ſeats.

Tolentino, a ſmall town remarkable only for being the depoſitory of the body of St. *Nicholas*, whereof the arm by bleeding afreſh, prognoſticates when any ſignal calamity is to befal *Italy*. It is annexed to the biſhopric of *Macerata*.

Col-fiorito, and *Santa Anatolia*, ſeats. The former gives name to a lake.

Gualdo, a town, but the greater part laid in ruins by an earthquake in the year 1751.

Fabriano, though called a village, is equal to many cities, as containing two collegiate churches, ſeventeen convents, ſixteen churches of religious fraternities, two alms-houſes and three hoſpitals, beſides twelve churches in its environs. It is famous for its paper manufacture.

6. Contado di Citta di Caſtello.

This county lies between the dutchy of *Urbino*, the dominions of *Florence*, and of *Perugia*. In it are

Citta di Caſtello, on the river *Tevere* or *Tiber*, a biſhop's ſee immediately under the Pope.

Celabba, *Pernacciano*, *C. Guelfo*, and other ſmall places.

7. Il

7. Il Territorio di Perugia.

The territory of *Perugia* contains a pretty large lake anciently called *Thraſimene*, but at preſent *Lago di Perugia*, in which are three iſlands. Between this lake and the high mountain near *Cortona*, in the dominions of *Florence*, is a long valley with only one narrow entrance, where *Hannibal* defeated the *Roman* general *Flaminius*. Here are

Perugia, anciently *Peruſia*, a very ancient city, but now like its citadel, little conſiderable. Its biſhop holds immediately of the Pope. It has three churches well worth ſeeing; alſo three colleges, an univerſity founded in the year 1290, and two academies, one of which, of ſo recent a date as 1752, ſtiles itſelf *Auguſta bonarum artium Academia*. It is noted for the reſidence of ſeveral perſons of quality, and a very pretty ſort of white wine as clear as rock-water, with ſomewhat of a muſcadine flavour.

Fratta on the *Tiber*, and *Palſignano* on the lake of *Perugia*, ſmall towns.

M. Sperello, on a hill by the river *Cava*; *Civitella*, *d'Arno*, *Bruſa*, *Compignano*, *Morcella*, *Marſciano*, *&c.* large villages.

8. Il Territorio d'Orvieto.

In the territory of *Orvieto* are the following places.

Orvieto, in Latin *Urbs vetus*, a ſmall town on a rock, with ſix churches and convents. It is alſo the ſee of a biſhop held immediately of the Pope.

Soana, a mean place.

Acqua pendente, ſituate on a rock, but a deſolate place though a biſhopric, and containing ſixteen churches and convents.

San Lorenzo, a village with a ſeat.

9. Ducato di Spoleto.

Spoleto, part of the ancient *Umbria*, received the name of a dutchy in the time of the *Longobardi*, under its firſt duke *Faroald*. On the extinction of the *Longobardian* monarchy, it fell to the dominion of the *Franks*, ſtill retaining its former conſtitution; and afterwards was annexed to the Papal territories. Near the city of *Spoleto*, and in ſome other parts of *Umbria* is found under ground, a kind of wood growing in a chalky ſoil, with the grain

grain as other wood, but burns like coal to cinders. Here are the following places.

Aſſiſio, a ſmall town on a hill, where St. *Francis* was born, is a biſhoprick in the Pope's nomination, and the cathedral conſiſts of three churches built over one another. The ſaint's body lies in the convent, and draws to this place great multitudes of pilgrims.

S. Maria Portiuncula, a fine church about an *Italian* mile from *Aſſiſio*, is much frequented by pilgrims, upon account of the chapel where St. *Francis* is ſaid to have received from Chriſt the indulgence, which is here annually granted on the ſecond of *Auguſt*, and much celebrated throughout all *Italy*.

Nocera, the ancient *Nuceria*, a ſmall town and biſhopric immediately depending of the Pope. Its hot baths, together with the place itſelf, were much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1750.

Spello, anciently *Hiſpellum*, in a declining condition, but noted for ſome curious antiques, as an amphitheatre, &c.

Foligno, or *Fuligno*, once called *Fulginium*, a ſmall town of ſome trade, and ſituate in a pleaſant plain. Its biſhop is appointed by the Pope. The neighbouring country is delightfully interſperſed with towns, villages, ſeats, olive and mulberry-trees, vineyards, and corn-fields.

Bevagna, the ancient *Mevania*, a ſmall town on the river *Tinia* or *Timia*.

La Vene, a poſt-ſtage, and remarkable chiefly for the ſource of the famous river *Clitumnus*, whoſe water the ancients idly imagined cauſed the colour of the cattle of *Umbria*, which were generally white. About one hundred paces from this place near the river ſtands the beautiful chapel of *S. Salvadore*, ſuppoſed to have been the temple of *Clitumnus*.

Spoleto, the ancient *Spoletium*, an irregular city of mean appearance, with a caſtle commanding it from an eminence, and having a communication with it by a bridge. It contains twenty-one pariſh-churches, and a like number of convents, ſeventeen hermitages, and thirteen religious fraternities. Its biſhop holds of the Pope. The water both for the caſtle and city is conveyed from the oppoſite mount of St. *Francis*, by an aqueduct conſtructed acroſs the valley. This aqueduct is a very ſuperb piece of *Gothic* workmanſhip, and conſiſts of ten free-ſtone arches, between four and five hundred feet in height.

The high mountains between *Spoleto* and *Terni* are remarkable only for a great plenty of truffles, and the ſkill of the inhabitants in finding them out as readily as dogs and ſwine in other parts.

Todi, anciently *Tuder*, a town on a hill near the *Tivere*, and the ſee and reſidence of a biſhop, immediately ſubordinate to the Pope. It has nineteen churches, thirteen convents, ſeven religious fraternities, ſome hoſpitals, and in the ſuburbs alſo a few convents.

Amelia, anciently *Ameria*, a ſmall town, and the reſidence of a biſhop, holding immediately of the Pope.

Otricolo, or *Otricoli*, a ſmall place on an eminence. About one *Italian* mile from it, in a plain near the *Tiber*, are the remains of the old *Sabine* town *Ocrea*, or *Ocriculum*; the country between *Otricolo* and *Narni* is mountainous, and on one ſide are very ſteep precipices, but the road is broad and kept in good repair.

Narni, anciently *Narnia*, a poor town, though delightfully ſituated on a high rocky mountain. It is the reſidence of a biſhop, immediately ſubordinate to the Pope, and the birth-place of the Emperor *Nerva*, Pope *John* XIII. and other illuſtrious perſons. Here are ſome good ſprings and a noble aqueduct, whereby the water is conveyed to this place from the diſtance of fifteen *Italian* miles. Below the city, in a valley where the *Nera* runs, are ſeen the remains of a grand ſtone-bridge over the river, built by *Auguſtus*, and contrived in ſuch manner as to join two oppoſite mountains on each ſide of the river.

The road from thence to *Terni* is through a delightful valley, and the intire neighbouring country, eſpecially between *Ceſſa*, and *Colle Scipoli*, affords a very charming proſpect. The fields all along are planted with rows of trees, round the trunks of which twine very thick and large vine-branches. Some of the vines produce a particular kind of grapes called *Uva paſſa*, or *paſſarina*, without any ſtones; they are frequently uſed in ſauces, and fraudulent dealers mix them with the *Levant* currants, which they very much reſemble both in figure and taſte. This country abounds alſo with fig-trees and olive-yards. The turneps it produces, which thrive beſt in a gravelly ſoil, are ſo large, as ſometimes to weigh between thirty and forty pounds. Melons, peaches, figs, and other fruits are here likewiſe larger than in other parts.

Terni, a middling town lying between two arms of the *Nera*, and therefore anciently called *Inter-amnium*, or *Interamna*. It is well built, and the reſidence of a biſhop, immediately ſubject to the Pope. Its greateſt trade conſiſts in oil, beſides which it alſo reaps conſiderable advantages from its excellent vineyards. This was the birth-place of the Emperors *Tacitus* and *Florianus*, and of *Tacitus*, the famous hiſtorian.

Between ſix and ſeven *Italian* miles from *Terni* to the north-weſt, cloſe by the little town of *Ceſi*, is mount *Eolo*, remarkable for its cool breezes, which, eſpecially in ſummer, iſſue from the chaſms and crevices in the rocks of this mountain.

About three or four *Italian* miles eaſt of *Terni*, is the famous water-fall in the river *Velino*, at a little diſtance from where it flows out of the *Lago delle Marmore*. The mountain on which it takes it courſe before its fall, is, indeed, in reſpect of the parts about *Terni*, very high, but environed on both ſides by much higher mountains. The ſhelving of the river's bed, as ſoon

ſoon as it comes out of the lake cauſes a very rapid ſtream, that collects itſelf into three ſucceſſive caſcades, the laſt of which, and the loftieſt, ſeems to be two hundred feet high. The noiſe of this cataract cannot be heard without aſtoniſhment; and from the bottom a white miſt fills the air to a conſiderable height. When the river gets clear of the rocks, between which theſe caſcades are formed, it falls into the *Nera* about one hundred paces diſtant. The grand water-fall is called the *Caſcata delle Marmore*.

Pie di Luco, a little town on a lake, which takes its name from it.

Rieti, anciently *Reate*, a ſmall town on the river *Velino*, and ſituate near a lake, which receives its name from it. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately held of the Pope.

Norcia, anciently *Nurſia*, a little town and a biſhop's ſee.

10. SABINA.

The province of *Sabina* derives its name from the *Sabines*, whoſe country included alſo a part of the preſent dutchy of *Spoleto*. In it are the following remarkable places.

Magliano, a market-town.

Il Veſcovio di Sabina, or the reſidence of the biſhop of *Sabina*, is a convent, and the ſee is always filled by a Cardinal-biſhop.

Monte-Rotondo, now inconſiderable, but anciently a town of note under the name of *Eretum*.

Palombara and *Vicovaro*, market-towns.

11. DUCATO DI CASTRO *and* CONTADO DI RONCIGLIONE.

The dutchy of *Caſtro* and earldom of *Ronciglione* was by Pope *Paul* III. conferred on his natural ſon *Pet. Aloyſius Farneſe*, who afterwards became duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*. His deſcendants held this country as a fief of the Papal chair till *Odoard* mortgaged it to the *Monte di Pieta* at *Rome*; but upon paying neither intereſt nor principal, Pope *Urban* VIII. ſequeſtered the land, and alſo took upon him the liquidation of the debt. *Odoard*, indeed, found means to make himſelf again maſter of the country; but it was taken from his ſon by Pope *Innocent* XI. and the money lent not being repaid at the appointed time, *Caſtro*, in the year 1661, was again annexed to the Papal chamber. In 1664, *Lewis* XIV. King of *France* prevailed on the Pope to allow a farther term of eight years for the redemption of the land, but even then nothing was effected. On the other hand,

Don *Carlos*, in the year 1732, laying claim to it, offered to pay the loan, but the Pope would by no means agree to it, and the Emperor, at the peace concluded in 1736, engaged that he would never after desire the dismembering of this country from the Papal dominions.

In the dutchy of *Castro* are the following places.

Castro, formerly a genteel town and a bishop's see; but the inhabitants having murdered the bishop sent them by Pope *Innocent* X. his Holiness, in the year 1646, removed the bishoprick to *Acquapendente*, and ordered the town to be demolished.

Farnese, a small town, with the title of a principality, belonging to the house of *Chigi*.

Montalte, a small town with a castle, which lies on an eminence.

Valentano is the third principal place in this country.

Latera, *Gradoli*, *Borghetto*, *Bisentio*, *Capo di Monte*, *Marta*, *Cesere*, and *Musciano*, small places.

To this dutchy also belong the islands *Bisentina* and *Martana*, lying in the *Lago di Bolsena*, anciently the *lacus Vulsinus*. Each has a church; and in one of them it was that *Amalasunta*, daughter to *Theodorick* King of the *Ostrogoths*, was kept prisoner by her cousin *Theodat*, whom she had raised to be collegue with her in the government, and afterwards, by his orders, murdered whilst she was bathing herself.

In the earldom of *Ronciglione*, which is entirely included in St. *Peter's* patrimony, are

Ronciglione, a small town, but the chief place of this earldom. Not far from it is the *Lago di Vico*, anciently called *Lacus Cyminus*.

Caprarola, a fine palace which Cardinal *Alexander Farnese* caused to be built in the 16th century from a plan of the celebrated architect *Giacomo Barocci da Vignola*. The garden is laid out in a very elegant taste.

Valerano and *Fabrica*, small places.

12. Il Patrimonio di S. Pietro.

This province formerly called *Etruria Suburbicaria* was given to the see of *Rome* by the countess *Matilda*. This grant is said to have been made in the year 1077, under *Gregory* VII. and in 1102, renewed to *Paschal* II. But supposing it legal, *Matilda* could not in reality, with any justice, make such an alienation in prejudice of the *Roman* Emperor and Empire. Here are the following remarkable places.

Bolsena, of mean appearance, but most delightfully situated near *Lago di Bolsena*, formerly *Lacus Vulsinus*. The mountains, which environed it, are covered with oak trees, and afford the prospect, as it were, of an august amphitheatre. Here is said to have been wrought by a host, the miracle

miracle which gave occaſion to the inſtitution of the feſtival of *Corpus Chriſti*. Not far from this place are ſeen on an eminence the ruined walls of the *Etrurian* city *Volſinium*.

Monte Fiaſcone, an inconſiderable town on a hill, yet noted for its white wine, which is a kind of muſcadine, and very balſamic, though too luſcious to keep long. This place probably derives its name from the *Faliſci*, a people who poſſeſſed the neighbouring country. Its biſhoprick is incorporated with that of *Corneto*, and immediately ſubject to the Pope. Near this city, in the church of St. *Flavian*, is the tomb of a tippling traveller, ſaid to have been a *German*, who uſed to ſend his ſervant before him, with orders to put the word *eſt* on the doors of ſuch inns as had the beſt wine. The wine of this place being found preferable to any other, it was honoured with a threefold *eſt*; but unfortunately the maſter drank himſelf to death. His tomb-ſtone exhibits in *relievo* an abbot with his cawl on, and near his head on each ſide two glaſſes in *ſaltire*, which ſeem to confirm the ſtory. The inſcription on the ſtone is almoſt totally defaced; but on another ſtone added to it is the following inſcription in capitals: EST EST EST PPR. NIIUM EST HIC JO. D. FUG. D. MEUS MORTUS EST, which at full length runs thus: *Eſt Eſt Eſt, propter nimium eſt, hic Johannes de Fugger Dominus meus mortuus eſt.* Certain it is that *eſt eſt eſt* is here become a ſort of adage ſignifying the peculiar qualities of this wine.

Viterbo, the capital of the country, given by the Empreſs *Matilda* to the Papal chair, in memory of which donation, an inſcription on ſtone is put up on the town-houſe. This city lies in a beautiful and fertile valley, is large, the ſtreets for the greater part broad and well paved, the houſes good, but thinly peopled, the number of the inhabitants being ſcarce 15,000, though that of the churches, convents, and hoſpitals is not leſs than ſixty-nine. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope. Four Popes lie interred in the cathedral. In the *Dominican* convent, called *Our Lady di Gradi*, lived *John Annius*, who was much celebrated for his hiſtorical writings, ſince wretchedly interpolated. Not far from the city is a warm mineral ſpring.

One *Italian* mile from hence is a handſome church dedicated to the Virgin, with the ſurname *della Quercia*, and reſorted to by a great number of pilgrims. Near it is a *Dominican* convent.

Bagnaia, a fine ſeat belonging to the ducal houſe of *Lanti*, lies one *Italian* mile from hence.

Orta, or *Horta*, anciently *Hortanum*, afterwards *Hortas*, or *Ortas*, *Orti* and *Horti*, a ſmall town on a hill near the *Tiber*, which here receives the *Nera*. Its biſhop, immediately ſubordinate to the Pope, is alſo biſhop of *Civita Caſtellana*. *Juſtus Fontaninus* wrote a pretty large treatiſe, entitled, *de antiquitatibus Hortæ Coloniæ Etruſcorum*, in which he aſſerts, that this

was one of the twelve old *Etrurian* cities, and that in the uſual liſt of them it ſhould be ſet down for that of *Veii*.

Galleſe, a market-town, with a ſeat, gives the title of a dukedom, belonging to the houſe of *Altemps*.

Carbognano, a ſmall place, from which a branch of the houſe of *Colonna* has the title of Prince. The eldeſt ſon ſtyles himſelf duke of *Baſanello* from a ſeat lying between this place and *Orta*.

Civita Caſtellana, a ſmall town and of mean appearance, ſituate on a very high and ſteep rock, near the confluence of the *Triglia* and *Tevere*. It is the ancient *Falerios*, once the capital of the *Faliſci*. With regard to further particulars on this head, *Fontanini antiq. Hortæ*, S. lxxx. Edit. 3, may be conſulted. Its biſhoprick is united to that of *Orta*. Pope *Clement* XI. cauſed a bridge of uncommon height to be built here, whereby, from the rock on which the city ſtands, there is a communication with the oppoſite mountain, ſo that a perſon may directly croſs over without going down into the valley, which is of conſiderable depth.

Nepi and *Sutri* are ſmall towns, and, at preſent, form one biſhoprick, immediately under the Pope.

Monte Roſi, a place well inhabited.

Campagnano, a ſmall place, with the title of a principality, belonging to the houſe of *Chigi*.

Bacano, a ſmall place, but in ſome vogue upon account of its profitable ſulphur works belonging to the apoſtolic chamber. It gives name to the *Lago di Bacano*, from whence flows the river *La Varca*, formerly called *Cremera*, and famous for the ſlaughter of the *Fabii*.

Oriolo, a ſmall place, with the title of a principality, belonging to the houſe of *Altieri*.

Toſcanella, formerly *Aſcania*, a caſtle on a hill cloſe by the river *Marta*.

Monte Romano, now a village, but formerly a city called *Axia*.

Corneto, a town on a hill, the foot of which is waſhed by the *Marta*. Its biſhoprick is united with that of *Monte Fiaſcone*. The trade of the inhabitants is chiefly in oil, though ſome deal in corn.

Tolfa, a ſmall place, near which ſome alum works were ſet on foot in the time of Pope *Pius* II. and ſtill continue very profitable. In the neighbourhood of *Tolfa* are warm baths, alabaſter, *lapis lazuli* and iron mines.

Civita Vecchia, a fortified ſea-port, and the beſt in the papal dominions. It could well vie with, and even greatly leſſen, the trade of *Leghorn*, were it declared a free port. The place is in a good condition but thinly inhabited, the air being unwholeſome and good water very ſcarce. However, this inconveniency, has in ſome meaſure been remedied by means of a canal. Here commonly lie the Pope's gallies. This city got its name in the following manner. In the year 854, Pope *Leo* IV. built a new town, which he called *Leopolis*, and peopled it with the inhabitants of *Centumcella*, a place the

the *Moors* had ſacked. After ſome time, theſe ſame inhabitants returning to their former place of abode, repaired it, and hence it was called *Civita Vecchia*, that is, 'the old town.' The remains of *Leopolis* are ſtill ſeen ſix *Italian* miles farther, and near them is *C. Linar.*

S. Severa formerly a convent, is now converted into a fort.

Cerveteri, anciently *Cære*, one of the twelve ancient *Etrurian* cities, at preſent only a ſmall place.

Bracciano, a dukedom, which the houſe of *Urſi*, in the year 1696, ſold to Prince *Liv. Odeſcalchi* for 386,000 dollars. Here are warm medicinal baths; it alſo incloſes a lake called *Lago di Bracciano.* The chief places of this dukedom are,

Bracciano, a ſmall town, on a lake of the like name, with hot baths; *Monte Virginio*, *Viano*, *Vicarelle*, *Trivigliano*, *Anguillara*, an earldom; *Galera*, *Palo*, anciently *Aliſium*, a village with a ſtrong caſtle on the ſea.

La Storta, a market-town, in the neighbourhood of which the *Etrurian* city *Veii* is ſaid to have formerly ſtood, the remains of a large town being ſtill found here.

Porto, a ſmall town, not far from the weſt arm of the *Tiber*, and indebted for its origin to the declenſion of the city of *Oſtia.* The Emperor *Claudius* built the large harbour, and *Trajan* the ſmall, or the inner; but both at preſent are almoſt totally in ruins. A cardinal biſhop always fills the ſee of this place.

Fiumicino is ſituate at the mouth of the weſt arm of the *Tiber*, from which it takes its name. The place is conſiderable, and all veſſels ſailing on the *Tiber* to *Rome* with any goods a-board are obliged to touch at the cuſtom-houſe and pay a large duty. It has a fortified tower with a garriſon, and all fiſh ſold at *Rome* are ſent from hence. The air is but indifferent; however, great numbers of the inhabitants of *Rome* flock hither in *Lent*, and ſtay ſome days for the ſake of its fine oyſters.

13. Campagna di Romana.

The *Campania*, or territory of *Rome*, anciently called *Latium*, is bleſſed with a very fertile ſoil, but, for want of cultivating it, the inhabitants are wretchedly poor. In it are ſeen delicious plains without ſcarce ſo much as a village, ſo that the few inhabitants, to get in their harveſt, are under a neceſſity of employing the peaſants of *Viterbo*, *Perugia*, and other hilly parts of the patrimony of St. *Peter.* It is, however, obſervable, that the plains are not the places generally choſen for building on, as hot and acid, but rather the hills, for the ſake of coolneſs. Here are

Rome, a very ancient city, formerly the chief in the whole world, and revered by all nations as the reſidence of its mighty Emperors, may ſtill be ſaid

ſaid to be the moſt remarkable in the world for pomp, noble edifices, antiquities, curioſities, conſtitution of its court and the importance of its hiſtory. It is the center and ſtaple of all that is fine in ſculpture, painting and architecture. Some date its origin ſeven hundred and fifty-three years before *Chriſt*, at which time *Romulus* firſt built on Mount *Palatine*. Its figure and ſituation have been often changed, eſpecially ſince the ſeven principal ſieges or attacks it ſuſtained, in which it was ſacked by the *Gauls*, *Vandals*, *Herulians*, *Oſtro* and *Viſigoths*, and the *German* armies, particularly in the year 1527, under the command of *Charles* of *Bourbon*. At preſent the ſeven hills on which it was originally built are ſcarce diſtinguiſhable, ſtanding rather on twelve, and being inlarged on one ſide whilſt other parts lie in ruins. It is invironed with a brick wall, which probably is not of a more ancient date than the time of *Beliſarius* and *Narſus*, and computed to be about ten *Italian* miles in circumference, but not one half of this ſpace is built upon, the places which once could boaſt the nobleſt ſtructures being now waſtes, gardens, fields, meadows and vineyards. The greateſt part of the ruins of ancient *Rome* is ſeen behind the Capitol. In the year 1714, on a liſt taken of all the inhabitants, by order of *Clement* XI. the number was found to be 143,000. In the beauty and magnificence of the religious buildings and palaces, modern *Rome* by far ſurpaſſes the ancient, having a multitude of ſplendid churches, ſtately palaces and large houſes. The pariſh-churches alone amount to eighty, together with upwards of thirty alms-houſes. Moſt of the houſes are of brick, but thoſe of the better ſort have the doors, windows and ſupporters of free-ſtone. Upwards of two thirds of the houſes are the property of the churches, convents and alms-houſes, to which new purchaſes are continually annexed. The ſtreets are well paved and ſome of them with brick, but neither carefully kept clean nor illuminated. No place in the world is ſo well provided with fine fountains as *Rome*, having not only very good ſprings in its own precinct, but being alſo ſupplied with water from other places by means of ſome ſuperb and ſtupendous aqueducts, of which the principal at preſent are thoſe of *Aqua virgine*, or *Trevi*, and *Aqua Felice*, which is conveyed to it twenty-two *Italian* miles diſtance from out of the diſtrict of *Paleſtrina*, and does honour to Pope *Sixtus* V. its founder; and *aqua Paulina*, brought from the diſtance of thirty *Italian* miles with two main canals, and deriving its name from *Paul* V. who re-eſtabliſhed it from its ruins. Theſe pure limpid ſtreams are of ſingular benefit to the city, ſo much the more as the *Tiber* water is generally ſo thick and muddy, that even horſes are not watered in it, though, after two or three days ſtanding, it works itſelf clear and becomes fit for drinking. The bed of this river being raiſed by the many ruins of houſes which have fallen into it, and its mouth much choaked up, it frequently overflows, eſpecially with a ſtrong ſouth wind. The air of *Rome* is rendered, in ſome reſpects unwholeſome by noxious exhalations of various kinds.

kinds. What ſeems highly commendable in its police, is the keeping on foot ſeveral public granaries, whereby bread is conſtantly at the ſame price. For maintaining good order there is a body of three hundred *ſbirri*, or halberdiers, who with their *barigello*, or colonel, are under the command of the governor. The city gates ſtand always open, ſo that one may go in or out at all hours both day and night. The public toleration of proſtitutes is a flagrant diſgrace to the government. Carnaval diverſions are allowed during the laſt eight days before the beginning of *Lent*, but are held only from three to ſix in the afternoon. The principal regulation for this purpoſe is, that both maſked and unmaſked perſons muſt either walk or ride up and down *Il Corſo*, a ſtreet which runs in a ſtrait line about 2720 common paces in length, and which, at other times, is the rendezvous of the *beau-monde*. The principal nobility, at this ſeaſon, make their appearance in very ſplendid triumphal cars. Towards evening come on the races, for which perſons of the firſt rank keep horſes. The prize conſiſts of a piece of velvet, or rich ſtuff, to be provided by the *Jews*, who on this licentious occaſion muſt patiently put up with the whims and frolicks of the maſquerade. *Roman* Catholics lay themſelves under leſs reſtraint in *Lent* here than elſewhere; alſo Proteſtants have none of thoſe diſagreeable accidents to dread which they are expoſed to in other *Roman* Catholic countries. At the elevation of the hoſt in the maſs, or in meeting the euchariſt in the ſtreets, or even at the maſs of the Holy Ghoſt, in preſence of the cardinals, if they omit kneeling, they are neither moleſted by the people nor the Pope's guards. As to being called heretics and infidels, they may eaſily brook that affront. During *Lent* fleſh-meat may be had at all the inns. The burghers of ſubſtance are few in number, and little or no trade is carried on. The academies and learned ſocieties for the promoting of arts and ſciences are very numerous, and among them are the academies of geography, hiſtory in general, *Roman* hiſtory, church hiſtory, *Roman* antiquities, liturgical or old eccleſiaſtical rites and councils, which four laſt were inſtituted, or rather revived, by the preſent Pope *Benedict* XIV. alſo academies of painting, ſculpture, architecture, *&c.* Some of theſe have whimſical titles, as *li Fantaſtici*, *li Partbenici*, *li Lyncei*, *li Congregati*, *li Infecondi*, the *Arcadians*, &c. Here likewiſe is an univerſity and ſeveral colleges. After this general account of *Rome* I proceed to the principal curioſities of the fourteen *rioni*, or wards, into which it was divided by Pope *Sixtus* V. each under its particular *capitaneo*.

1. *Rione di Campitello.* In this ward is ſeen the *campidoglio* built by *Michael Angelo*. This ſuperb ſtructure is raiſed partly on the very ſpot where the ancient capitol ſtood. In the area, at the top of the great ſteps leading to the *campidoglio* are the figures of two beautiful horſes, but bearing little proportion to the gigantic ſtatues of the men ſtanding near them. The *Roman* mile-ſtone, about the proper deſign of which ſo many diſputes have

been raiſed, is a round pillar of fine marble, on which is inſcribed only the letter I. The large equeſtrian braſs ſtatue in the center of the area is thought to repreſent the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. In it is alſo the beautiful marble monument of the Emperor *Alexander Severus*. The main building is the reſidence of the *Roman* Senate, who alſo hold a court of juſtice in it, and in the wings live the conſervators of the city. The upper apartments and galleries are filled with a ſurpriſing collection of antiquities, all the curious ſtatues and pieces of antiquity found in and throughout the neighbourhood of the city, having been brought here to contribute to the embelliſhment of the capitol. An antiquarian cannot help being extremely delighted, particularly with the chamber of the Emperors, where, on two rows of ſteps, is diſplayed a long range of alabaſter and marble buſts, repreſenting the ancient *Roman* Emperors and their conſorts. In the main building is alſo the gaol for criminals. Near the capitol is ſtill ſeen the ſtatue of *Marforio*, remarkable for the ſatyrical pieces ſtuck up on it. In deſcending from the mountain on which the capitol ſtands, between it and Mount *Palatine*, which lies directly oppoſite, are the *forum Romanum*, *forum Cæſaris*, and other ſquares, ſo often mentioned by the *Roman* hiſtorians, but all deſtroyed by the Barbarians. In this precinct are the churches of *S. Maria d' ara Cæli*; *S. Maria in Portico in Campitelli*; *S. Gioſeppe de Falegnami*; *S. Pietro in Carcere*, built on the place where St. *Peter* is ſaid to have been impriſoned; *S. Luca in S. Martina*, near which the members of the academy of painting have a houſe where they hold their meetings; *S. Maria Liberatrice*, not far from which is the place where *Curtius* is ſaid to have devoted himſelf by jumping into the chaſm, *&c.* Three brick arches of extraordinary ſize are ſtill ſtanding of the temple of *Peace*, which was built by the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, and which, before it was demoliſhed, was held to be the largeſt and moſt beautiful in all *Rome*. Here it was that the Emperor *Titus* depoſited the utenſils he had taken out of the temple of *Jeruſalem* after his conqueſt of that city. The triumphal arch of white marble, erected in honour of the ſame Emperor, on account of his ſucceſs in the *Jewiſh* expedition, is indeed much damaged, but, beſides the inſcription on one ſide ſtill entire, are plainly diſcerned the golden candleſticks, the table of ſhew-bread, and other implements of the temple of *Jeruſalem* as they were carried before him in triumph. The triumphal arch of the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, of white marble, is the beſt preſerved of any from the injuries of time. Here alſo a perſon cannot, without expreſſing great aſtoniſhment, behold the remains of the vaſt amphitheatre built by the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, and now commonly called the *Coliſeo*, or *Coloſſæum*. On the exterior part it is four ſtories high and of a circular form, but the inſide, where ſo many thouſands of magnanimous *Chriſtians* were expoſed to the fury of wild beaſts, is of an oval figure, and computed to have held 100,000 ſpectators. Pope *Benedict* XIV. has cauſed a church to be built in it. This ward contains likewiſe,

likewiſe, *l' arco di Sept. Severo*, whereof there are two, that in the *forum Romanum* and that in the *forum boarium*, together with the *circus maximus* and the *cloaca maxima*. The *Farneſe* gardens take up the greateſt part of Mount *Palatine*, and deſerve particular notice on account of the elegant ancient ſtatues by the beſt hands, and other antiques ſeen in them.

2. *Rione de Monte*; in which are the churches of *S. Maria Nuova*, *S. Franceſca Romana*, *S. Maria in Domenica*, and *S. Stephano Rotondo*. The *Villa Mattei nel Monte Celio alla Navicella*, beſides many beautiful ſtatues, is in poſſeſſion of the *Fauſtina*, or rather *Livia Auguſta*. The church of St. *John* of *Lateran* is one of the ſeven capital churches. This whole ſpace was formerly taken up by the palace of *Conſtantine the Great*, where, after embracing the *Chriſtian* religion, he built this church, and is ſaid to have made a preſent of the whole to the biſhop of *Rome*; for which reaſon it ſtyles itſelf, *omnium urbis et orbis eccleſiarum mater et caput*, 'the mother and chief of all the churches of the city and world,' not excepting even St. *Peter*'s. Here are depoſited vaſt numbers of reliques, which St. *Helen* is ſaid to have brought from the Holy Land, ſo that a ſuperſtitious eye cannot fail entertaining itſelf to the extent of ſatisfaction. Both the porphyry coffin of that Princeſs, and the original ſtatue of *Conſtantine the Great* in white marble, are ſeen in this church. In the croſs-walk behind the church are two famous chairs, which ever ſince the diſaſter of Pope *Joan* have been uſed at the election of Popes for a purpoſe two well known to be here mentioned. Both are exactly alike, and of red porphyry and hewn out of a ſingle block. Between theſe, raiſed one ſtep higher, is a chair of white marble, but not perforated in the middle of the ſeat. Probably theſe chairs, which ſeem to be common cloſe-ſtools, were ſet on each ſide of the new Pope ſitting on his throne, to put him in mind, when he looked upon them, that, notwithſtanding all his grandeur and power, he ſtill continued a mortal man. The ancients were ſometimes very humorous in their inſtructive ſymbols. *Il Batteſimo di Conſtantino*, or *S. Giovanni in fonte*, is a chapel near this church, in the center of which is a font of oriental granate incloſed within a fine marble balluſtrade, and eight very large pillars of red porphyry cut out of a ſingle block. *Conſtantine* is ſaid to have erected this font and to have been baptized in it by *Sylveſter*. The *Lateran* palace was rebuilt in a very ſtately manner by *Sixtus* V. In the area before it ſtands the largeſt obeliſk in all *Rome*, which *Conſtantine the Great* removed from *Egypt*, and his ſon *Conſtantine* ſent to *Rome*, where he had it erected in the *circus maximus*, from whence *Sixtus* V. after it had been dug out of the ruins, cauſed it to be ſet up in this place. The *ſcala ſanta*, or ſtairs by which our Saviour is ſaid to have gone up into *Pilate*'s houſe, is kept in a diſtinct building with chapels belonging to it. Here alſo is a good hoſpital for a hundred ſick perſons. Beſides theſe, this ward includes *S. Croce in Geruſalemme*, which is one of the ſeven capital churches, and one of

the moſt remarkable for its antiquity and reliques; *S. Lorenzo fuori delle mura*, likewiſe one of the ſeven chief churches in *Rome*; *S. Bibiana*, with a beautiful marble ſtatue of this ſaint; *S. Clemente*; *S. Maria de monti*; *S. Pietro in Vincoli*; *S. Silveſtro* and *Martino alli monti*; *S. Praſſede*; *S. Antonia abbate*, near which, on every ſeventeenth of *January*, all horſes, mules, horned cattle, calves, ſheep and dogs are ſprinkled with holy water, for which the convent is entitled to conſiderable perquiſites; *S. Maria Maggiore*, one of the ſeven principal churches, and the firſt and moſt beautiful of all thoſe dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* in *Rome*, containing the ſplendid chapels of Pope *Sixtus* V. and Pope *Paul* V. with many other curioſities; near this church alſo is ſeen a beautiful ſtatue of the Virgin *Mary* and an *Egyptian* obeliſk; *S. Pudentiana*; *S. Domenico e ſiſto*; the fine *villa Aldobrandina*; the new and admirable church of *S. Catarina da Siena a monte magnapoli*; *Trajan*'s marble pillar, within a ſquare area, moated and walled in, and making a very grand appearance; the *palazzo Mazzarino a Monte Cavallo*; the fine church of *S. Andrea de P. P. Geſuiti*, with a college near it and a place for the novices; the beautiful churches of *S. Anna* and *S. Carlo alla quatro fontane*; the *villa Montalta*; the church of *S. Maria deg l' Angeli alle Terme Diocleziane*, where are ſeen the ſtately remains of *Dioclefian*'s warm baths and a meridian line inlaid on the pavement; *S. Agneſe fuori di porta pia*, on the high altar of which are annually conſecrated the two lambs, whoſe wool is uſed for making the *pallia*; *S. Coſtanza fuori di porta pia*; the *Fontana alle Terme Diocleziane*; *S. Bernardo alle Terme Diocleziane*; the *Palazzo Albani alle 4 fontane*; the *villa* of the Marquis *Goſtaguti*, and the *villa Patrizia*, and *villa Strozzi*.

3. *Rione di Colonna* contains the *villa Borgheſe*, lying without the *Porta Pinciana*, a ſeat which, according to ſome, has not any where its equal for curioſities, though others maintain, that the *menagerie* and the garden, with its beautiful laurel hedges and walks, are nothing near ſo admirable as the *Italians* give them out to be, but rather that every place betrays a want of taſte, and that the whole, in all reſpects, falls far ſhort of *Marli* and *Meudon* in *France*. The palace is indeed remarkable on account of its ancient *baſſo-relievos*, with which the inſide of the walls, from top to bottom, are covered over and in ſuch beautiful ſymmetry that it may ſeem they were built on purpoſe for receiving the almoſt numberleſs collection of invaluable remains of *Roman* antiquity which are depoſited in them. The beautiful ſtatues, urns and other antiques, ſerve inſtead of furniture in the apartments, which are likewiſe decorated by the pieces of painting. In the *collegio Urbano di propaganda fide* thirty-ſix young men are educated for miſſionaries. The church of *S. Silveſtro in capite* has fine paintings. The palace of *Veroſpi* may be reckoned among the moſt remarkable for its pictures and ſtatues. The palace of Prince *Chigi* has ſplendid furniture. The *Curia Innocenziana*

Innocenziana in Monte Citorio, or properly the court of chancery, is one of the ſtateſieſt buildings in the city. The two *dogane*, or cuſtom-houſes, are handſome ſtructures, as is alſo the *ſeminario Romano*. The celebrated *pantheon*, converted by Pope *Boniface* IV. in the year 607, into a *Chriſtian* church, under the name of *S. Maria ad Martyres*, but, on account of its round form, more commonly called *la rotonda*, is, of all the old *Roman* edifices, the only remaining entire. It is built of free-ſtone, but covered, on the inſide, with marble, and conſiſts of one round and lofty dome, without either pillars or windows, which laſt are ſupplied by a round aperture in the center of the roof thirty-ſeven feet and a half in diameter. Before it is a portico with ſixteen marble pillars, whereof the dimenſions aſtoniſhes the ſpectators. The celebrated painter *Raphael d' Urbino* lies interred in this church, and it is probably on this account, and the antiquity of the ſtructure, that painters, ſculptors and architects have here founded a religious fraternity. In the area before it is a beautiful fountain, in the center of which ſtands an ancient obeliſk. On the *piazza di Colonna* are two ſtately pillars, one of which was erected in honour of *Marcus Aurelius* and the other of *Antoninus Pius*; the former is one hundred and eighty-five feet high, and decorated by Pope *Sixtus* V. with the ſtatue of St. *Paul* of gilt braſs; the latter, of red oriental granate, is forty-four feet three inches in height.

4. *Rione di Trevi*, beſides ſome fine churches, among which that of *S. S. Apoſtoli* is particularly remarkable, contains the *forum Nervæ* and the remains of that Emperor's temple, together with eight ſumptuous palaces, whereof the moſt noted are the papal palace *di Monte Cavallo*, or, as otherwiſe called, *di Monte Quirinali*; the *Barberini* palace, next to the *Vatican*, the largeſt in *Rome*, with a library, coſtly antiques and other curioſities, and the palace *di Caroli*. The *Academia di pittura del Re di Francia* was founded by *Lewis* XIV. in the year 1667, and in it twelve young *Frenchmen* are maintained at the expence of that crown. *La fontana di Trevi*, firſt built by *Pius* IV. in the year 1560, repaired by *Clement* XII. and new decorations added to it by *Benedict* XIV. is very magnificent and not without peculiar charms.

5. *Rione di Campo Marzo*. Here are ſome fine churches, as thoſe of *S. Ambrogio e Carlo di Lombardi* and *S. Maria di Monte Santo*. In the *Borgheſe* palace are the maſter-pieces of the moſt celebrated painters. *Auguſtus*'s *mauſolæum* is at preſent turned into a garden. The *Clementine* college was founded for natives of *Illyricum* by Pope *Clement* VIII. in the year 1595, but now is for the *Dalmatians*, another ſeminary having been erected for the former at *Loretto*. In the year 1748, the preſent Pope *Benedict* XIV. ſet up here the long neglected obeliſks of *Seſoſtris* and *Auguſtus*.

6. *Rione di Ponte*, ſo called from the bridge of St. *Angelo*, contains in its precinct the *banco di S. Spirito*, founded by *Paul* VI. the inſide of which is ſaid

ſaid to have been contrived by *Bramante*. Here are alſo four palaces, with the *collegium Apollinare*, or *Germanicum* and *Hungaricum*, for one hundred and fifty *Germans* and *Hungarians*, near the church of *S. Apollinare*. *La Piazza del Popolo* makes a grand appearance, being a large area decorated with a very curious obeliſk, a beautiful fountain and two fine churches. From it proceed three ſtrait ſtreets, among which *il Corſo*, for its length altogether in a direct line is not perhaps any where to be equalled.

7. *Rione di Borgo*, in which is the caſtle of St. *Angelo*, called anciently from its founder, who lies buried here, *Moles Hadriani*, and afterwards *Turris Creſcentii*, *Creſentius*, conſul of *Rome*, having, in the year 985, fortified himſelf in it againſt the Emperor *Otho* III. It is of a circular form and built exceeding ſtrong, and even before *Juſtinian*'s time, on occaſion of the firſt *Gothic* war, ſerved as a citadel, and was ſince appropriated to the ſame purpoſe by Pope *Alexander* VI. The moſt remarkable of its apartments are the room where the papal crown is kept, and another where five millions of ſcudi are depoſited, which Pope *Sixtus* V. laid up here as a *nummus neceſſitatis*, or fund in caſe of exigency, at the ſame time ordering, that this money ſhould be applied only for the recovery of the Holy Land, the defence of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and other *Chriſtian* countries, when attacked by hereticks or infidels, and for the relief of the poor and diſtreſſed if a peſtilence ſhould at any time rage in the ſtates belonging to the church. In the apartment of the archives are kept the oldeſt records of the papal ſee. The two arſenals are very ſmall, and one of them contains only ſome antique weapons now of no uſe. The bridge on the *Tiber* leading to this edifice was built by the Emperor *Adrian*, and at preſent is decorated with ſtatues of angels, all of white marble, and for the greater part very beautiful. The incomparable church of St. *Peter* is one of the wonders of modern architecture. A perſon cannot help expreſſing his aſtoniſhment at the firſt ſight of this noble ſtructure, the majeſtic appearance of its ſpacious area and the quadruple row of pillars on each ſide. It is eight hundred and forty feet long, ſeven hundred and twenty-five in breadth and three hundred high, and, according to *Carlo Fontana*'s account of this church, publiſhed in the year 1694, had at that time coſt upwards of eighty millions of *Roman* ſcudi. New improvements are ſince continually making to it. The walls, both within and without, are covered with marble. The roof is flat, and ſo ſpacious that it looks like a little town. The large dome, with the two cupolas towering from it with ſuch an extenſive circumference, might well, if even on the ground, paſs for a church without any other addition. *Cavaliere Bernini* having by the multitude of carvings, though otherwiſe admirable, conſiderably weakened the four *Coloſſean* pillars, upon which the whole weight of the dome reſts, it cracked in proceſs of time; ſo that on the outſide, where neceſſary, it has been faſtened with iron chains, cranks and wedges, and thus hitherto ſecured againſt any further

further damage. The inſide of the church may be called a profuſion of beauties, the eyes at firſt ſight being quite dazzled, though the more they ſurvey it, the more their aſtoniſhment muſt encreaſe, on conſidering the ſumptuouſneſs of the pillars, and the variety of rich integuments, many of which are wrought in *baſſo relievo*. All the altar-pieces are of the moſt exquiſite *Moſaic* work. The monuments of the Popes who lie interred here are very grand and of braſs or marble; but the moſt ſplendid piece of all is the *cathedra Petri*, or papal chair, appointed for the head of the church. Almoſt in the center of the cathedral is the monument of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Sweeden*, is buried under this church, though contrary to her laſt will, as is alſo the Pretender's conſort, the proceſs of whoſe cannonization has been commenced on account of ſome miracles ſaid to be performed by her. In the area before the church ſtands a large porphyry obeliſk. The *vatican*, which joins the cathedral, is a very ſpacious building, but irregular, and in it are reckoned twenty-two courts and ſome thouſands of chambers and rooms, each Pope having made ſome additions to it, till at laſt, in the time of *Sixtus* V. it was brought to its preſent ſtate. The conclave for chooſing a Pope is always in that part of the building contiguous to St. *Peter*'s church, and conſiſts of the *Sala Ducale*, as it is called, and many other large apartments. In the *ſala regia* are ſeen the celebrated large paintings of the penance of the Emperors *Frederic* I. and *Henry* IV. which all *Chriſtian*, at leaſt all Catholic Princes ſhould unanimouſly inſiſt on their being defaced or demoliſhed. The famous *vatican* library conſiſts of eight large rooms, among which are three halls or large galleries, and the books are kept within locked-up caſes. The *Heidelberg* manuſcripts, with thoſe of Queen *Chriſtina*, as alſo the duke of *Urbino*'s collection of books, have been a very conſiderable addition to this library, which was firſt founded by *Sixtus* V. The number of manuſcripts amounts to upwards of 25,000, and of printed books to about 20,000. The firſt hall leads into the *vatican* archives. The cabinet of medals is compoſed of *Greek* and *Roman* pieces, but the greateſt part is only of copper. The arſenal conſiſts of ſeveral chambers, which indeed are full of ſmall arms, but moſtly old faſhioned. Were St. *Peter* now to take a view of all the implements, he would undoubtedly be not a little ſurpriſed at the ſight, as alſo at an infinite number of other things in *Rome*. On one ſide of St. *Peter*'s church is *il palazzo di S. officio*, where the priſoners of the inquiſition are detained and the inquiſitors ſit once a week. In this place it was that the celebrated *Molinos* died, and not, as ſome ſay, in the caſtle of *S. Angelo*. Near the church of *S. Spirito in Saſſia* is a very rich hoſpital for foundlings and ſick people.

8. *Rione di Traſtavere* is divided from the reſt of the city by the *Tyber*, whence it takes it name. Among others it contains the church of *S. Pietro in Montorio*, where is the moſt celebrated picture in the world, namely,

namely, *Chriſt*'s transfiguration on the mount, which was *Raphael*'s laſt piece. In the orphan-houſe of *S. Michele* are tapeſtry and cloth manufactures.

9. *Rione di Ripa*, where formerly was the harbour, contains among other remarkable antiquities the monumental pyramid of *Ceſtius*, and the large and beautiful church of *S. Paolo fuori delle mura*, which is ſaid to have been built by *Conſtantine the Great*. The principal ornaments of this church conſiſts of a great variety of beautiful pillars of granate, porphyry, and marble. It is four hundred and ſeventy-ſeven feet long and two hundred and fifty-eight broad, and next to St. *Peter*'s is the largeſt in *Rome*, and one of the ſeven capital churches, as alſo one of the four which have a *Porta ſanta*, or holy door, opened only every jubilee.

S. Sebaſtiano alle Catacombe is likewiſe one of the ſeven churches, and famous for its many relicks. The catacombs, or ſubterraneous burying-vaults near it, are the moſt ſpacious and beſt preſerved in this city. Theſe were the public burying-places for ſuch of the *Romans* as could not afford the expence of burning; and the Chriſtians who never burned their dead, made uſe of them for the ſame purpoſe. Thus Chriſtian and Pagan bodies being intermixed, this precious repoſitory of martyrs becomes a matter of great uncertainty, the ſuppoſed mark of diſtinction by the croſs being alſo unqueſtionably made uſe of by the Pagans.

10. *Rione di S. Angelo* is the ſmalleſt ward, and among the moſt remarkable palaces in it, is that of Duke *Mattei* on Mount *Celio*, which is ornamented with the fineſt marble, the moſt curious old *baſſo relievos* and beautiful paintings. It is entirely built of the materials dug out of the ruins of ancient *Rome*, and both the houſe and gardens contain a rich collection of antiquities. In the area before it is a beautiful fountain. The *Jews* are allowed to inhabit a part of this ward called *Ghetto*, and their number amounts to about 9000, but moſt of them live in wretched circumſtances. By way of diſtinction they are obliged to wear a red piece of cloth in their hats, and every *Saturday* they ſend one hundred men and fifty women to hear a ſermon on ſome topic of the *Roman* catholic doctrine.

11. *Rione della Regola*, otherwiſe called *Arenula*, contains the two colleges of *Giſlieri* and St. *Thomas* of *England*, likewiſe *S. Girolamo della Carita*, where at preſent reſide the prieſts of *S. Philip Neri*. The *Farneſe* palace was chiefly built by *Michael Angelo*, in the true ancient *Roman* taſte, and of the free-ſtone taken from *Veſpaſian*'s amphitheatre. In a court belonging to it is the famous *Farneſe Hercules*, in white marble, of a *Coloſſean* ſize, and exquiſite workmanſhip. It appears from the inſcription on it that it was done by *Gleucon* an *Athenian*. Here alſo are ſome other ſtatues, and among them another *Hercules*. In a ſecond court is an admirable group repreſenting an ox darting himſelf in a ſpring, whilſt the brothers *Amphion*

and *Zethus* are tying about his horns a cord, the other end of which is faſtened to the hair of their ſtep-mother *Dirce*'s head, who is on the ground. In this group are alſo repreſented the figures of another woman, a boy, and a dog barking. Notwithſtanding this variety, the entire piece is carved out of one block of marble, eighteen palmi in height and fourteen in breadth and length. This beautiful antique was brought hither from the iſland of *Rhodes*. The gallery is particularly admirable, the outſide of which is alſo embelliſhed with ſeveral fine ſtatues.

Il ſacro monte della Pieta is a moſt excellent foundation to prevent exceſſive uſury; money being lent at two thirds of the value of the pledge, and to the amount of thirty *ſcudi* without any intereſt, but larger ſums at the moderate intereſt of two *per cent.*

12. *Rione di Parione.* i. e. *apparitorum*, many officers of the law having formerly dwelt here; but now it is chiefly occupied by the *Patres Oratorii*, or Fathers of the Oratory, whoſe abode is near the new and beautiful church of *S. Maria in Valicella*, ſo called from its low ſituation. Their convent has a good library. *La piazza Navona*, one of the greateſt ornaments of the city, has one very ſtately fountain and two ſmaller. The church of *S. Agneſe*, which ſtands here, adds much to its beauty. The famous ſtatue of *Paſquin*, on which lampoons are ſtuck up, is quite mutilated. It is ſaid to have taken its name from a ſatyrical taylor.

13. *Rione di S. Euſtachio*, contains the noble palace of *Giuſtiniani*, which has a greater variety of ancient ſtatues than any other in *Rome*, the number amounting to 1867, but the arrangement injudicious. The collection of pictures in this palace is alſo very fine. *La Sapienza*, or the univerſity, is a very elegant building with upwards of thirty profeſſors, but few ſtudents, on account of the Jeſuits, who artfully engroſs ſuch commodities to themſelves. Here is alſo a fine phyſic-garden. The church of *S. Andrea della Valle* has fine paintings, and its cupola by *Lanfranco*, is reckoned the nobleſt in the world.

14. *Rione della Pigna.* Near the beautiful church of *S. Ignazio* is the *Collegium Romanum*, where the Jeſuits teach both the languages and ſciences, and in it is kept the *Muſæum Kircherianum.* The church of *S. Maria ſopra Minerva* derives its name from a temple of *Minerva*, which ſtood here. It abounds with pictures and ſtatues by the beſt hands, beſides ſplendid chapels and ſumptuous monuments. The *Dominican* convent in its neighbourhood commonly maintains one hundred and fifty monks, has a library worth ſeeing, of upwards of 50,000 volumes, and is one of the three places where the court of inquiſition holds its meetings. The church *del Gieſu* is one of the moſt beautiful in the city; but chiefly celebrated for the pompous chapel of St. *Ignatius Loiola*, which, the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*'s burying-chapel excepted, is no where to be equalled. On the altar ſtands a ſilver ſtatue of St. *Ignatius*, weighing ſeven hundred pounds, and the

namely, *Chriſt*'s transfiguration on the mount, which was *Raphael*'s laſt piece. In the orphan-houſe of *S. Michele* are tapeſtry and cloth manufactures.

9. *Rione di Ripa*, where formerly was the harbour, contains among other remarkable antiquities the monumental pyramid of *Ceſtius*, and the large and beautiful church of *S. Paolo fuori delle mura*, which is ſaid to have been built by *Conſtantine the Great*. The principal ornaments of this church conſiſts of a great variety of beautiful pillars of granate, porphyry, and marble. It is four hundred and ſeventy-ſeven feet long and two hundred and fifty-eight broad, and next to St. *Peter*'s is the largeſt in *Rome*, and one of the ſeven capital churches, as alſo one of the four which have a *Porta ſanta*, or holy door, opened only every jubilee.

S. Sebaſtiano alle Catacombe is likewiſe one of the ſeven churches, and famous for its many relicks. The catacombs, or ſubterraneous burying-vaults near it, are the moſt ſpacious and beſt preſerved in this city. Theſe were the public burying-places for ſuch of the *Romans* as could not afford the expence of burning; and the Chriſtians who never burned their dead, made uſe of them for the ſame purpoſe. Thus Chriſtian and Pagan bodies being intermixed, this precious repoſitory of martyrs becomes a matter of great uncertainty, the ſuppoſed mark of diſtinction by the croſs being alſo unqueſtionably made uſe of by the Pagans.

10. *Rione di S. Angelo* is the ſmalleſt ward, and among the moſt remarkable palaces in it, is that of Duke *Mattei* on Mount *Celio*, which is ornamented with the fineſt marble, the moſt curious old *baſſo relievos* and beautiful paintings. It is entirely built of the materials dug out of the ruins of ancient *Rome*, and both the houſe and gardens contain a rich collection of antiquities. In the area before it is a beautiful fountain. The *Jews* are allowed to inhabit a part of this ward called *Ghetto*, and their number amounts to about 9000, but moſt of them live in wretched circumſtances. By way of diſtinction they are obliged to wear a red piece of cloth in their hats, and every *Saturday* they ſend one hundred men and fifty women to hear a ſermon on ſome topic of the *Roman* catholic doctrine.

11. *Rione della Regola*, otherwiſe called *Arenula*, contains the two colleges of *Giſlieri* and St. *Thomas* of *England*, likewiſe *S. Girolamo della Carita*, where at preſent reſide the prieſts of *S. Philip Neri*. The *Farneſe* palace was chiefly built by *Michael Angelo*, in the true ancient *Roman* taſte, and of the free-ſtone taken from *Veſpaſian*'s amphitheatre. In a court belonging to it is the famous *Farneſe Hercules*, in white marble, of a *Coloſſean* ſize, and exquiſite workmanſhip. It appears from the inſcription on it that it was done by *Gleucon* an *Athenian*. Here alſo are ſome other ſtatues, and among them another *Hercules*. In a ſecond court is an admirable group repreſenting an ox darting himſelf in a ſpring, whilſt the brothers *Amphion*

and *Zethus* are tying about his horns a cord, the other end of which is faſtened to the hair of their ſtep-mother *Dirce*'s head, who is on the ground. In this group are alſo repreſented the figures of another woman, a boy, and a dog barking. Notwithſtanding this variety, the entire piece is carved out of one block of marble, eighteen palmi in height and fourteen in breadth and length. This beautiful antique was brought hither from the iſland of *Rhodes*. The gallery is particularly admirable, the outſide of which is alſo embelliſhed with ſeveral fine ſtatues.

Il ſacro monte della Pieta is a moſt excellent foundation to prevent exceſſive uſury; money being lent at two thirds of the value of the pledge, and to the amount of thirty *ſcudi* without any intereſt, but larger ſums at the moderate intereſt of two *per cent.*

12. *Rione di Parione.* i. e. *apparitorum*, many officers of the law having formerly dwelt here; but now it is chiefly occupied by the *Patres Oratorii*, or Fathers of the Oratory, whoſe abode is near the new and beautiful church of *S. Maria in Valicella*, ſo called from its low ſituation. Their convent has a good library. *La piazza Navona*, one of the greateſt ornaments of the city, has one very ſtately fountain and two ſmaller. The church of *S. Agneſe*, which ſtands here, adds much to its beauty. The famous ſtatue of *Paſquin*, on which lampoons are ſtuck up, is quite mutilated. It is ſaid to have taken its name from a ſatyrical taylor.

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drapery is gilded and ſet with pearls and diamonds. The richneſs of the veſtry exceeds belief, and in the profeſſion-houſe is a fine library. The grand palace of *Altieri* is alſo famous for its library.

Theſe and many more curioſities may be ſeen delineated in the large and excellent plan of *Rome* publiſhed in the year 1748, by the Pope's architect *Joh. Baptiſta Rolli*. This plan was afterwards copied in a ſmaller ſize and curiouſly illuminated by *Homann* at *Nuremberg*.

The gate of *S. Sebaſtiano* leads into the *Via Appia*, which is paved in moſt places with a kind of black, broad, and hard ſtone. In the gardens and vineyards on each ſide of it, are ſeen the monuments of the principal families in *Rome*, which the gardeners and vine-dreſſers uſe at preſent for cellars and ſtorehouſes, and over which they have built themſelves little dwelling-houſes.

Oſtia lies on the eaſt-arm of the *Tyber*, but its harbour is ruined by becoming almoſt dry, or very ſhallow, eſpecially ſince the river took its courſe into the ſea through another arm. The old town was deſtroyed by the *Saracens*, and the new conſiſts only of the cathedral, and a few mean houſes built round it. The air here is but very indifferent. The Cardinal-dean holds the biſhopric of *Oſtia*, but without reſidence, keeping a prieſt to officiate in the cathedral.

S. Lorenzo, a market-town on the ſea.

The promontory of *Antio* derives its name from the ancient city of *Antium*. It is fortified by a ſtrong tower, and near it is a newly conſtructed harbour. The ruins of *Antium* extend over a large tract of land. Cloſe by lies

Nettuno, a fortified but thinly inhabited ſmall ſea-port.

Aſtura, a mean place with a harbour and ſtrong tower, but noted for the murder of *Cicero*, which was here perpetrated. The unfortunate Prince *Conrade*, the laſt heir of the houſe of *Hohenſtaufen*, was taken priſoner in this town in the year 1268.

Here begins the *Paludi pontine*, extending along the lake as far as *Terracina*, and a pretty way up the country. This tract was formerly called *palus Pomptina*, or *campus Pomptinus*, and though reckoned an unhealthful place contained twenty-three towns; whereas at preſent it has only a few ſmall places.

S. Danato and *Conca* are market-towns; the former lies amidſt the moraſſes, and the latter on a little lake.

Ciſterna, a ſmall place with a poſt-houſe, and fine palace belonging to Prince *Caſerta*. The large foreſt in this neighbourhood intercepts the noxious effluvia of the *Pontine* fens, which otherwiſe, in a ſoutherly wind, would ſpread as far as the city of *Rome*. In it are great numbers of buffaloes, deer, and other game.

Le Caſtella and *S. Genaro* are ſmall places.

Velletri,

Velletri, anciently *Velitræ*, a ſmall city but pleaſantly ſituated on a hill. It is the ſee of a biſhop with twenty-four churches and convents, and has a noble palace which formerly belonged to the *Ginetti* family, but now by inheritance has deſcended to Prince *Lancelotti*. In the adjoining market-place ſtands a braſs ſtatue of *Urban* VIII. It is alſo noted for ſome other elegant buildings, and for being the place of reſidence of the *Gens Octavia*, of which the Emperor *Auguſtus* was a branch, and though born at *Rome* was brought up at a farm in the neighbourhood of *Velletri*.

Ardea, a market-town.

Genzano, anciently *Cyntianum*, a village on a hill, aud remarkable for its excellent wine. This place belongs to the houſe of *Ceſarini*.

Albano, formerly *Alba Longa*, a well built little town, and much celebrated both on account of its antiquity and for being the rendezvous of the quality of *Rome* in the ſpring and autumn for freſh air. One of the Cardinals is biſhop of this place, which formerly belonged to the houſe of *Savelli*, under the title of a dutchy; but in the year 1637 was purchaſed by the Pope for himſelf. The *Lago d'Albano* is entirely ſurrounded with mountains.

Citta Lavinia, a ſmall town on an eminence, is the *Lanuvium*, where the Emperor *Antoniuns Pius* was born.

Rocca Gorga and *Giuliano* are ſmall places and dukedoms.

Larricia or *la Riccia*, was formerly a town, but at preſent is only a village though it has a ſeat and gives title to a duke.

Nemi, a village, with a palace belonging to Prince *Ceſarini*, and deriving its name from the *Nemus Dianæ*. *Nemi*-lake lies ſo low, and is ſo environed on all ſides with hills and woods, that the leaſt breath of wind is never ſeen to ruffle its ſurface; this, together with the clearneſs of the water, according to Mr. *Addiſon*'s conjecture, obtained for it the name of *Speculum Dianæ*, or *Diana*'s looking-glaſs.

Caſtel Gandolfo is ſituate on a lake, and is the reſidence of the Popes, when diſpoſed to enjoy the pleaſures of the country. *Clement* XI. often viſited it.

Marino, a market-town with a fine ſeat belonging to the houſe of *Colonna*.

Grotta Ferrata, an abbey ſaid to be built out of the ruins of *Cicero*'s *Villa*.

Fraſcati, a ſmall town: Near it formerly ſtood the celebrated *Tuſculum*, which, on being deſtroyed in the year 1121, the inhabitants ſettled in this place. Its delightful ſituation on a hill makes it the ſummer reſidence of ſeveral noble families, who have here very ſplendid palaces, delightful gardens, and fine water-works, for which laſt, this country being mountainous, is very convenient. The moſt magnificent of theſe charming ſeats, and withal the moſt remarkable for the fineſt water-works, is the *villa Aldobrandini*,

dobrandini, or *Belvidere*, at preſent belonging to the houſe of *Pamfili*. Next to this, are the *villa Falconeri*, the *villa Ludoviſi*, the *villa Taverna* and *monte Dragone*, the two laſt belonging to the *Borgheſe* family.

La Colonna, *Zagarolo*, and *Gallicano* are ſmall places and dukedoms belonging to the houſe of *Colonna*, which derives its name from the firſt.

Lago di Bagni, or *Solfatara*, contains ſeveral iſlands of matted herbage and ſedge. They float about as the wind drives them, and may be puſhed off from the ſhore with poles. The water of the lake is chalky and ſulphureous; towards the ſurface ſcarce lukewarm, but ſomewhat deeper hot, and with a continual ebullition. To bathe in it is deemed good againſt the itch, ulcers, and aſthmas. Out of this lake flows the little river *Solfatara*, or *Solforata*, probably ſo called from its ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell.

Tivoli, the ancient *Tibur*, a mean place on a rocky mountain planted with olive-trees, ſaid to yield the beſt oil in all *Italy*. The principal thing of note here is the *villa Eſtenſe*, at preſent belonging to the duke of *Modena*. In the market-place ſtand two *Egyptian* images of *Iſis*, of oriental granate. The biſhop holds immediately of the Pope. In this place and its environs are ſtill ſeen many remains and monuments of the *villas* of the ancient *Roman* nobility, among which the *villa Hadriani* is the moſt diſtinguiſhable and celebrated. Several fine quarries of freeſtone lie about the town, which is alſo remarkable for the water-fall in the river *Tiverone*, formerly called *Anienus*, the water precipitating itſelf perpendicularly from the rock, and though of no great height, making a moſt aſtoniſhing noiſe. Beneath, near the fall, is a flatting-mill.

Poli and *Guadagnolo* are ſmall places and dukedoms belonging to the houſe of *Conti*.

Paleſtrina, anciently *Prænefte*, a town ſituate on an eminence; the ſee of a biſhop, and the chief place of a dukedom, which by marriage with the family of *Barberini* came to the *Colonna* family. Here are ſtill ſeen the remains of a temple of *Fortune*.

Civitella and *Valmontone*, ſmall places and dukedoms.

Paliano, or *Pagliano*, a ſmall town, the capital of a dukedom belonging to the houſe of *Colonna*.

Anagni, anciently *Anagnia*, and *Segni*, the ancient *Segnia*, ſmall towns, but biſhops ſees.

Carpineto and *Colleferro* ſmall places: The former is a principality, and belongs to the houſe of *Pamfili*.

Cori and *Norma*, ſmall places, formerly called *Cora* and *Norba*.

Sermoneta, anciently *Sulmo*, a ſmall town on a hill covered with olive-trees. It has the title of a principality.

Ferentino, formerly *Ferentinum*; *Alatro*, formerly *Alatrium*; and *Veroli*, anciently *Verulæ*, ſmall towns with biſhoprics. The ſecond is a dukedom.

Sezze,

Sezze, anciently *Setia*, a mean place on a hill.

Tre Taverne, an ancient *Roman* building, which conſiſts of two rows of vaults built over one another, and ſaid to be the place mentioned *Acts* chap. xxviii. and ver. 18.

Caſa Nuova, a poſt-ſtage.

Piperno, a ſmall town ſituate on an eminence, and containing ſome palaces. In its neighbourhood are ſeen great numbers of the cork-tree, which is an ever-green, the leaves ſtiff and hard, and not unlike thoſe of a plumb or pear-tree, and the fruit, which makes good maſt for hogs, reſembling ſmall acorns. When the tree is ſtripped, it recovers its coat about two years after.

Sunino, a ſmall place with the title of a dukedom.

Terracina, anciently *Anxur*, a ſmall town on a hill, in a very fruitful, but marſhy country; which makes the air ſo unwholſome, that the few inhabitants it contains look pale and meagre; and are for the moſt part ſickly. It is a biſhop's ſee, and in its large market-place are ſeen a great number of ſtatues, mile-ſtones, and inſcriptions. It once had a harbour on the ſea, but is now entirely choaked up.

On the ſide towards *Rome* is ſtill ſeen part of the *via appia* entire, and on that towards *Naples*, about an *Italian* mile from *Terracina*, to make this road more commodious, an eaſy deſcent has been cut through a rock near the ſea. This piece of workmanſhip ſeems to have been recorded in ſome large *Roman* characters on the rock, of which the lowermoſt are C and XX, poſſibly ſignifying that this work was completed in ſo many days, every ten days being marked in the ſame manner, according to the gradual progreſs of the work. In the upper part the characters are at a greater diſtance from one another than in the lower.

Obſ. Beſides the countries hitherto treated of, the Pope is alſo in poſſeſſion of the following:

1. The dukedom of *Benevento*, which appears to have been erected in the year 571 by the *Longobardi*, in favour of their countryman *Soto*, and was at that time more conſiderable than the dutchies of *Spoleto* and *Friuli*, reaching farther north than the preſent Kingdom of *Naples*, of which, till the time of the *Franks*, it contained nine of the provinces it now is divided into. *Grimoald*, its fifth duke, became King of the *Longobardi*. *Arichis*, the 15th duke, though he ſided with *Deſiderius*, King of the *Longobardi*, againſt *Charles the Great* King of the *Franks*, yet was confirmed by the latter in his dukedom, which much about the ſame time was alſo raiſed to a principality. In the year 851, it was held by *Radalchis* and *Siconolf*, who made *Salerno* the principal place of their reſidence. Soon after it was divided into three other principalities; namely, *Benevento*, *Salerno*, and *Capua*. *Benevento*, from the year 787, remained conſtantly under

under the dominion of the Kings of the *Franks*, and Emperors of *Germany*; and was chiefly governed by its own dukes and ſovereigns, till in the year 1053, the Emperor *Henry* III. transferred it conditionally to Pope *Leo* IX.

The city of *Benevento*, the ſeat of an archbiſhop, and fortified, lies at the confluence of the rivers *Sabato* and *Calore*, in a fruitful country. It was anciently called *Maleventum*; but the *Romans*, on ſending a colony thither, called it *Beneventum*.

Beſides the city, this dutchy alſo contains a ſmall diſtrict of ſome miles.

2. The State of *Avignon* and the county of *Venaiſſin*; but theſe have already been deſcribed under *France*,

THE

THE REPUBLIC OF S. MARINO.

THIS ſmall State, incloſed by *Romagna* and *Urbino*, is under the Pope's protection, and has already laſted for thirteen centuries and a half, and is ſaid to have had its origin in the following manner: A maſter maſon, by name *Marino*, betook himſelf to a lonely mountain, where his auſtere ſolitary life gained him ſuch a reputation of eminent ſanctity, that the Princeſs of the country made him a grant of the mountain; whereupon a conſiderable number of people ſettling there, in time formed a particular ſtate, which from its devout founder was called *S. Marino*. In the year 1100 the republic purchaſed the caſtle of *Pennaroſta* in its neighbourhood; and in 1170, another called *Caſolo*. About two hundred and ninety years after, it aſſiſted Pope *Pius* II. againſt *Malateſta*, lord of *Rimini*; in return for which ſervice he made over to it the four ſmall caſtles of *Serravalle*, *Faetano*, *Mont-Giardino*, and *Fiorentino*, together with the village of *Piagge*. At this period may be fixed the epocha of its higheſt grandeur, but now it is reduced to its original limits. In the year 1739, at the deſire of ſome of the dependents of Cardinal *Alberoni*, the Pope's legate at *Ravenna*, it was ſubjected to the ſee of *Rome*; but upon complaint of the council the Pope was pleaſed to reſtore it to its former freedom.

The government conſiſts of a council of forty perſons, the one half nobles and the other commoners. But on very important affairs, an *Arengo*, or Great-council is convened; and every family has the privilege of ſending a repreſentative. The chief officers of this free State are two *Capitani*, who are changed every half year; a commiſſioner, who tries both civil

and criminal caſes, and muſt always be a foreigner; a doctor of laws, whoſe office is triennial; and a phyſician, who alſo muſt be a foreigner, and is choſen only for three years to attend the ſick, and to inſpect all apothecaries ſhops.

The town of *S. Marino* lies on a very high and rugged mountain, but productive of very good wine, with only one avenue to it. Its inhabitants are about 5000, and it has five churches, three convents, and three caſtles. This mountain, with a ſmall tract of ground at the foot of it, conſtitutes the whole extent of the republic.

THE

The Lower Part of ITALY.

THE DOMINIONS of the KING OF THE TWO SICILIES.

I. The KINGDOM of NAPLES.

§. 1. MAPS have been lately publiſhed of the Kingdom of *Naples* by *Sanſon*, *Frederick de Witt*, *Jaillot*, *Nolin* and *Homann*. *Antony Bulifon* has even compoſed a ſmall *Atlas* of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and *Coronelli* has inſerted theſe maps in his *Corſo geographico*.

§. 2. It is bounded on the north-eaſt by the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; but on all other parts by the *Mediterranean* and *Adriatic*. Its extent from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt is ſeventy *German* or two hundred and eighty *Engliſh* miles, and from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt from twenty-four to thirty *German*, or from ninety-ſix to one hundred and twenty *Engliſh*. This country is extremely hot, which ſubjects foreigners, unleſs they take great care of themſelves, to a ſickly habit of body; and particularly they muſt forbear travelling in *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*. In the lower part of the Kingdom little of winter is felt, and in the plains it is very extraordinary to ſee ice, or even ſnow. The ſnow that ſometimes falls in the mountainous parts, is gathered and kept for cooling liquors in ſummer-time inſtead of ice. Even ſo early as *April* the ſun darts a very great heat; but the nights are cold. The fertility of the ſoil of this country is very extraordinary,

being productive to an exuberance of all kinds of grain, and the fineſt fruits and culinary vegetables, which may be cultivated and raiſed in any time of the year. Oil, wines, rice and flax are equal to the fineſt of other countries. *Calabria* affords great quantities of manna, and both there and in other parts of the Kingdom, ſaffron grows and is deemed as good as that brought from the eaſt. Here alſo are alum, vitriol, ſulphur, rock-cryſtal, marble quarries and a variety of minerals. Glaſs-works make a very beneficial branch of trade, as do alſo the *Neapolitan* horſes, which are much eſteemed. The wool of the ſheep is fine and good, and ſilk is exported to a conſiderable value. Of the filaments, or a kind of hair or wool, of an olive-green, growing on ſome ſhell-fiſh (which are alſo to be met with at *Malta*, *Corſica*, *Sardinia*, and in the Gulph of *Venice)* are made waiſtcoats, caps, ſtockings and gloves, much warmer than wool, and, though not ſo fine and ſoft as ſilk, yet always retaining a peculiar gloſs. Among the natural curioſities of this country, the *Phrygian* ſtone, or the *pietra fungifera*, as it is called, may alſo be claſſed. It has neither the hardneſs of ſtone nor the properties of earth, but conſiſts of an indurated mixture of earth, rotten beech-wood, and fibres of ſeveral plants. From this ſtone, laid in a ſhady and damp place, grow in a few days, according to its bigneſs, muſhrooms, each often weighing twenty pounds. The ſeed lies in the ſubſtance of the ſtone, and is diſtinguiſhable only by a good microſcope from duſt. The growth of the muſhrooms is greatly forwarded by pouring warm water on the ſtone. Other natural ſingularities ſhall be taken notice of in the deſcription of their reſpective places.

§. 4. The *Appenine* mountains extend throughout the whole length of the country and terminate at the ſtraits of *Sicily*. Mount *Veſuvius*, ſo well known for its fiery eruptions, lies five *Italian* miles from the city of *Naples*, but ſeparate from the *Appenine* mountains. The declivity towards the ſea is every where planted with vines and fruit-trees, and is no leſs fertile towards the bottom. The circumjacent plain affords a charming proſpect, and the air is wholeſome and clear. The wine produced on this ſide and the lower part is of three ſorts, and all very delicious. Two of them, which ſeem moſt in requeſt, are the *vino Greco*, a yellow muſcadine wine, and a red abuſively called *lachrymæ Chriſti*. Of the latter, the little that is produced is reſerved for the King's cellars, who makes preſents of it, though in effect a great deal of wine is diſpoſed of for the genuine *lachrymæ*. The ſouth and weſt ſides of the mountain form a very different view, being like the top covered with black cinders, ſleck and ſtones. On this diſmal ſide the mountain is cleft aſunder. Its north peak reſembles an inverted cone, ſtriking the eye with the view of an accumulated maſs of ſtones, ſand and cinders, and is properly the volcano. The ſouth peak is called the *Somma*, though the whole mountain goes by the name of *Veſuvius*. The north peak is 3,600 feet above the ſurface of the ſea, but the

ſouth

ſouth peak only 3,330. See *Hamburg* Magazine, vol. viii. p. 439, 440. The black aſhes with which the upper part of the mountain is covered, render the aſcent very tedious and toilſome, though in ſome meaſure facilitated by the neighbouring peaſants, who aſſiſt ſtrangers either by going or creeping on before them, whilſt they keep hold of belts faſtened round the peaſants bodies. Theſe fellows, very troubleſome by their numbers and exactions, are ſtyled nothing leſs than *Ciceroni*, the proper title of learned antiquarians who ſhew and explain to foreigners the antiquities and curioſities of the country. The higher one goes the hotter the ground is, and often rumbling ſounds and other loud noiſes are heard from within, and in many places are clefts, through which the ſmoke conſtantly iſſues. This ſmoke is not offenſive, eſpecially when the wind blows and wafts it away. Its *bocca*, or mouth, alters its form at every violent eruption, and often the depth is ſo inconſiderable that ſome curious perſons have ventured down into it. The mountain ſeems to give warning of its rage by a dreadful noiſe, ſhaking all the adjacent places and afterwards belching forth aſhes and ſtones, ſome weighing three or four hundred weight, and frequently darting them to the diſtance of ſome *Italian* miles. Several times, as in the years 1694, 1737, 1751, 1754 and 1755, an inflamed ſtream of melted ſulphur, metals and minerals iſſues from its mouth as from a caldron boiling over, ſweeping along with it large ſtones and ravaging the whole country through which it takes its courſe. When this fluid matter is become cold it has all the hardneſs of a ſtone, and in ſome places ſtands in huge heaps ſixty ells high, which have been broken to pieces for paving the ſtreets. Upon proper experiments made, the ſtones thus ejaculated have been found to contain all kinds of minerals, as gold, ſilver, copper, tin and lead. The inhabitants of the neighbouring parts are pleaſed with a moderate eructation every year, experience having taught them, that then few or no ſhocks of earthquakes need be apprehended, and thoſe but ſlight. *Veſuvius*, and *Ætna* have been obſerved to vent their fury at the ſame time. Of the ſmoaking vale of *Solfatara*, and its communication with *Veſuvius*, I ſhall ſpeak hereafter in my account of the province of *Terra di Lavero*.

Earthquakes, no ſmall detriment to this Kingdom, are chiefly felt in its lower parts, where are ſeen, with a kind of conſternation, the ruins of many celebrated cities, of which now ſcarce the name is preſerved. Another inconveniency, but common to all *Italy*, are the ſwarms of lizzards, whereof great numbers of the green kind are every where to be met with, but rather troubleſome than hurtful, as they creep up and down the walls, and if a door or window be left open make their way into the chambers. A much greater nuiſance are the ſcorpions, but the tarantulas are moſt talked of. Theſe are a ſpecies of ſpiders, ſo called from the city of *Tarento*, in which diſtrict they are in greater number and alſo more venemous than elſewhere. The *Tarantolati*, or perſons ſtung by them, become dejected, melancholic,

oppreſſed with languors and quite loſe their appetite; they alſo, by ſudden alternations, cry, ſob, laugh, dance, and practiſe a thouſand odd geſticulations, and, without the adminiſtering of proper remedies, die within a few days. The uſual ſpecific in this caſe is muſic, which animating them to dance, cauſes copious evacuations of the morbific matter by ſweat. However true and manifeſt the reality, danger and cure of the diſtemper occaſioned by the tarantula may be, according to the general opinion, it appears, notwithſtanding, that the *Tarantolati* may well be ranked among impoſtors; a thing very probable, and of which every thinking and impartial perſon will be convinced when he is informed by competent eye-witneſſes of the real circumſtances of the *Tarantolati*, who are one and all beggars; and eſpecially when he can ſee into the practices of modern demoniacs, and their arts to delude the credulity of ſilly people.

§. 6. The peaſants of this country are deſcribed as ſlothful, malicious and poor; but the cauſe of their poverty, amidſt ſuch exuberant fertility, will appear from §. 7. The *Jews*, who came here about the year 1200, but, in 1540, were expelled, in the year 1740, obtained here and in *Sicily* exemptions and privileges beyond what they enjoyed in any part for many centuries paſt. They were allowed to ſettle for the term of fifty years, and if, at the expiration of that time, they were not ordered to quit, this permiſſion was to be deemed as prolonged another half century, together with the ſame privileges and exemptions, *&c.* Many rich *Jewiſh* families have been drawn hither on this account. The *Neapolitan* nobility are very numerous, as may appear by a liſt of the King's vaſſals taken ſeveral years ago; at which time they amounted to nine hundred and thirty-five; namely, one hundred and nineteen Princes, one hundred and fifty-ſix dukes, one hundred and ſeventy-three marquiſſes, forty-two counts and four hundred and forty-five barons, beſides a multitude of inferior nobles. Notwithſtanding this pomp of noble extraction, the land, from which even many marquiſſes derive their title, does not perhaps bring in upwards of fifty rix-dollars *per annum*. In general, the nobility have but ſlender incomes, and it is uſual with them to live penuriouſly for a long time, in order to make an oſtentatious figure on ſome particular occaſions; and, indeed, in furniture and the like they prefer ſhow and glittering pageantry to taſte and elegancy.

In this Kingdom are only two ſtates, conſiſting of nobles and commons, the clergy not making a diſtinct claſs, but being intermingled with the other two. Accordingly, in parliament, the eccleſiaſtics have no particular ſeat, except only when the prelates are ſummoned. This alſo takes place with regard to ſome of them, though fief-holders, as, for inſtance, the abbot of *Monte Caſſino*, the firſt baron of the Kingdom, the archbiſhop of *Reggio* and many others. In the city of *Naples* are ſeveral noble and illuſtrious familes which make no part of either of the two ſtates, but are, in ſome meaſure

meaſure conſidered as foreigners, being originally of ſome town in the provinces or elſewhere: Of theſe I ſhall ſpeak more at large in my account of this city and of its five ſquares, or quarters of the nobility. The parliament, or general aſſembly of the ſtates, is ſummoned every two years to meet at the capital, where the ſeſſions are held in the *minorite* convent near St. *Laurence*'s church. The chief buſineſs is to deliberate on the cuſtomary free-gift to the King, which has often amounted to upwards of 1,500,000 crowns.

§. 7. Religion here is on a very bad footing, and the beſt that can be ſaid of the eccleſiaſtical conſtitution is, that the *Neapolitans* have always reſolutely oppoſed the introducing of the inquiſition, as particularly appeared under *Charles* V. *Philip* II. III. IV. *Charles* II. and VI. beſides which, no papal mandates, or bulls, can be acknowledged and made public without the King's *exequatuer*. The number of monaſteries and convents is aſtoniſhing, and the clergy may be ſaid to be all wealthy but the laity poor. It was under the *Longobardian* Kings that the monaſteries began to enrich themſelves, and the firſt monks were ſettled in the time of King *Totila* by *Benedict* I. Afterwards both churches and convents multiplied exceſſively and devoured the fat of the land. Some who are well acquainted with the ſtate of the Kingdom, affirm, that the clergy are poſſeſſed of near two thirds of its whole produce, without any hopes left to the people of ever recovering the leaſt part, all alienations being prohibited by expreſs laws. *Giannone*, who wrote with ſuch veracity and freedom on the ambition and avarice of the clergy, but thereby involved himſelf in misfortunes, mentions, as a generally received opinion, that, were the Kingdom divided into five parts, four ſhould be found in the hands of the church, as being in actual poſſeſſion of half the land, and having upon average procured by legacies and donations at leaſt one part and one half, ſcarce a perſon dying by whom, under one or other of theſe titles, a church or convent does not get ſomething. The laity have often, in the ſtrongeſt manner, petitioned their ſovereigns that the clergy ſhould no longer be allowed to purchaſe lands, or any immoveables, as otherwiſe nothing muſt remain to themſelves: but all endeavours were fruitleſs till at length, towards the end of the year 1751, meaſures were concerted, with the Pope's conſent, for leſſening the number of convents. However, this Kingdom exerts not that over-ardent and bigotted zeal for external ceremonies which ſometimes vents itſelf ſo outragiouſly even in many parts of *Germany*; Proteſtants are not compelled to kneel in the churches or at meeting the hoſt, and in *Lent* travellers eat fleſh without hindrance or moleſtation. The *Neapolitans* ſee all the defects and abſurdities of their religion, but dare not declare their diſlike; ſo that it is not at all ſtrange that ſuch circumſtances ſhould be productive of infidelity in ſome ſhape or other. In this Kingdom are twenty-one arbiſhopricks and one hundred and twenty-three biſhopricks.

§. 8. The

§. 8. The *Neapolitans* are far from being deficient in intellects, but, notwithſtanding all their ſchools, univerſities and academies, their religion muſt be a perpetual bar to the improvement and increaſe of ſolid literature. Though the bookſellers in *Naples* enjoy more liberty than in other *Italian* ſtates, yet are they under very mortifying reſtrictions with regard to the publication and vending of books. Printing was firſt introduced by *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*, in the year 1471, or, according to others, in 1473. As to the law it is well worthy of notice, that his preſent Majeſty, in the year 1754, cauſed to be publiſhed, as a ſtandard for the whole Kingdom, a new book of laws, entitled *Codex Carolinus*.

§. 9. The ſilk, woollen, and other manufactures, together with the improvement of arts, owe their firſt eſtabliſhment to *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*, who patronized them in a very liberal manner. Theſe manufactures, joined to the native produce (§. 3.) are a ſource of conſiderable trade to this Kingdom.

§. 10. The provinces, of which the Kingdom of *Naples* conſiſts, were formerly a part of the dominions of the *Roman* republic and afterwards of the Emperors. In the fifth century, as well as all other parts of *Italy*, they were over-run by the *Viſigoths*, *Oſtrogoths* and *Herulians*; and, though *Beliſarius*, General of *Juſtinian*, Emperor of the Eaſt, recovered *Sicily* and the provinces of the preſent Kingdom of *Naples*, yet ſoon after theſe provinces, or dukedoms, were again diſmembered, one part ſtill remaining under the *Grecian* Emperors and the *Longobardi* ſeizing upon the other. At laſt the *Saracens* made themſelves maſters of *Sicily*, and frequently committed great ravages in *Italy*. The *Franks* indeed drove the *Longobardi* out of *Lombardy*, but failed in their attempts on the lower part of *Italy*. About the year 1016, the *Normans* from *Normandy* penetrating into theſe parts built the town of *Averſa*, which *Rainolph* poſſeſſed under the title of an earldom. At his invitation, in the year 1035, the ſons of *Tancred*, count of *Hauteville*, repaired to their countrymen, and, under their conduct, the *Normans* in a ſhort time ſubdued *Apulia*, which, in the year 1043, *William* took poſſeſſion of as an earldom. Count *Humfry* received from Pope *Leo* IX. the inveſtiture of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and all that he could conquer in *Sicily*. The *Normans* not only made themſelves maſters of *Calabria*, *Robert Guiſcard* being the firſt duke of *Apulia* and *Calabria*, but likewiſe of the principality of *Capua*, the dukedom of *Bari*, all *Sicily* and the principalities of *Salerno*, *Amalphi* and *Benevento*. Count *Roger* II. together with his deſcendants, was, in the year 1098, declared, by Pope *Urban* II. his hereditary legates in *Sicily*, and inveſted with the poſſeſſion of all the provinces of which the Kingdom of *Naples* is at preſent compoſed. In the year 1130, he aſſumed the title of King of *Sicily*, Duke of *Apulia* and Prince of *Capua*, or of the two *Sicilies*; and having made *Palermo* his capital and place of reſidence, received the inveſtiture of his ſeveral do-

minions from the Pope. On the demiſe of *William* III. *Conſtantia*, ſpouſe to the Emperor *Henry* VI. born duke of *Swabia*, was the laſt of the legitimate deſcendants of *Roger* the firſt King. She dying in the year 1198, the ſucceſſion devolved on her ſon *Frederick* II. Emperor of *Germany*; and thus it was that the Kingdom fell to the houſe of *Swabia*. On the death of his ſon, *Conrad* IV. his natural ſon, *Manfred*, having made himſelf maſter of the Kingdom, Pope *Urban* IV. and afterwards *Clement* IV. being ſtrenuouſly bent on the expulſion of the houſe of *Swabia*, made a tender of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily* to *Charles* of *Anjou*; and, to give the greater ſanction to the enterprize, crowned him King. *Manfred* loſt his life in an unſucceſsful battle, and *Charles*'s ſeverity ſo alienated his ſubjects from him, that the only lawful heir of this Kingdom, *Conradine* of *Swabia*, ſon of *Conrad* IV. was invited to aſſert his claim to the hereditary dominions of his father; but this young Prince being unfortunately taken was beheaded: and thus *Charles* I. was ſecured on his throne. In the year 1277, he became King of *Jeruſalem*, *Mary*, daughter to the Prince of *Antiochia* having transferred to him all her claim to the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* and principality of *Antiochia*: But, on the other hand, he loſt *Sicily*; for the inhabitants, exaſperated by the inſolence and tyranny of the *French*, being ripe for a revolt, and having a nobleman called *John de Procida* at their head, in the year 1312, on *Eaſter-day*, when the bells chimed for *Veſpers*, roſe and maſſacred all the *Frenchmen* in the iſland. *Peter* of *Aragon* was hereupon choſen King, and his deſcendants reigned over *Sicily* till the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it was again united with *Naples*, as may be ſeen by the ſequel. *Charles* I. King of *Naples*, was ſucceeded by *Charles* II. and he by his ſon *Robert*, whoſe grand-daughter, Queen *Johanna*, was four times married. She had nominated, as heir to the Kingdom, Duke *Lewis* of *Anjou*, brother to *Charles* V. King of *France*; but Pope *Urban* VI. crowned King of *Naples*, *Charles* of *Durazzo*, grandſon of *John*, duke of *Durazzo*, brother to the above-mentioned *Robert*, and by his order Queen *Johanna* was ſtrangled. This Prince became alſo King of *Hungary*, and his ſon and ſucceſſor, *Ladiſlaus*, left the Kingdom to his ſiſter *Johanna* II. who nominated *Alphonſus* King of *Aragon* and *Sicily* her heir. Accordingly he came to the peaceful poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and united it again with *Sicily*. In *Naples* he was ſucceeded by his natural ſon *Ferdinand* I. whoſe ſon and ſucceſſor *Alphonſus* II. reſigned the crown of *Naples* to his ſon *Ferdinand* II. after whoſe death, *Frederic* of *Aragon*, the laſt deſcendant of *Alphonſus* I. and the laſt *Neapolitan* King of the *Aragon* line ſeized upon the Kingdom, but was ſoon diveſted of the ſame by *Ferdinand the Catholic*, King of *Spain*, and *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, who ſhared it among themſelves. However, this iniquitous diviſion did not long ſubſiſt. *Ferdinand*, ſoon after, maintaining, that the intire Kingdom belonged ſolely to himſelf as ſon and ſucceſſor of *John* II.

King

King of *Aragon* and *Sicily*, who was a brother of *Alphonſus* I. Having made good his claim by arms, the Kingdom of *Naples* continued to be governed by *Spaniſh* viceroys till the beginning of the preſent century, when *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, died. During the long and bloody war for his ſucceſſion, Count *Daun*, in the year 1707, conquered this Kingdom for *Charles* III. afterwards Emperor, by the title of *Charles* VI. who, in 1720, alſo acquired *Sicily*. In the year 1734, the *Spaniards* made themſelves maſters of both Kingdoms, for the *Infant Don Carlos*; and, in 1736, the Emperor, by a formal inſtrument, ceded the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily* to him and his heirs male and female; and, in default thereof, to his younger brothers and ſiſters.

§. 11. The title of King of both *Sicilies*, which the preſent King has revived, was firſt uſed in the twelfth century, when *Roger* II. earl of *Sicily*, was alſo King of *Naples* (§. 10.) The title of inveſtiture, which the Pope claims for the Kingdom of *Naples*, commenced in the middle of the eleventh century, when Pope *Leo* IX. inveſted Count *Humphry* the *Norman* and his heirs with *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and whatever he ſhould conquer in *Sicily*. Though this inveſtiture properly at firſt meant no more than that the Pope wiſhed ſucceſs to the *Norman* arms, and pronounced their future enterpriſes and conqueſts lawful, which greatly animated the *Normans*, yet this ſame papal inveſtiture was made more abſolute in the year 1059, under *Nicholas* II. by his granting to Duke *Robert Guiſcard* the dukedoms of *Apulia*, *Calabria* and *Sicily*, and by inveſting him with them as fiefs; and *Richard* ſubmitted to the like tenure for the principality of *Capua*. The *Normans* were willing to become vaſſals to the court of *Rome*, ſo much the more as thereby they were ſecured both from the Emperors of the Eaſt and Weſt; and having afterwards conquered the other principalities of which the preſent Kingdom of *Naples* conſiſts, they alſo ſubmitted to the Pope's inveſtiture for them, and *Robert* even transferred the city of *Benevento* to the ſee of *Rome*; whence it is that, in the inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Pope excepts this city, and the King, in acknowledgment of the Pope's feodal right ſends every year to him a white palfrey and a purſe of 6000 ducats. The King's eldeſt ſon is ſtyled Prince of *Calabria*.

§. 12, The arms of the Kingdom of *Naples* is a blue field interſperſed with lilies *Or*, with a tournament collar of five lappets *Gules*.

The order of St. *Januarius* was inſtituted by King Don *Carlos*, in the year 1738. Its badge is the image of this ſaint appendant to a watered carnation ribbon paſſing from the right ſhoulder to the left ſide, and on the left breaſt of the coat a ſilver croſs.

§. 13. The high colleges are the council of ſtate, to which belong the ſecretaries of ſtate, the Kings privy-council, the treaſury, the *Sicily* council, the treaſury at *Palermo*, the council of war, *&c.* The military force conſiſts of 30,000 men, of which the *Swiſs* regiments are the beſt.

§. 14. The diviſion of the Kingdom into twelve provinces, called *Giuſtizierati*, *i. e.* juriſdictions, which ſtill ſubſiſts, is commonly attributed to the Emperor *Frederic* II. though alſo partly derived from *Charles* of *Anjou*, *Alphonſus* I. of *Arragon* and *Ferdinand the Catholic*. The order of theſe provinces is as follows:

I. Terra di Lavora,

In Latin *Terra Laboris*,

Is the principal, on account of the number of its towns, the richneſs of its ſoil, and the capital being ſeated in it. Anciently it was called *Campania*, and in the middle ages, the *Caſtellany* of *Capua*, but received its preſent appellation, in the year 1091, from *Richard* II. Prince of *Capua* and the *Normans*, who, in the beginning of the ſame year, were driven by the *Longobardian* inhabitants out of the city of *Capua*, and, inſtead of the appellation of the principality of *Capua* uſed to give it that only of *terra di Lavora*, from the fitneſs of the ſoil for all manner of culture. The *Normans*, in the year 1098, recovering the poſſeſſion of *Capua*, retained this name preferably to the former, which was afterwards diſuſed, except on certain occaſions, in public writings. Here are

Naples, or *Napoli*, anciently *Parthenope*, afterwards *Neapolis*, the capital of the Kingdom, ſituate partly on a mountain and partly towards the ſea. It is large, its walls being nine *Italian* miles round; but, including the ſuburbs, the intire circumference cannot be leſs than eighteen or twenty *Italian* miles. Moſt of the ſtreets are admirably well paved with free-ſtone; and that of the greateſt length and breadth, and in every reſpect the handſomeſt, is the *ſtrada di Toledo*. The houſes, in general, are lofty and of ſtone with paved flat roofs and a baluſtrade that one may ſafely walk on them. The great number of ſtalls, whereon eatables are expoſed to ſale, and of balconies with lattice-windows, are a great impediment to the ſtreets appearing to advantage; beſides, they are left deſtitute of the conveniency and ornament of being illuminated at night. This city does not indeed rival either *Rome* or *Genoa* in ſtately palaces, yet it may juſtly boaſt of very fine ones, as alſo of the delightful embelliſhment of a conſiderable number of fountains, though the water in moſt of them is but indifferent. The fineſt is that of *Medina*, oppoſite the *Caſtello Nuovo*. Water is alſo conveyed to the city from the foot of Mount *Veſuvius* by a very grand aqueduct. The number of inhabitants are at leaſt 300,000, and the city ſeems to be animated with ſprightlineſs; but the commonality are ſo wild and licentious, that this vivacity has much of the appearance of a continual tumult. Here are ſwarms of princes, dukes, marquiſes and other nobility, to whom are appropriated

five large piazzas called *Capuana*, *Nido*, *Montagna*, *Porto* and *Porta Nuova*. The commonality have alſo their peculiar piazza. Each of theſe ſix piazzas chooſes its deputies, who ſuperintend the police of the city and hold a court for the examination of ſuch public concerns as fall under their cognizance. The nobility of the five piazzas alſo name their *ſyndic*, who in the parliaments and other ſolemn aſſemblies repreſent the city and the whole Kingdom. This diviſion into piazzas may be dated from the laſt year of King *Robert*. Some other reſpectable families that dwell here belong to neither of the two ſtates (§. 6.) but are looked upon as foreigners, being originally from the towns in the provinces or from other parts. Being alſo not included in any of the ſix piazzas, they are incapable of any ſtate employ and denied the ceremonial honours paid to the nobility of the five piazzas. The archbiſhop has for ſuffragans the biſhops of *Acerra*, *Puzzuolo*, *Iſchia* and *Nola*.

Of all the palaces, that of the King is not only the moſt auguſt, but alſo of the neweſt architecture. The monaſteries and convents of both ſexes are computed at one hundred and forty-nine, beſides which are thirty-four houſes for poor boys, girls, and women; eleven hoſpitals, five ſeminaries for eccleſiaſtics, four capital churches, thirty-two pariſh-churches, ſeventy other churches and chapels, and upwards of one hundred and thirty oratories or chapels of religious fraternities. Moſt of the churches are deficient in good paintings and a fine front, and their marble monuments are not of thoſe magnificent large dimenſions, which ſtrike the eye with ſuch ſurprize, as the far greater part do in *Rome*; but every thing elſe in beauty and richneſs ſurpaſſes all of the kind in other catholic countries, the value of the jewels and altar utenſils being alone eſtimated at ſeveral millions of dollars.

Il Duomo, or the archbiſhop's cathedral, though *Gothic* is ſurpriſingly fine. The greateſt curioſity in it is the magnificent chapel called *Il Teſoro*, where St. *Januarius*'s head and ſome of his blood are kept; but his body lies under the great altar. This dried blood is preſerved in two ſmall glaſs or cryſtal vials, and every year on the firſt *Sunday* in *May*, is with great ſolemnity brought near, or made to touch the head of St. *Januarius*, when by a ſuppoſed miracle it liquifies, and thereby is imagined to be a happy preſage both to the country and government; but if the blood retains its ſiccity the people are ſtruck with terror, and make diſmal lamentations. Secretary *Pfaff*, in his diſſertation on the canon-law of the *German* Proteſtants, relates that a proſelyte, namely, the marquis *de Benincaſa*, who had been a prebendary of this church, informed him, that, when this ſuppoſed miracle is to be performed, the prebendaries haſtily crowd about the altar, whereon a vial of liquid blood is conveyed inſtead of the dried. Whether thus, or by any other artifice the deceit is performed is no way material, but certain it is, that none but ſuperſtitious minds can be affected

affected by it. A ſimilar change is alſo wrought in ſome other churches of this city with the blood of other ſaints. In the area before the cathedral ſtands a beautiful marble obeliſk, and on it a braſs ſtatue of St. *Januarius*. The church *de S. S. Apoſtoli* is accounted the richeſt in paintings; which with its other decorations makes it very ſplendid. Another celebrated church is that of St. *Clare*. Its nunnery for ladies of quality is certainly the largeſt in the whole world, containing no leſs than three hundred and fifty nuns, excluſive of ſervants of all ranks. One of the fineſt buildings in the city is the Jeſuits college, which has alſo a ſumptuous church. Their conventual, or profeſſion-church, is near the ſtately church *della Concezzione*. That of St. *Giuſeppe*, which alſo belongs to them, is very magnificent. The *Dominican* church *S. Domenico Maggiore* is remarkable for its rich ſtock of plate and altar ornaments. Other churches worth ſeeing are *S. Franciſco di Paola*, *S. Gaetano*, *S. Maria Annunziata*, with a wealthy hoſpital, *S. Maria del Carmine*, in which are the tombs of the unfortunate Princes *Conradine*, duke of *Swabia*, and *Frederick* of *Auſtria*; *Madre di Dio delli Scalzi Carmelitani*, *S. Maria delle Grazie*, *S. Maria Nuova*, *S. Maria della Sanita*, *S. Martino*, with a *Carthuſian* elegant monaſtery moſt delightfully ſituated; *di Monte Oliveto*, *S. Paolo Maggiore*, *S. Patrizia*, *S. Philippo Neri*, *S. Pietro Martyre*, and that of *della Trinita*. *Il ſacro monte della Pieta*, or the loan-houſe, has an annual income of upwards of 50,000 ducats. The univerſity of *Naples* was founded in the year 1224, by the Emperor *Frederick* II. and the univerſity or palace *degli Studii publici*, founded in the 17th century by Count *Lemos*, the vice-roy, would, if it was finiſhed, be the fineſt ſcholaſtic ſtructure in *Italy*, and poſſibly in the whole world; but near half of it is incomplete, or rather wanting. An hoſpital is now building for 2000 patients.

For the defence of the city, and at the ſame time to keep it in ſubjection, are five caſtles, but according to the old method, conſiſting only of very ſtrong walls. The *caſtello Nuovo* has a communication by a covered way with the King's palace, and one ſide is contiguous to the ſea. Its ſubterraneous works and mines are admirable. At its entrance ſtands a triumphal arch of very curious ſculpture. The arſenal is ſaid to contain complete ſets of arms for 50,000 men. The *Caſtello del Uovo*, ſo called from its oval figure, is of ſome ſtrength and ſtands on a rock in the ſea. *S. Elmo*, or *S. Eramo*, is ſituate on a mountain towards the weſt, and reſembles a ſtar of ſix rays, which are hewn out of a rock: Its ſubterraneous works are wide, lofty, and bomb-proof. It has eight reſervoirs for water. *La Torre de S. Vincenzo* and *il Torrione del Carmine* are of little note.

The ſuburb of *Chiaia*, which ſhould be more properly termed *Spiaggia*, or *Piaggia*, as lying along the ſea-ſhore, is one of the pleaſanteſt parts of the city; and, accordingly, in an evening are ſeen there ſome hundreds of

coaches. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the gardens to the right of the hill.

The harbour is ſpacious, and for its greater ſecurity has a canal and a mole near five hundred paces in length; but is by far leſs commodious and ſecure than that of *Gaeta*, eſpecially in a hard gale at ſouth-weſt. The city has good ſilk manufactures, and no inconſiderable trade, for the advancement of which the *Jews* were re-admitted in the year 1740. Its exports are ſilk and ſilk-ſtuffs, oil, ſulphur, manna, roſemary, annis-ſeed, reſin, tartar, figs, ſoap, eſſences, ſilk waiſtcoats, *&c.* Since the canal was made by Don *Pedro de Toledo*, vice-roy under *Charles* V. for draining the ſea-water out of the adjacent fens, the air is much altered for the better.

This city is of *Greek* extraction, but the foundation of the grandeur to which it has gradually riſen was laid by the Emperor *Frederick* II. In the 13th century *Charles* I. of *Anjou* embelliſhed it with a new palace, ſome ſtately churches and convents, and made it his uſual place of reſidence. In the year 1300, it was enlarged by *Charles* II. in 1425, by Queen *Joanna* II. and afterwards by King *Ferdinand*; but by none more than the public ſpirited Don *Pedro de Toledo*, to whom it is ſignally obliged for having made it twice as large, beſides, much handſomer and ſtronger, and even more healthy.

On the way from the beautiful ſuburb of *Chiaia* to *Puteoli*, is the paſſage through the famous *Grotta del monte di Pauſilipo*, which is a paved road cut in a direct line through the rocks and *ſtrata* of ſand in the mountain. At the two entrances it is about eighty or one hundred feet high, but towards the middle, lower; the breadth between eighteen and twenty feet, and length ſeven hundred paces, or ſomething more than half an *Italian* mile. This cavern has barely ſufficient light, and is generally extremely duſty. *Strabo* makes mention of it, and before it was formed, the way to *Puteoli* lay over the mountain which thus has been ſurpriſingly perforated. On it is ſhewn a tomb of *Virgil*, though it is well known that this celebrated genius is buried on the other ſide of the city towards Mount *Veſuvius*. Nothing can afford a more charming proſpect than this mountain of *Pauſilipo*, being pleaſantly variegated with churches and convents, and covered with vineyards productive of excellent wine.

At the end of the grotto, on the way to *Puteoli*, a perſon may either proceed to the left along a broad alley towards the ſea-ſhore, and from thence through a very pleaſant country, in which are warm cupreous, chalybeat, and aluminous baths; or turn to the right, which leads firſt to the

Lago d'Agnano, lying in a valley, and about an *Italian* mile in circuit. This lake breeds great numbers of wild ducks and other water-fowls; and the King ſometimes comes hither for the diverſion of ſhooting. The water in many places boils up to the height of two inches, yet without the leaſt ſenſible warmth. In a rock near its banks is the *grotta del Cane*, about twelve

twelve feet in length, five in breadth, and ſix in height. The bottom emits a conſiderable warmth, and from it aſcend ſubtile effluvia to the height of ten inches, which extinguiſh a flambeau; and a dog (on whom the experiment is commonly made, whence alſo the name of the grotto) forcibly held with his noſe againſt the bottom, is ſuffocated in a few minutes; but if thrown within two minutes after into the lake, recovers; which muſt be owing chiefly to the freſh air. Theſe ſulphureous exhalations are alſo equally fatal to other animals.

The ſweating-baths, or *Sudatorii di S. Germano*, are certain cells or chambers in the grotto on the lake *Agnano*, two of which have an aperture whereby a very hot ſteam exhales, and ſo fills the chambers that any perſon in them is ſoon thrown into a copious ſweat. To theſe apertures adhere large quantities of ſulphur and ſalt-petre, and on the outſide of the chambers a much ſtronger and more diſagreeable ſmell is perceptible than even within. This manner of ſweating is here chiefly uſed for paralytic diſorders, the gout, weakneſs in the joints, internal impoſtumes; and particularly to evacuate venereal infections.

Solfatara, which appellation probably is a vulgar corruption of *Solforata*, is a little valley, that together with the neighbouring mountains exhibits a yellowiſh and whitiſh colour, with ſmoke iſſuing from ſeveral parts, and on this account anciently called *forum* and *olla Vulcani*. Upon widening the holes, and digging to ſome depth, there is no approaching them by reaſon of the exceſſive heat. The ſtones that lie round ſuch openings are in continual agitation, and upon throwing a handful of ſmall pieces of money on the ground, ſome are ejaculated eight or ten feet high in the air, and ſome forced ſideways: Even in ſome places the mere exhalations without ſmoke continually throw up the ſand and keep it ſuſpended. Thus it is, that what happens here may be deemed the miniature of *Veſuvius*; and though this mountain ſtands upwards of eight *Italian* miles from hence, there muſt be a ſubterraneous communication with this valley, it being remarked, that the thicker the ſmoak is here, the more quiet *Veſuvius* is; and the more violent the eruptions of the latter, the leſs ſmoke is obſerved to proceed from the *Solfatara*. The ground is almoſt every where hollow; for if a ſtone be thrown upon it, a long ſubterraneous eccho enſues; but if a large ſtone be caſt into one of the holes which have been dug, the noiſe is little ſhort of thunder. Here are prepared ſulphur, vitriol, and alum, and the ſame kind of aſhes is found as on Mount *Veſuvius*. The *Capuchins* have a convent and church in this place. Not far from hence is an amphitheatre commonly called *Coliſeo*, which anciently ſtood in the midſt of *Puteoli*, but at preſent near three fourths of a mile diſtant, ſhews what an extenſive place this city formerly was. In its environs are a great number of ſubterraneous paſſages and chambers, having a communication with each other, and ſeeming

ſeeming to have been ſo many reſervoirs of water for the old city of *Puteoli*.

Puzzuolo, or *Puteoli*, was a conſiderable and famous city in the time of the *Romans*, but at preſent is only a ſmall town on a bay on whoſe ſhores ſeveral gems are found caſt up by the tide. The city has been entirely deſtroyed by the ravages of war, inundations, and earthquakes, and particularly in the year 1538, it ſuffered ſo much from an earthquake, that the inhabitants would have quitted it had not the governor *Peter* of *Toledo* put a ſtop to the emigration, and ordered the city to be immediately rebuilt. The cathedral is of large blocks of marble, and was formerly a Pagan temple. The harbour is very good, and in it are ſtill ſeen fourteen brick pillars above the ſurface of the water, formerly arched over, and ſerving as a preſervative for the city and harbour againſt the waves. The neighbouring ſea abounds with fiſh, and particularly a great variety of the teſtaceous kind.

The *Lucrine* lake, famous among the *Romans* for its fine oyſters, and great abundance of other fiſh lies quite near the ſea-ſhore. At preſent it is very ſmall, and rather like a pond than lake, having been for the moſt part dried up by a new mountain which an earthquake had here formed in the night between the 19th and 20th of *September*, in 1538. This mountain is four hundred perch in height, and five *Italian* miles in circumference.

The lake of *Averno* lies in a narrow valley, and is nearly of equal bigneſs with the *Lago d'Agnano*. Its water is not of that quality deſcribed by *Virgil* and other authors, who attribute to it poiſonous exhalations, that almoſt inſtantaneouſly killed all birds that chanced to fly over it. At preſent fowls are obſerved not only to harbour about, but even to ſwim upon it, and the tracts of land all around produce fine fruit and excellent wine. *Auguſtus* having cauſed the woods about it to be cut down, the country became of courſe more healthy. This lake is in ſome places one hundred and eighty feet deep, and the old walls ſtanding near it are ſuppoſed to be the remains of a temple of *Apollo*. In the ſame valley is an entrance leading into the

Grotta di Sibylla Cumana, which is hewn in the rock, and after one enters rather creeping than upright, is found to be about ten feet in breadth, twelve in height, and ſeveral hundred paces in length, though ſome parts lie in ruins. The ſtory of a *Sibyl*'s reſiding here is unqueſtionably fabulous; probably the digging of a ſtone quarry occaſioned this ſubterraneous work to be carried on till a communication was made between *Baia* and *Cuma*, of which nothing now remains but the ruins.

The ſhore of the bay, where anciently ſtood the city of *Baia*, was extremely delightful and covered with very magnificent edifices, as ſufficiently appears from the *rudera* of the noble palace which the Emperor *Nero* had at this place, and particularly by the remains of the warm baths at *Tritoli*,

whereof the reſervoirs are cut and formed after a very ſurpriſing manner in a rock. The ſteam of the water is of ſuch intenſe heat, that no perſon can proceed beyond twenty paces into the paſſage leading thereto. Theſe baths, at preſent, are uſed for curing the ſame diſorders as the ſudatory of *S. Germano*. At the foot of the hill are ſeveral other baths, and one called *S. Georgio*, in which the water is only lukewarm. On the ſhore are alſo the remains of a palace of *Julius Cæſar*, of a temple of *Diana*, of *Venus*, &c. On the banks of the lake and the other ſide of the ſmall caſtle of *Baia*, built by *Charles* V. and ſituate on a rock, but an unhealthy place, may be ſeen a great variety of antiquities, and towards the ſea the ruins of the temple of *Hercules*, where *Nero* cauſed his mother to be put to death, whoſe monument is ſtill remaining on the ſtrand. The diſtrict on the other ſide of the caſtle is called *Baula*, and a little up the country are ſome elegant palaces, antiques, a ſubterraneous reſervoir, and the dead ſea or lake over which, according to the fictions of poets, ſouls departed this life were tranſported by *Charon*. This ſtagnant water has a communication through a narrow channel with the ſea, from which notwithſtanding it is divided by a damm made on purpoſe. The *Elyſian* fields are at a ſmall diſtance, and though not ſo charming as repreſented by the ancient poets, yet are not without a ſhare of beauty, the adjacent country being very delightful.

Oppoſite the promontory of *Miſenum*, which is almoſt totally vaulted in the lower part, and in which the *Grotta Traconaria* is worth ſeeing, lies

The iſland of *Procita*, which belongs to the marquis of *Vaſto*, and though not above ſix *Italian* miles in circuit, has four thouſand inhabitants, and produces an abundance of fruit and good wine. The little town of the ſame name ſtands on its ſouth peak, and on the ſea oppoſite the main-land is a ſort of market-town. Two *Italian* miles from hence is

The iſland of *Iſchia*, anciently *Ænaria* and *Pitecuſa*, which including the projections of the ſmall promontories, has a circumference of ten *Italian* miles, is very mountainous, produces a great ſtore of fruit, good wine and game, and has alſo warm baths and dry ſudatories. The little town of *Iſchia*, lying on the north ſide of the ſea, on a very high mountain, is joined to the iſland by a bridge and is a biſhop's ſee. This iſland formerly received great damage by ſome hills taking fire, particularly in the year 1301.

The iſland of *Niſida*, which lies not a great way from the main-land, is a kind of large garden laid out in ſlopes and terraces, and is ſaid to bring its proprietor a yearly income of 8000 ducats. Towards the ſouth it has a ſmall harbour called *Porto Pavone*, and on a neighbouring rock ſtands a *lazaretta*, where ſhips bound for *Naples* are obliged to perform quarantine.

The

The iſland of *Capri* lies three *Italian* miles from that part of the main-land that projects fartheſt into the ſea, and is ſo mountainous that its coaſts are almoſt inacceſſible. *Auguſtus* came often here for his health and recreation; and *Tiberius* made it a ſcene of the moſt infamous voluptuouſneſs: But all thoſe ſuperb works of art with which it was graced are now no more. Quails, turtle-doves, and other birds of paſſage uſually every ſpring and autumn reſort to this iſland and the neighbouring parts in ſuch abundance, that the greateſt part of the biſhop's income ariſes from the taking of them, and hunting other game. *Ano Capri* is the largeſt town in the iſland, and lies in its weſtern part. The town of *Capri*, where the biſhop reſides, ſtands in a narrow, low, but delightful and fertile ſpot of land, running between the eaſtern and weſtern mountains acroſs the iſland. About a ſtone's throw from the ſouth-ſide of the iſland are two or three pointed rocks, the *Scopuli Sirenum*, mentioned by *Virgil* and *Ovid* in their deſcription of *Æneas*'s voyage.

We now again return to the main land.

Maſſa, ſurnamed *Lubrenſe*, is a ſmall town on the ſea, and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Sorrento, formerly *Surrentum*, a ſmall town on the ſea, and the reſidence of an archbiſhop, whoſe ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Stabbia*, now *Caſtel a Mare*, *Maſſa Lubrenſe*, and *Vico Equenſe*. This town was anciently the capital of a ſmall dukedom.

Vico, ſurnamed *Equenſe*, a ſmall town on the ſea, where a biſhop reſides.

Caſtel a Mare di ſtabbia, a ſmall town on the ſea, and a biſhop's ſeat.

Torre di Rovigliano, and *Torre di Greco*, both ſituate on the ſea.

Portici, a village between ſeven and eight *Italian* miles from *Naples*, where a royal palace was built by Don *Carlos*, with a muſeum not to be paralleled for its antiquities. It lies with the village of *Reſina* not far from Mount *Veſuvius*, of which mention has been made in the introduction, §. 4.

Between *Torre di Greco* and *Portici*, anciently ſtood the city of *Heraclea* or *Herculaneum*, which in the reign of *Nero* was for the better part deſtroyed by an earthquake, and afterwards in the firſt year of the reign of *Titus*, overwhelmed by a ſtream of flaming ſulphur from *Veſuvius*. This is the moſt probable opinion concerning its deſtruction. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging into theſe parts, ſomewhat of this unfortunate city was diſcovered. Since the year 1738, further ſearches having been made at a conſiderable expence, ſtately buildings made their appearance, and from among the rubbiſh were taken out a multiplicity of invaluable antiquities, ſuch as paintings, ſtatues, buſtoes, furniture, various utenſils, *&c.* The digging is ſtill continued.

Nola,

Nola is a little town, but a biſhop's ſee, with the title of a principality belonging to the houſe of *Pignatelli*.

Avella, *Arienza*, and *Mataloni* are ſmall places and principalities.

Acerra, anciently *Acerræ*, a little town, the reſidence of a biſhop, with the title of an earldom belonging to the houſe of *Cardenas*.

Averſa, a ſmall town on the ſite where formerly ſtood the city of *Atella*, and ſaid to have been founded by *Robert Guiſcard*. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the neighbourhood contains ſeveral ſeats, and the country between it and *Naples* is quite charming, being a plain entirely covered with fine plantations, eſpecially of oranges.

Caſerta, a town, where a royal palace is now a building, and will, according to a modern computation, coſt about five millions of dollars, the King having appropriated for this purpoſe an annual ſum of 500,000 dollars, which is to be continued till the whole is completed. It is ſaid that this palace will be the uſual reſidence of the King, and that the nobility will build houſes in its environs. The town is a biſhop's ſeat, and capital of a principality which his preſent majeſty has conferred on the *Gaetano* family.

Capua, a ſmall town on the river *Volturno*, with ſome fortifications which are inconſiderable, but with ſeveral fine houſes and churches, is an archbiſhop's ſee, and was built in the year 856. At firſt it was the chief place of an earldom, but was afterwards raiſed by the Emperor *Otho* I. to a principality, which conſiſted of part of the dukedom of *Benevento*. In the year 869, it was made an archbiſhoprick, the firſt that was inſtituted in the preſent Kingdom of *Naples*.

The celebrated ancient city of *Capua*, which vyed in magnificence with *Rome* or *Carthage*, ſtood two *Italian* miles from the modern. Out of its remains was built the market-town of *S. Maria*, in the environs of which are ſtill ſeen the *rudera* of palaces, temples and other buildings, eſpecially a beautiful amphitheatre of freeſtone. The neighbouring country is exuberant to the greateſt degree in fruits and wine, and in all reſpects adapted to enervate and corrupt an inactive army, as that of *Hannibal*. This city, in the year 844, was ſacked and deſtroyed by the *Saracens*.

Caiazzo, anciently *Calatia*, a little town and epiſcopal ſee, with five churches, two convents and two hoſpitals, ſtands on a hill with a fortified caſtle.

Teleſe, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee, with the title of a principality, belongs to the houſe of *Grimaldi*.

Cerrito, a well inhabited place, has a good cloth manufacture.

Calvi, anciently *Cales*, a ſmall town with a biſhoprick.

Carinola, a little town and biſhop's ſee, with the title of an earldom belonging to the houſe of *Caraffa*.

Seſſa, anciently *Aurunca* and *Sueſſa Pometia*, a pleaſant little town, the churches of which are worth ſeeing for their fine paintings and monuments. It is the reſidence of a biſhop and gives the title of duke to the houſe of *Baena*.

Tiano, ancienty *Teanum*, a ſmall city and biſhoprick, with the title of a principality belonging to the houſe of *Daun*.

Alife, a ſmall city with a biſhoprick.

Rocca Vecchia and *Peſenzano* are ſmall towns.

Venafre, a ſmall town with a biſhop's ſee and the title of a principality belonging to the houſe of *Savelli*.

S. Vicenzo di Volturno, a celebrated convent near the ſource of the river *Volturno*, was founded in the year 703, and ſoon became ſo conſiderable as almoſt to rival *Monte Caſſino*.

Sora, a ſmall town the reſidence of a biſhop, with the title of a principality belonging to the houſe of *Buoncompagno*.

Monte Caſſino, the oldeſt and moſt celebrated convent in this Kingdom, founded by St. *Benedict* himſelf. About the year 588, it was deſtroyed by the *Longobardi*, and not rebuilt before 718. Its abbot, who enjoys epiſcopal privilege, is in rank the firſt baron of the Kingdom, and in the general meeting of the States takes the firſt place among the vaſſals.

Caſſino, a ſmall town with a monaſtery of conſiderable note.

S. Germano, a fortified town taken by the *Spaniards* in the year 1734. It belongs to the monaſtery of *Monte Caſſino*.

Aquino, a ſmall city and biſhop's ſee, with the title of an earldom belonging to the houſe of *Avolos*.

Rocca Guglielma, a lordſhip, formerly in poſſeſſion of the *Farneſe* family.

Monticello and *Ænola*, market-towns.

Fondi, a ſmall town, with the title of a principality and the reſidence of a biſhop. The air is unwholſome, though the neighbouring plain is extremely delightful, being covered with groves of orange-trees. In the year 1534, the place ſuffered much from the *Turkiſh* admiral *Hariadeno Barbaroſſa*. Hard by lies *Portello*, where in 1739, Don *Carlos* received his conſort.

Itri, a ſmall place, the country and proſpect between which and *Fondi*, exhibit a profuſion of beauties.

Gaeta or *Gaietta*, is a long but meanly built town on a hill over the ſea, by which it is for the greater part environed, being only joined to the continent by a narrow neck of land. Its caſtle walls are built in the ancient taſte, but the caſtle itſelf, conſidering the form of the hill, is ſtrong and well fortified. Within a wooden cloſet in a watch-tower of this caſtle are kept the unburied remains of the famous *Charles* of *Bourdon*, who died whilſt under excommunication. This city is the reſidence of a biſhop who is immediately ſubject

ſubject to the Pope. In the gardens belonging to the *Franciſcan* convent is ſhewn the thorny thicket where St. *Francis* is ſaid to have rolled his naked body to allay the ſtimulus of luſt: but the ſhrub pretended to be this thicket never had any thorns. The place where this rare ſaint preached to the fiſhes is at preſent ſeparated from the lake by a wall. In this town is alſo ſeen a large rock on the ſea, which is ſaid to have been rent at the crucifixion of *Chriſt*. Though this aſſertion is not grounded upon any proof, it may be ſaid, notwithſtanding, that the earthquake, which thus ſevered between four and five feet in breadth the hard marble rock, has occaſioned a remarkable change in it. At preſent it is called *Monte alla Trinita*. The *Benedictine* monks have a church on it; and along the fiſſure ſtairs have been formed which terminate in a ſmall chapel. In the year 1707, the city was taken by the *Imperialiſts*. Large dolphins are frequently caught in the neighbouring ſea.

Mola is a cuſtom-houſe, or place for paying toll, on the lake, and its garriſon is relieved every week from *Gaeta*. According to ſome, *Cicero* was aſſaſſinated at this place, and the unfortunate *German* princes, *Conradine* and *Frederic*, taken priſoners; though others, on the contrary, affirm that theſe particulars happened at *Aſtura*. Here anciently ſtood the city of *Formia*, of which the rudera are ſtill ſeen. The great numbers of large orange-trees in the open fields between this place and *Gaeta* make the road very pleaſant.

Traietto, a ſmall town on a delightful eminence, with the title of a dukedom. In this neighbourhood formerly ſtood the city of *Minturna*, where the remains of an amphitheatre, aqueduct and other buildings are ſtill ſeen.

Garigliano, a village on a river of the ſame name, which was formerly called *Liris*. It belongs, together with the income of its ferry, to the houſe of *Caraffa*.

Ponza, in Latin *Pontia*, an iſland in the ſea, where great quantities of ſalt are made. It has a market-town with a fort, and being formerly the property of the dukes of *Parma*, was reſtored to them by the *Spaniards* at the peace of *Ryſwick* in the year 1697. In the preſent century, whilſt the Emperor was in poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the duke of *Parma* made application to recover it; which, however, the imperial court would not admit of, alledging that it belonged to the Kingdom of *Naples*.

II. The PRINCIPATO CITRA, or 'the principality on this ſide,' had its name in the following manner: In the time of *Arechis*, duke of *Benevento*, this country, together with the *principato ultra*, as now called, formed only one principality; but *Radalchis* and *Siconolf* having divided it between themſelves, that part lying on this ſide the *Appenine* mountains received the name of the Hither Principality, and that on the other ſide the Farther Principa-

lity. To the former, on the borders of which are ſtrong towers, belong the following places:

Salerno, in Latin *Salernum*, the capital of this province, is ſituate near the ſea in a plain ſurrounded with fruitful and delightful hills, has a pretty good harbour, but little frequented, is fortified and has alſo a caſtle. In the year 974, it became an archiepiſcopal ſee, to which are ſubordinate the biſhops of *Acerno*, *Campagna*, *Capaccio*, *Marſico Nuovo*, *Nocera*, *Nuſco*, *Policaſtro*, *Satriano* and *Sarno*. Its ſchool was formerly in great requeſt on account of the *Arabians*, or *Saracens*, who reſorted to it in great numbers under the laſt Princes of the *Longobardi*. It was from them that the inhabitants of *Salernum* learned philoſophy, and eſpecially phyſic, for which the *Arabians* at that time were much celebrated. In 1100, the phyſicians of this ſchool publiſhed, in *Leonine* verſe, their famous treatiſe *De Conſervandâ bonâ Valetudine*, or Rules for the preſerving of health. *Roger* I. King of *Sicily*, preſcribed the firſt laws and ſtatutes for this ſchool, to which additions were made in ſucceeding times, when it obtained ſtill greater privileges, and at laſt was raiſed to an univerſity.

Ravello, a ſmall town, on a mountain, the reſidence of a biſhop.

Scala, a ſmall city, with the title of a principality, belonging to the houſe of *Spinelli*. It is a biſhop's ſee, and immediately ſubject to the Pope.

Minori, a ſmall town, the reſidence of a biſhop.

Maiuri, a market-town on the ſea.

Amalfi, a ſmall town on the ſea, ſaid to have been built in the year 600, and formerly conſiderable and powerful, being the ſeat of a republic, which maintained its freedom till the year 1075. It has the title of a principality which belongs to the houſe of *Piccolomini*. Under its archbiſhop are the biſhops of *Scala*, *Minori*, *Lettere* and the iſland of *Capri*.

Lettere, a ſmall town and a biſhop's ſee.

Cava, another ſmall town and biſhop's ſee, immediately ſubject to the Pope.

Nocera, alſo a ſmall epiſcopal town, with the title of a dukedom, belonging to the houſe of *Caraffa*.

Sarno, a ſmall town and ſeat of a biſhop, with the title of an earldom.

S. Severino Camarota, a ſmall place with the title of a principality. There is another ſmall place of this name to the ſouthward.

Acerno, a ſmall city with a biſhoprick.

Calabrito and *Capoſele*, market-towns. *S. Menaio* gives the title of prince to the houſe of *Caſtiglione*.

Campagna, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee, with the title of a dutchy, belonging to the houſe of *Grimaldi*.

Monte Corvino, *Caſteluccio*, *Æboli* and *S. Gregorio*, inconſiderable places. *Bucino*, with the title of a dukedom, belongs to the houſe of *Caraccioli*.

Capaccio, a ſmall town and biſhoprick, with the title of an earldom, belonging to the houſe of *Doria*.

Cangiano, a little town with a biſhoprick.

Marſico Nuovo, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee.

Athene, *Padula*, *S. Lorenzo*, *Diano* and *Felitto*, all ſmall places, but have the title of principalities.

Saponara and *Caſtello del' Abbate*, ſmall places with the title of earldoms: the latter ſtands near the ſea.

Caſtello a Marè della Buca, a ſmall epiſcopal town.

Rocca glorioſa, a market-town.

Policaſtro, a ſmall town and biſhoprick with the title of an earldom.

III. PRINCIPATO ULTRA, or 'the Farther Principality,' the reaſon of which appellation has been aſſigned above, lies in the middle of the *Apenines*, and contains a tract of land anciently called the valley of *Benevento*, in which the city of the ſame name was the capital, but was afterwards altered. I have already treated of the dutchy of *Benevento* in the papal dominions. Its moſt remarkable places are the following:

S. Agata, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee.

Ariola, a ſmall place, with the title of a dutchy, belonging to the houſe of *Caraccioli*.

Monte Sarchio, a market-town, with the title of a principality.

Vitulano, an inconſiderable place, with the title of an earldom annexed to the houſe of *Caraccioli*.

Monte Fuſcolo, a ſmall town, but the ſeat of the tribunal of this province.

Padula, a lordſhip which belongs to the houſe of *Cibo Malaſpina*.

Ariano, a ſmall city, with the title of an earldom, and a biſhop's ſee ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

Trivico, a ſmall city with the title of a marquiſate. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

Fricento, a ſmall town of mean appearance, with a biſhoprick united to that of *Avellino*.

Avellino, a ſmall town, giving the title of prince to the houſe of *Caraccioli*. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

Tripalda, a ſmall place with the title of a principality.

Monte Marano, a ſmall city with the title of a principality, and the reſidence of a biſhop ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

Volturara, a ſmall place, with a biſhoprick under the metropolitan of *Benevento*.

Serino, *Montella* and *Bagnolo*, ſmall places, but the two firſt with the title of earldoms.

Nuſco, a town of mean appearance yet a biſhop's ſee.

S. Angelo,

S. Angelo, another mean place and biſhoprick.

Guardia, a ſmall place.

Biſaccio, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee, with the title of a principality enjoyed by the houſe of *Pignatelli*.

Cedogna, a ſmall town and biſhoprick.

Monte Verde, a ſmall town and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Conza, a ſmall city and archbiſhop's ſee, inſtituted either by Pope *Alexander* II. or *Gregory* II. It alſo gives the title of duke.

IV. BASILICATA is partly ſurrounded by the ridge of the *Apennine* mountains, which in this province, near *Venoſa*, is divided into two main arms, both terminating in the ſea. It ſeems that this province received its name towards the end of the tenth century from the *Greeks*, and this either from the *Greek* Emperor *Baſilius* or ſome other perſon of that name. In it are the following remarkable places:

Melfi, a ſmall epiſcopal city immediately under the Pope, which alſo gives the title of prince to the houſe of *Doria*.

Lavello, a ſmall town and epiſcopal ſee, with the title of a marquiſate, belonging to the houſe of *Tuffo*.

Rapolla, another ſmall biſhoprick, but immediately ſubject to the Pope. The houſe of *Braida* takes the title of duke from it.

Venoſa, anciently *Venuſia*, a ſmall city and biſhop's ſee, with the title of a principality which belongs to the houſe of *Ludoviſio*.

Barille; *Atella*, giving title to a duke; *Pagano* to an earl, and *Pieſco*, ſmall places.

Muro, a ſmall town and biſhoprick, with the title of an earldom, belonging to the houſe of *Orſini*.

Bella, *Ferenza*, *Genzano* and *Spennazola*, ſmall places.

Acerenza, anciently *Acherontia*, a ſmall town, with the title of a dukedom, belonging to the houſe of *Caraccioli*. It was formerly an archiepiſcopal ſee, but was tranſlated to *Matera* in *Terra d' Otranto*.

Monte Peloſo, a ſmall town, with the title of a marquiſate, belonging to the houſe of *Grimaldi*. Its biſhop is immediately ſubject to the Pope.

Pietra Galla, *Oppido*, with the title of an earldom, and *Picierno*, ſmall places.

Satriano, a ſmall city and biſhoprick, with the title of a principality, which belongs to the houſe of *Ravaſchiero*.

Potenza, anciently *Potentia*, a ſmall place and biſhop's ſee, with the title of an earldom, belonging to the houſe of *Offredi*.

Baglio, a ſmall town, but the place for holding the courts of juſtice for this province.

Tricarico, a ſmall place on a hill, the reſidence of a biſhop, and giving title to an earl.

Graſſano,

Graſſano, *Grottola*, *Pomarico*, *Ferrandina*, with the title of a dutchy; *Peſticcia*, *Salandra*, *Stigliano*, with the title of a principality; *Olivito*, with the ſame title; *Anzi*, with that of a marquiſate; *Vignola*, *Calvello*, *Laurenzano*, *Vigiano*, *Marſico vetere*, with the title of a dukedom; *Trawutola*, *Corleto*, *Monte Muro*, *Moliterno*, *Lago negro*, *Lauria*, *Javello*, *S. Filippo*, *Rivello*, *Noia*, with the title of a dukedom; *Saniſe*, *Calobraro*, ſmall places.

Turſi, a ſmall city and biſhoprick, with the title of a dukedom, belonging to the houſe of *Doria*.

Monte Albano, a ſmall place with the title of a principality.

V. CALABRIA CITRA, or 'Hither Calabria,' was formerly called the valley of *Crate*. *Calabria* in general received its name from the laſt *Greek* Emperors, and may be deemed a happy country, being productive in great abundance of fruits, grain, wine, fine oil, flax, hemp, ſugar, rice, ſaffron, honey, ſalt, cotton and ſilk, beſides mines of gold, ſilver and iron, together with ſulphur, alabaſter and rock-cryſtal.

Ayeta, *Laino*, *Mormanno*, *Monte Giordano*, *Alvidona* and *Trebiſaccia*, are ſmall places.

Caſſano, a ſmall city and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Altomonte, a ſmall place, in which are gold and ſilver mines.

Belvedere, a palace, with the title of a principality, belonging to the houſe of *Caraffa*.

Terra Nuova and *Palinura*, ſmall places.

Corigliano, a ſmall place with the title of a marquiſate. Near it is a ſilver mine.

Roſſano, a ſmall city, with the title of a dukedom, belonging to the duke of *Borgheſe*, and the reſidence of an archbiſhop, but without any biſhop under him.

S. Marco, a ſmall place, with the title of a marquiſate belonging to the houſe of *Cavinglia*. Its biſhop is immediately under the Pope.

Biſignano, an inconſiderable town, with the title of a principality, belonging to the houſe of *Sanſeverino*. Its biſhop is immediately ſubject to the Pope.

Croſia and *Calviti*, ſmall places.

Cariati, a ſmall epiſcopal town and principality belonging to the houſe of *Spinelli*.

Ubriatico, a ſmall city and biſhoprick.

Strongoli, another ſmall epiſcopal city, with the title of a principality, belonging to the houſe of *Campitello*.

Cerenza, a town of mean appearance but a biſhoprick.

S. Gio in Fiore, *Caccuri*, *Longobuco*, with the title of a dukedom; *Guardia*, a caſtle with the title alſo of a dukedom; *Fuſcaldo*, cloſe by the ſea, and *Monte Alto*, ſmall places.

Paula,

Paula, or *Paola*, a well built little city, and not far from the ſea, belongs to the houſe of *Spinelli*, and is remarkable for being the birth-place of St. *Francis*, the founder of the order of *Minims*. Here are *Jeſuits*, *Auguſtinians*, *Franciſcans*, *Capuchins* and *Dominicans*; but the convent of *Minims*, of the order of St. *Francis* of *Paula*, is one *Italian* mile from the city and has a fine church. The palace of Prince *Francavilla*, of the houſe of *Spinelli*, lies at a little diſtance from the town between two hills.

Conſenza, anciently *Conſentia*, a ſmall place, though the capital of the province and the ſeat of its tribunal of juſtice. The archbiſhop's income is conſiderable, though he has only one ſuffragan, namely, the biſhop of *Martorano*.

Arpigliano, *Fegline*, *Rogliano* and *Depignano*, ſmall places.

Belmonte, a caſtle on an eminence near the ſea.

Amantea, a ſmall city and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Aiello, *Nocera*, *Caſtiglione*, with the title of a principality, ſmall places.

Martorano, a ſmall city and biſhoprick, with the title of an earldom, belonging to the houſe of *Aquino*.

VI. CALABRIA ULTRA, or 'the Farther *Calabria*,' was anciently called *Terra Jordana*. What has been before ſaid of the fertility of *Calabria* in general, is equally applicable to this part of it. With regard to the ſtrait, *il Canale*, or *il Faro di Meſſina*, as it is called, which lies between this province and *Sicily*, I have ſpoke of it in my deſcription of that iſland. This tract contains the following places:

S. Eufemia, a ſmall place, but formerly a pretty city, and gave name to the ſpacious bay on which it is ſituate.

Nicaſtro, a ſmall city and the reſidence of a biſhop, with the title of an earldom and ſome warm baths.

Taverna, a ſmall city with a biſhoprick.

Policaſtro, a ſmall town.

S. Severina, a ſmall city and archiepiſcopal ſee, formerly erected by the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. Its ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Cariati*, *Ubriatico*, *Strongoli*, *Iſola* and *Belcaſtro*.

Cotrone, anciently *Croto*, a little city and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Iſola, a ſmall epiſcopal town.

Belcaſtro, anciently *Petilia*, a little city and biſhop's ſee, with the title of a dukedom, which belongs to the houſe of *Caraccioli*.

Catanzaro, a ſmall place, but the capital of a province, the ſeat of a court of juſtice and a biſhop's ſee.

Squilace, a ſmall town, and the reſidence of a biſhop, with a principality, belonging to the houſe of *Borgia*. The adjacent bay takes its name from it.

Monte Leone, a little town and the reſidence of a biſhop, with the title of a dukedom, which belongs to the houſe of *Pignatelli*.

Pizzo,

Pizzo, a village on the ſea, where excellent pilchards are caught in great plenty.

Tropea, a little town and biſhop's ſee.

Nicotera, a little town and the reſidence of a biſhop, with the title of an earldom.

Melito, a ſmall town and a biſhop's ſee, with the title of a principality belonging to the houſe of *Orſini*.

Soriano, *Arena* and *Stilo*, ſmall places.

Caſtel Vetere and *Racella*, alſo ſmall places, with the title of a principality belonging to the houſe of *Caraffa*.

S. Giorgio and *Gioia*, ſmall places, with the title of a marquiſate belonging to the houſe of *Grimaldi*.

Oppido, a little town and the reſidence of a biſhop, with the title of an earldom belonging to the houſe of *Caraccioli*.

Grotteria, a ſmall place.

Gieraci, a ſmall city and a biſhop's ſee, with the title of a principality belonging to the houſe of *Grimaldi*. Here are ſome ſulphureous baths.

Sinopoli, a ſmall place with the title of an earldom.

Palma, *S. Ælia*, *Seminara*, with the title of a dukedom belonging to the houſe of *Spinelli*; *Melicuca*, *Bagorara*, or, as others call it, *Bagnara*, with the title of a dukedom belonging to the houſe of *Ruffo*, all ſmall places.

Sciglio, a fortified little town on a promontory of the ſame name, anciently called *Scylla*, and notorious for ſhipwrecks, of which the reaſon will be ſhewn in the article of *Sicily*, and in the deſcription of *il Faro di Meſſina*

Fiumara di Muro and *Calanna*, ſmall places.

Reggio, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation *di Calabria*, is a ſmall town ſituate over the gut of *Meſſina* on a hill. Its archiepiſcopal ſee was founded by the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and under it are the biſhopricks of *Bova*, *Caſſano*, *Catanzaro*, *Cotrone*, *Nicaſtro*, *Nicotera*, *Oppido*, *Squillace* and *Tropea*. It has two colleges, one of which belongs to the Jeſuits and the other to the *Dominicans*.

S. Agata and *Motta S. Gio*, are ſmall places.

Bova, a ſmall city and the reſidence of a biſhop, with the title of an earldom.

Capo dell l'Armi is ſituate towards the ſouth-weſt; and *Capo di Spartivento*, anciently taking its name from *Hercules*, towards the ſouth-eaſt. Near the latter lies the ſmall place of *Brancaleone*.

Bianco, a ſmall place.

APULIA.

UNDER the denomination of *Apulia* were included the three territories of *Capitanata*, *Bari* and *Otranto*; but it is only in a more extended ſenſe that the firſt can be ſaid to belong to it. Mr. *Popowitſch*, in his diſſertation on ſeas, has made ſome remarks relative to the natural hiſtory of this intire tract, which it will not be amiſs to inſert here. *Apulia*, eſpecially the two firſt territories included in it, being a level country, with few or no hills, is in ſuch want of ſprings and rivers, that the inhabitants have no other water for drinking than rain which is ſaved in ciſterns either in houſes or built at the public expence in the market-places. As for the cattle, nature has provided reſervoirs among the rocks for them; and the dews, which in this hot country, by reaſon of the proximity of the ſea, are much more copious than in *Germany*, cheriſh the fields and vineyards, and preſerve them from being parched up with drought. During the exceſſive heats the garden grounds are watered day and night, though from wells, which yield only a brackiſh fetid water. No other kind is found, except in the country of *Manfredonia*, about Mount *Gargano*, where the ſprings are freſh and good. The coaſt between the town of *Manfredonia* and *Barletta*, is one continued heap of ſand, poſſibly for ſome centuries, thrown up by the ſea and there formed into a bay. In ſome places the ſand lies ſeveral toiſes high, and has nothing growing on it but myrtle ſhrubs and herbs with deep roots ſhooting into the water. However, this place, though naturally ſo wild and deſart, is applied to more advantages than one. In the adjacent ſea, which is ſhallow, during the months of *April* and *May* a kind of cuttle-fiſh is taken of conſiderable profit. The fiſhermen throw into the ſea ſome bundles of myrtle, and the fiſh coming to them to ſpawn are caught in nets. The only fuel the fiſhermen have to broil their fiſh with, is dried buffalce dung, which they gather along the coaſt, no inhabited place being near at hand to provide themſelves with neceſſaries. Herds of buffaloes reſort hither, and, in the heat of the day, lie in the water, the waves at flood beating over them, and the water being diſcharged through their ears. In this ſandy ſpot, particularly towards *Barletta*, gardens and vineyards have alſo been planted. The beds of the gardens are covered with myrtle branches that the wind may not diſorder them or tear up the ſand, and the plants receive their chief nurture from the ſea-water imbibed by the roots; for the vine-cions are ſet ſo deep in the ſand that their roots extend to the ſea; and the like is obſerved with regard to eſculent plants, as melons, pompions and cucumbers. The wine produced here has a ſaltiſh taſte, which may be owing to the common practice of pruning the vines cloſe to the ſoil, ſo that they never grow

grow to any height. On the other hand, the water-melons are incomparable, and are ſent even to *Naples*, being reputed a moſt delightful refreſhment in the hot ſummer days. Their ſingular delicacy, which is accompanied with all the ſweetneſs of ſugar, may be attributed to the extraordinary length of their ſtem and number of their leaves, which are their organs of filtration. On the bay of *Tarentum* are alſo ſandy waſtes, and the only thing growing on them are junipers with red berries and a few other ſhrubs and herbs.

VII. TERRA D'OTRANTO, or 'the country of *Otranto*,' a part of the ancient *Calabria*, was alſo formerly called *Meſſapia* and *Japygia*. Its principal places are the following:

S. Maria di Leuca, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee. The cape near it was anciently called *Promontorium Japygium* and *Salentinum*.

Ugento, a ſmall town, though a biſhop's ſee and earldom.

Aleſſano, another ſmall place and biſhop's ſee.

Caſtro, the ancient *Caſtrum Minervæ*, a little town and biſhoprick.

Gallipoli, formerly *Callipolis*, a fortified city, with a harbour, has a good trade and is a biſhop's ſee.

Otranto, anciently called *Hydruntum*, is a town with a good harbour and trade, ſituate on a rocky iſland, joined by a bridge to another iſland, which alſo, by a bridge, has a communication with the continent. Beſides walls and baſtions, it is defended by a citadel. Its archbiſhop has for ſuffragans the biſhops of *Lecce*, *Aleſſano*, *Caſtro*, *Gallipoli* and *Ugento*.

Parabita, *Noia*, *S. Pietro in Galatina* and *Galatola*, ſmall places.

Nardo, anciently *Neritum*, a ſmall town with a biſhop holding immediately of the Pope, gives the title of duke to the houſe of *Converſano*.

Levorano, a ſmall place.

Lecce, the ancient *Aletium*, one of the moſt ſightly towns in *Italy*, is the capital of this province, a biſhop's ſee, and the place where the courts of juſtice are held.

Trepuzzi, *Squinzano*, *S. Pietro Vernotico* and *Meſciagne*, places of little importance.

Brindiſi, in Latin *Brunduſium*, a ſmall city, which once made a good figure, but is much declined ſince its excellent harbour became impracticable. It is an archbiſhoprick, but has only for ſuffragan the biſhop of the following place:

Oſtuni, a little town and biſhop's ſee.

Carovigni, *Ceglie* and *S. Vito*, ſmall places.

Oria, a little town and marquiſate, of which the *Imperiali* family bears the title. It is alſo a biſhoprick held immediately of the Pope.

Torre S. Suſanna, *Caſal Nuovo* and *Grottaglia*, ſmall places.

Taranto, the ancient *Tarentum*, a city on a ſmall peninſula projecting into a bay of the ſame name. It had once a fine harbour, but now ſo ſhallow

as to admit only fiſhing-boats. The fort for its defence is of ſome ſtrength. It is a dukedom and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is metropolitan over the biſhops of *Motola*, *Caſtellaneta* and *Oria*. The bay of *Tarento* is noted for freſh-water ſprings at the bottom, and the water, it is ſaid, may in a calm be taken up from the ſurface.

Maſſafra, *Martina* a dukedom; *Terza* and *Ginoſa*, inconſiderable places.

Motola, a ſmall town, yet a biſhop's ſee and principality, giving title to a branch of the family of *Caraccioli*.

Caſtellaneta, a biſhop's ſee and principality, the title born by the *Mirobello* family.

Matera, ſmall, yet the ſee of an archbiſhop, tranſlated from *Acerenza*; his ſuffragans are the biſhops of *Anglona*, *Gravina*, *Potenza*, *Tricarico*, and *Venoza*.

VIII. TERRA DI BARI, or 'the country of *Bari*,' contains the following places:

Gravina, a ſmall town, and biſhop's ſee and dukedom, giving title to the *Orſini* family.

Altamura, a principality; *Caſano*, *Acquaviva*, *Gioia* an earldom; *Ciſternino*, *Faſciano*, *Rutignano* and *Caſa maſſina*, ſmall places.

Converſano, remarkable only as a biſhop's ſee and earldom.

Monopoli, another ſmall place with a biſhoprick.

Polignano, a ſmall town with a biſhop's ſee and marquiſate.

Mola, another inſignificant marquiſate.

Noia, *Rotigliano*, *Capurſo*, *Modugno* and *Palo*, ſmall places.

Bitetto, a ſmall town and marquiſate, alſo a biſhop's ſee.

Bitonto, anciently *Bitunti*, a ſmall town and epiſcopal ſee. The *Imperialiſts* were here defeated by the *Spaniards* in the year 1734.

Bari, the capital of the province, and a handſome populous place, with a good trade. The ſeat of the archbiſhoprick was formerly at *Canoſa*; but, on the deſtruction of that city by the *Saracens*, the patriarch of *Conſtantinople* having united its church with that of *Bari*, the metropolitan was ſince ſtyled archbiſhop of *Bari* and *Canoſa*, with the biſhops of *Bitetto*, *Bitonto*, *Converſano*, *Giovenazzo*, *Lavello*, *Monorvino*, *Polignano* and *Ruvo* for ſuffragans. *Bari* was the reſidence of the *Grecian* governor of *Apulia* and *Calabria*. *Ferdinand* I. of *Aragon* took from the prince of *Tarentum*, the city and dukedom of *Bari* and all his other dominions; and, in the year 1465, conferred them on *Francis Sforcia*, duke of *Milan*. Afterwards *Bari* devolved, together with the principality of *Roſſano*, to the princeſs of *Bonna*, who, in the year 1517, was married to *Sigiſmund*, King of *Poland*, and after his deceaſe made *Bari* her reſidence, and left the two principalities of *Bari* and *Roſſano* to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*.

Giovenazzo,

Giovenazzo, a ſmall epiſcopal town and giving the title of duke to the *Giudice* family.

Molfetta, another epiſcopal town, but a principality, giving title to the houſe of *Spinola*.

Biſeglie and *Ruvo*, anciently *Rubi*, two ſmall places and biſhops ſees. The latter is an earldom and gives title to a nobleman of the name of *Caraffa*.

Quarata, a ſmall place.

Trani, a ſmall city, where the courts of judicature for this province are held. It is alſo an archbiſhoprick with the biſhops of *Andria* and *Biſeglie* for ſuffragans.

Barletta, a ſmall place, but the reſidence of a metropolitan who ſtiles himſelf archbiſhop of *Nazareth*, of which he formerly was, and biſhop of *Canne* and *Monteverde*. In any *Roman* Catholic country he is alſo intitled to the uſe of the croſs and pallium.

Andria, an epiſcopal town, giving the title of duke to the houſe of *Caraffa*.

Canne, the ancient *Cannæ*, an inconſiderable place, but famous in hiſtory for the defeat and ſlaughter of the *Roman* army by *Hannibal*.

Canoſa, a ſmall town with the title of principality.

Terlizzo, a ſmall place.

Monorvino, a ſmall epiſcopal place.

IX. CAPITANATA, the ancient *Apulia Daunia*, but the name *Capitanata* derived from the *Greeks*, who uſed to ſend a governor to *Apulia* with the title of *Catatan*, *i. e.* 'commander in chief,' which is the true etymology of the word. Captain *Baſilius Bugiano*, or *Bagiano*, one of theſe governors, detached this country from *Apulia*; and erecting it into an independent province, built the towns of *Troia*, *Dragonaria* and *Fiorenzuola*. Here are the following places:

Salpe, anciently *Salapia*, a ſmall town and biſhoprick.

Cerignola and *S. Marco*, inconſiderable places.

Aſcoli, the ancient *Aſculum*, a ſmall place, but a biſhop's ſee, and giving the title of prince to the *Leiva* family.

Delcito, a ſmall place.

Bovino, an epiſcopal ſmall town and a dukedom; the title belonging to the houſe of *Guevara*. In its neighbourhood the *Spaniards*, in the year 1734, received a ſignal overthrow from the *Imperialiſts*.

Troia, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee and earldom. The title born by the houſe of *Guevara*. Here formerly ſtood the town of *Aequilanum*.

Lucera, the ancient *Luceria*, a ſmall epiſcopal town, dukedom and place for holding the provincial courts of judicature.

Foggia, near which are ſtill ſeen the rudera of the old town of *Arpi*; *Torre di Candelaro* and *S. Giovanni*, ſmall places.

Manfredonia, a metropolitan city built out of the ruins of the ancient *Sipontum*. In the year 1620 it was taken and deſtroyed by the *Turks*.

Monte S. Angelo, an epiſcopal town ſituate on an eminence.

Mount Gargano, from the above town, is alſo called *S. Angelo*. The convent on it, where a particular devotion is paid to the archangel *Michael*, is reputed next to that on Mount *Caſſino*, the oldeſt and moſt celebrated in this Kingdom.

Porto Greco, a ſmall ſea-port.

Vieſte, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee.

Vico, *Crapino* and *S. Lacandro*, are places of mean appearance.

Leſina, a ſmall epiſcopal town on a lake of the ſame name.

Termoli, much like the foregoing, but a biſhop's ſee and dukedom.

Chieuti, *Serra Capriola* and *Torre Maggiore*, ſmall places.

Dragonaria, or *Dragonera*, a ſmall place and biſhoprick, ſituate on the river *Tripale*.

S. Severo, an inconſiderable town, but giving the title of prince to the houſe of *Sangro*. It is alſo a biſhop's ſee immediately under the Pope.

Vulturara, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee and marquiſate.

Obſ. Off the coaſts of this province, in the *Adriatic* ſea, lie the iſlands *di Tremiti*; namely, *S. Nicolo*, or *Tremiti*, in which is a convent and caſtle; *S. Domingo*, with a convent, and *la Capraria*, uninhabited.

X. CONTADO DI MOLISE, or the earldom of *Moliſe*, is the ſmalleſt of all the provinces. In the time of *Grimoald*, a *Longobardian* King, and his ſon *Romuald*, who was governor of the dutchy of *Benevento*, *Alzeco*, a duke of the *Bulgarians*, came with his ſubjects into *Italy*, and ſolliciting the protection of *Grimoald*, requeſted alſo that he would grant him a ſettlement. *Grimoald* referred him to his ſon, who aſſigned him ſeveral places in this province; as *Supino*, *Boiano*, *Iſernia*, &c. but on condition that he ſhould relinquiſh the title of duke.

Supino and *Vinchiaturo*, ſmall places.

Boiano, the ancient *Bovianum*, a ſmall town and biſhoprick; alſo a dukedom, the title belonging to the *Caraffas*.

Leſpineta, *Moliſe*, *Campo Baſſo*, an earldom; and *Morcone*, ſmall places.

Larino, a town of mean appearance, but a biſhop's ſee.

Guardia, ſurnamed *Alferes*, a ſmall epiſcopal town.

Monte Falcone, an inconſiderable place, with the title of a dukedom.

Tripento, a ſmall biſhoprick in the gift of the Pope, alſo an earldom.

Capra cotta, an inconſiderable town on an eminence.

Guardia Girardo, and *Civita Nuova*, ſmall places.

Iſernia, a ſmall epiſcopal town.

ABRUZZO.

ABRUZZO was formerly ranked among the provinces, and *Sulmona* was made, by order of the Emperor, *Frederic* II. its capital; but *Alphonſus* I. of *Aragon*, having divided it into two countries, appointed the river *Peſcara*, the boundary betwen them. The name is derived from the ancient city of *Teramo*, which was alſo called *Abruzzo*.

XI. ABRUZZO CITRA, ſo called as being on this ſide the river *Peſcara*.

Agnone, *Roſiello*, *Caſtel de Sangro*, and *Civita Luparella*, ſmall places.

Civita Borrelle, a ſmall epiſcopal town.

Vaſto, or *Guaſto di Aimone*, the ancient *Hiſtonium*, a ſmall place but a dukedom.

Lanciano, the ancient *Anxanum*, is the ſee of an archbiſhop but without ſuffragans; the little river to which it gives name, emptying itſelf here into the ſea, forms a kind of harbour.

Ortona a mare, a ſmall epiſcopal town.

Franca villa, a ſmall ſea-port, giving the title of duke.

Peſcara, the ancient *Aternus*, a fortreſs at the mouth of the river *Peſcara*, gives the title of marquiſs to the chief of the family of *Avalos*.

Civita di Chieti, formerly *Theate*, the capital and place of holding the ſeſſions for the province; alſo an archbiſhop's ſee, but with one only ſuffragan; namely, the biſhop of *Ortona*. This city gave name to the order of the *Theatines*, which was inſtituted, in the year 1524, by *John Peter Caraffa*, who, before his exaltation to the pontificate, by the name of *Paul* IV. had been here archbiſhop.

Bocchianico, a market-town.

Popoli, a ſmall place, but gives the title of duke to the *Cantelmi* family.

Valva, a ſmall epiſcopal town.

Sulmona, the ancient *Sulmo*, famous for being the birth-place of *Ovid*. It is now ſmall, though an epiſcopal ſee and principality, of which the title belongs to the illuſtrious houſe of *Borgheſe*.

XII. ABRUZZO ULTRA, or *Abruzzo* beyond the river *Peſcara*, contains

Morrea, the ancient *Marrubium*, and *Albi*, formerly *Alba Fucentes*, ſmall places.

Tagliacozzo, a little town, from which, notwithſtanding, the houſe of *Colonna* derives the title of duke.

Celano, a ſmall place, giving the title of count to the *Savelli* family. It lies near the *Lago di Celano*, ſo called from it, but anciently known by the name of *Fucinus*.

Aiello,

Aiello, a ſmall town and dukedom, by marriage belonging to the hereditary prince of *Modena*.

Cicoli, and *Civita Tomaſſa*, inconſiderable places.

Aquila, anciently *Avia*, or *Avella*, the chief and ſeſſions town of this province, is ſituate on a little hill at the foot of which runs the river *Alterno*: It is a biſhoprick depending of the Pope, and was once fortified, but now is quite diſmantled. The adjacent country produces a great deal of ſaffron.

Leoneſſa, *Amatrice* a principality; *Civita reale*, *Monte reale* and *Paganica*, *Lovaretta*, *Fano*, *Aſſerige*, *Lobuſco*, all ſmall places.

Capiſtran, another ſmall place and principality.

Civita di Penna, anciently *Pinna*, a ſmall epiſcopal town and dukedom.

Civita S. Angelo, a ſmall place, with the title of a marquiſate.

Atri, the ancient *Atria*, alſo ſmall, but a biſhop's ſee, and giving title of duke to the *Aquaviva* family.

Giulia Nuova, *S. Omero*, *Civitella*, *Bellante*, ſmall places.

Campli, a little town and biſhoprick.

Teramo, the ancient *Interamnium*, ſince called *Abruzzo*, a principality and the chief title of the *Aquaviva* family. Its biſhop holds immediately of the Pope.

Acumolo, a ſmall place.

THE

THE KINGDOM OF SICILY.

§. 1. MAPS have been publiſhed of the Kingdom of *Sicily* by *Fr. de Witt*, *Dav. Funke*, *Jaillot*, *Nolin*, *de l'Iſle*, *Ottens* and *Seutter*; but the moſt accurate is that of *Daidone*, a native of *Sicily*, and ſurveyor of the works at *Palermo*, which was made public in the year 1718. Beſides it are two others very exact, one by the Imperial engineers three years after, and printed at *Vienna* on four leaves by *Schmettau*; and the other by *Homann*'s heirs in 1747. *Homann* himſelf joined *Sicily* in one map with *Sardinia* and *Malta*.

§. 2. *Sicily*, upon account of its form being ſomewhat triangular, was called *Trinacria* and *Triquetra*. It is the largeſt of all the *Mediterranean* iſlands, and *Cluverius* ſays he found the circumference of it along the roads to be 600,000 paces, namely, from *Capo di Faro*, or *Capo della torre di Faro*, the ancient *Prom. Pelorum*, to *Capo di Marſella*, or *Capo di bono*, formerly called *Prom. Lilybæum*, 265,000 paces; from *Capo di Marſella* to *Capo Paſſaro*, the *Pachynum Promontorium* of the *Romans*, 190,000; and from *Capo Paſſaro* to *Capo di Faro* 154,000. The ancient name of this iſland was *Sicania*, from its inhabitants the *Sicanii*; but the *Siculi* coming hither, and making themſelves maſters of the greateſt part of the iſland, gave it the name of *Sicilia*. In ſucceeding ages, ſome *Grecian* colonies ſettled here, and ſpreading over a great part of the country, their language for a long time was the vernacular dialect, till at laſt the iſland fell under the dominion of the *Romans*. Its modern hiſtory was touched upon in the account of *Naples*.

§. 3. Perſons of eminent learning and judgment, both ancients and moderns, have held, which is not improbable, that *Sicily* was originally joined to the continent of *Italy*, but gradually ſeparated by the encroachments of the ſea and the devaſtations of earthquakes, ſo as to become a perfect iſland. The ſtrait between *Sicily* and *Calabria* is by the *Latins* termed *Fretum Siculum*, by the people of *Meſſina il Canale*; but the common name is *il Faro di Meſſina*, which ſeems to be derived from a light-houſe called in *Italian Faro*, in Latin *Pharus*, at the bottom of *Capo di Faro*. Oppoſite this cape in *Calabria*, ſtands the rocky promontory of *Sciglio*, the ancient *Scylla*, and ſcarce three *Italian* miles from each other. The ebb and flood in this ſtrait are very irregular and ſtrong, but at the entrance where it is narroweſt, or between *Faro* and *Sciglio*, extremely impetuous. The flux of the ſea is much more violent in its deſcent towards *Greece* than in its return upwards. During the deſcent there's no ſtemming the tide even in a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, ſo that it is uſual to have the veſſels hawled up along the coaſt of *Calabria* by oxen, and it is alſo impracticable for any veſſels to croſs this current, ſo as from *Calabria* to make *Sicily*. Mr. *Popowitſch* conceives that this rapidity proceeds from the courſe of the waters iſſuing out of the *Atlantic* ocean into the *Mediterranean*, which directly and forcibly bear upon this part of *Calabria*. It is therefore very natural to think, that it is this direct impulſe of the ſea on the coaſt of *Calabria*, which, among the ancients, raiſed ſuch terrifying ideas of Cape *Scylla*, or *Sciglio*; for before the real cauſe of this agitation was examined into, and long experience had manifeſted the danger of leaving a veſſel to the natural direction of the current, ſhips were forced againſt the promontory, and there irretrievably daſhed to pieces. The whirlpool *Charybdis*, in this ſtrait, lying on the outſide of the harbour of *Meſſina*, yet ſo near as to be diſcerned from the walls, and called by the Sicilians *Calofaro* and *la Rema*, was no leſs notorious among the ancients.

The general opinion once was, on the word of two divers little worthy of credit, that in this place there was a real abyſs, into which the waters precipitated themſelves. It is rather more probable that the perilouſneſs of the place ariſes from the currents of the ſea, which in this ſpot running counter, occaſion this dangerous vortex. A kind of regularity being obſerved, and mariners being careful to act accordingly, the misfortunes for which this place was formerly ſo dreaded and execrated, are now ſeldom heard of. In a calm, and eſpecially when the ſouth-wind does not blow, this place is ſo ſmooth that a little boat may ſafely croſs it.

§. 4. *Sicily* is ſo hot a country, that even in the beginning of *January* the ſhade is refreſhing; and it is only for a few days in *March* that any chilling winds are felt, and then a little fire ſuffices to baniſh the cold. The only appearance of winter is toward the ſummit of Mount *Ætna*, where ſnow

ſnow falls, and is preſerved by the inhabitants in the following manner. They dig pits in the open air, and in them lay the ſnow with ſtraw or ſtubble, and ſalt *ſtratum ſuper ſtratum*, and then again cover the place with earth. In ſummer, when ſnow is wanted to cool liquors, one of theſe heaps of earth is opened on one ſide, and the quantity of ſnow required being taken out, the hole is immediately cloſed. Though the iſland appears as one entire rock, the ſoil is exceeding fertile; anciently it was ſtiled the granary of *Rome*, and at preſent amidſt a ſufficient plenty of grain for home conſumption, exports great quantities to the Kingdom of *Naples*, which otherwiſe would be diſtreſſed. It is, however, far from being ſo well cultivated as formerly; ſeveral tracts lying waſte, eſpecially in the weſtern part. Its wine is excellent, as are alſo the fruits of moſt kinds in which it abounds, together with oil, honey, ſalt, ſaffron, and ſugar, the latter chiefly produced in the neighbourhood of Mount *Ætna*. All the coaſts afford good fiſheries, particularly for tunnies; the cattle are very fine, and all ſorts of game are in conſiderable plenty. Great profits are made of ſilk, the cultivation of which was firſt introduced in the year 1130 by *Roger*, who returning from an expedition into the Holy-Land, and in which he had taken *Athens*, *Corinth*, and *Thebes*, brought back with him ſome perſons well verſed in the managing of ſilk; hence it ſoon ſpread into *Naples*, the *Milaneſe*, *Spain*, and the *French* provinces bordering on *Italy*. In this iſland are alſo found gems, and valuable ſtones, as agate, porphyry, jaſper, *lapis lazuli*, marble and alabaſter, and it is no leſs rich in metals and minerals; as gold, ſilver, copper, tin, lead, iron, alum, to which may be added other conveniences of life, as a variety of hot baths of very ſalubrious qualities, beſides other medicinal waters. At *Trapani* is a conſiderable corral-fiſhery. In ſhort, whatever ſeems requiſite in point of neceſſity, delight, or ornament, this country affords in ſuch a liberal manner, that the inhabitants, notwithſtanding the onerous exactions with which it has been their fate to be always burdened by their ſovereigns and their delegates, live at their eaſe, and grow rich.

The principal rivers of this country are the *Cantera*, formerly *Tauro-minius*, the *Jaretta*, anciently *Symethus*, the *Salſo*, the *Belicis*, and the *Termini*.

§. 5. *Ætna* being the higheſt mountain in *Sicily*, is therefore the firſt that is diſcovered at a diſtance by ſailors, to whom it preſents the view of a prodigious chimney, or a very large rugged pillar. The inhabitants by an odd kind of compoſition call it *Monte Gibello*, or ſhorter *Mongibello*, that is, Mount of Mounts. The aſcent to it from *Catana* is 30,000 paces high, but on the ſide near *Rondazzo* only 20,000. It ſtands ſeparate from all other mountains; the circumference of its bottom meaſures 100,000 paces; its figure is circular, and it terminates in a cone. The lower parts of it are very fruitful in corn and ſugar-canes; the middle abounds with woods, olive-

trees, and vines, and the top for the greateſt part of the year is covered with ſnow. Within is a continual fire, which, by its frequent and violent eruptions, has anciently rendered it very famous. Its moſt remarkable eruptions, in latter times, happened in 1169, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1537, 1554, 1669, 1693, 1753 and 1755, in which laſt time it raged with exceſſive fury. Sometimes, as in 1536, 1537, and 1669, ſtreams of fire like thoſe from Mount *Veſuvius* flow from it. Theſe igneous ejections and inundations did a great deal of damage, though nothing in compariſon to what this iſland has ſuffered by earthquakes; by one of which in the year 1693, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of *January*, fifteen or ſixteen towns and eighteen manors, with the inhabitants and cattle were intirely ſwallowed up, ſeveral other towns and villages were laid in ruins, and 93,000 people loſt their lives. The number of churches and convents involved in this dreadful calamity was no leſs than nine hundred and ſeventy-two.

§. 6. Though the country for ſome time has not been ſufficiently inhabited, yet its nobility are very numerous, being computed to be poſſeſſed of ſixty dukedoms, fifty-ſix marquiſates, upwards of one hundred earldoms, and a great number of barons. *Labat* ſays that *Sicily* is paved with noblemen. The number of churches, convents, and religious foundations is alſo exceeding great; the buildings are handſome and the incomes conſiderable. Here is a ſovereign eccleſiaſtical tribunal, which judges in all diſputes and affairs belonging to the clergy. It was inſtituted primitively by the papal court, and the preſident, who is called the judge of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, claims to himſelf all the reſpect uſually paid to a *Legate a latere*. The court of *Rome* has ſometimes endeavoured to circumſcribe within certain limits the power of this tribunal, but the King always as ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the motion, and forbid the clergy on any account to appeal to *Rome*. Pope *Urban* II. having granted Earl *Roger* and his ſucceſſors the title of his native legates in *Sicily*, the King looks upon himſelf as an independent ſovereign both in ſpiritual and temporal matters.

§. 7. The government of this Kingdom is by a vice-roy. Its arms is a ſaltire with ſix pales *ruby*; and for ſupporters, a crowned eagle diamond. The King's revenues ariſing from this fruitful iſland are very conſiderable.

The Kingdom of *Sicily* conſiſts of three provinces which are called vallies.

I. VAL DI DEMINO, or DEMONA, extends from *Capo di Faro* to the river *Termini*, and contains the following places.

Meſſina, anciently *Zancle*, afterwards *Meſſana*, a pretty large and well built city, partly ſituate in a plain near the ſea, and partly on ſome riſing grounds. Beſides an irregular fortification, it has a citadel of five large and regular baſtions, and the neighbouring eminences, namely, *Caſtellacio*, *Mattagrifone*, *Conſagra*, *Porta reale*, *Caſtel reale*, and *Caſtel Gonzaga*

zaga are alſo defended by forts. The city has four ſuburbs, called *Zacra*, *S. Phillippo*, *Santo Dio*, and *Porto reale*. In the laſt live only fiſhermen. The number of the inhabitants is not conſiderable; at leaſt *Labat*, by computing them to the amount of twenty thouſand, thinks he does the city a great deal of honour. Its churches and convents are numerous, and generally elegant, with conſiderable incomes. The Jeſuits have a college, and three other houſes. The archbiſhop's palace is large and well built. The general hoſpital, called, *La Loggia*, is one of the moſt beautiful public buildings in the city, beſides which there is alſo a large and rich hoſpital, and near it a ſpacious well-built lombard-houſe, under good regulations. The harbour is oval, large, and towards the faro, incloſed by a crooked neck of land, on the broadeſt part of which to the eaſt ſtands the citadel, but towards its weſt-end a fort called *S. Salvador*, which defends the narrow entrance to the harbour. Near this neck of land is the *Lazaretto*, built on a rock projecting out of the ſea. The trade of this city has declined very much, yet is ſtill conſiderable, eſpecially ſince the year 1728, when the harbour was declared a free port. An annual fair is held here in *Auguſt*, at which great quantities of foreign goods are expoſed to ſale. This city claims the prerogative of being ſtiled the capital of the Kingdom, but *Palermo* diſputes this point of precedency with it.

Near *Capo di Faro*, anciently *promontorium Pelorum* is a light-houſe and a fort.

Caſtel Nuovo, *Cavalruſo*, *Venetico*, *Monte forte*, and *Valdino*, are ſmall places and principalities.

S. Lucia and *Gualteri*, alſo ſmall places and dukedoms.

Sanperi, an earldom, and *Saponara* a barony.

Milazzo, anciently *Mylæ*, an old town on a ſmall bay, conſiſts of two parts, one of which ſtands on a promontory of the ſame name, and is fortified, the other on a bay with a good harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a caſtle. This town was unſucceſsfully beſieged by the *Spaniards* in the year 1719.

S. Maria di Tindaro, a church, which preſerves the memory of the ancient city of *Tyndaris* or *Tyndarium*.

Caſtro reale, a ſmall place.

Patti, a ſmall town on the ſea, and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Monte Albano, *Sinagra*, and *Pilaino*, ſmall places and dukedoms.

Naſo and *S. Marco*, ſmall places and earldoms.

Utria and *Galati*, ſmall places and principalities.

Militello, a marquiſate.

Tortorico, a ſmall place.

Miſtretta, a ſmall town and the reſidence of a biſhop.

Caſtel Buono, a ſmall place with the title of a principality.

Motta di Fermi, a ſmall place with the title of a marquiſate.

Cefalu,

Cefalu, anciently *Cephalædis*, or *Cephalædium*, a ſmall town with a harbour and biſhop's ſee.

La Rucella, a ſmall place with the title of a marquiſate.

Goliſano and *Iſnello*, earldoms.

Gerace and *Capizzi*, marquiſates.

Petralia Sottana, and *Soprana*, the latter a barony.

Gangi, a principality; *Sperlinga*, a dukedom.

Nicoſia, *Traina*, and *Rachalbuto*, ſmall towns.

Bronti and *Ceſaro*, ſmall places, the latter a barony.

Randazzo, a ſmall town.

Francavilla, a market-town with the title of viſcount. Here the *Imperialiſts* attacked the *Spaniards* unſucceſsfully in the year 1719.

Rocca Siorita and *la Scaletta*, both ſituate on the ſea, and ſmall places and principalities.

Roccalumera and *Mungiatto*, marquiſates.

Taormina, anciently *Tauromínium*, a ſmall town lying near the ſea, on a rocky hill, called alſo formerly *Taurus*, and much celebrated both for its coſtly marble and excellent wine. It was very much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1693. In the environs of this town the ſea-water, which makes at certain times a dreadful roaring amidſt the rocks, has given room to an idle conjecture, that the water abſorbed by *Charybdis* is here evacuated.

Cundro, a principality.

Catanea, anciently *Catana*, a town ſituate on the ſea near the foot of of Mount *Ætna*, which had been frequently damaged both by the fiery eruptions of that mountain and by earthquakes, particularly by that fatal one in the year 1693. Being never entirely deſtroyed, it always recovered itſelf. It is the reſidence of a biſhop, and in ancient times was one of the richeſt and moſt powerful cities in *Sicily*.

Paterno, a ſmall place, with the title of a principality, which ſuffered very much by the earthquake in the year 1693.

Aderno, with the title of an earldom, and *Centorve*, with that of a barony, both ſmall places.

II. Val di Noto, contains the following places.

Miſter Blanco, a dukedom; *Palagonia*, *Militello* and *Scordia*, principalities.

Leontini, a very ancient town, and almoſt wholly deſtroyed by the earthquake in the year 1693.

Not far from *Capo di S. Croce* lay the town of *Auguſta*, which was ſwallowed up in the year 1693.

Siracuſe was anciently the ſtately capital of all *Sicily*, and a very flouriſhing republic; but at preſent is extremely reduced by a ſeries of calamities, eſpecially by the earthquake in the year 1693. It is an archiepiſcopal ſee, has

has a harbour and ſome fortifications. In 1735, it was taken by the *Spaniards*.

Palazzolo, *il Caſſaro*, *Bucheri*, *Biſcari*, principalities; *Licodia*, *Giarratana*, *Avola*, and *Spacca Furno*, marquiſates.

Noto Nuovo, a ſmall town, which was built after the earthquake in 1693 had deſtroyed the old town of *Noto*.

The promontory of *Paſſaro* was anciently called *Pachynum*, and not far from it, in the year 1735, the *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* fleets had an engagement, in which the latter were worſted.

La Marza, a place of mean appearance, near which is the remarkable *Salina della Marza*. When this ſalt-pit is dried up in ſummer, a great quantity of ſalt remains, and is ſhovelled into heaps by people appointed for that purpoſe. For every aſs-load the Prince of *Spacca Furno*, as lord of the manor, receives a *Sicilian Carlin*, worth about one penny $\frac{7}{11}$ ſterling, and for a mule-load twice as much. When this pit yields but little ſalt, the ſteward cauſes it to be ploughed up as ſoon as dry, and then it yields as much ſalt as before.

Modica, a ſmall town, much damaged by the earthquake in the year 1693. It is the capital of an earldom.

Camarana was anciently one of the richeſt cities of the country, and called *Camarina*; at preſent only a tower of it remains, near which is the *Lago di Camarana*.

Il Beviero di Terra nova, or the ſalt lake of *Terra Nova*, lies about ſix *Italian* miles from hence, rather long than broad, and upwards of three *Italian* miles in circumference. It would unqueſtionably yield a large quantity of ſalt if the inhabitants of *Terra Nova*, to whom it belongs, knew how to make it turn to better account. It is alſo ſo full of fiſh, that in ſummer one may kill them with a ſtick along the ſhore; but two perſons are appointed to keep watch from a tower to prevent the fiſh from being thus deſtroyed. The inhabitants chiefly fiſh in *Lent*, and furniſh both themſelves and all the neighbouring parts. Rain and river-water are the only that run into it, a paſſage being cut through a mountain for facilitating its receiving of the river *Drillo* when dried up a little in ſummer by the heat of the ſun. Its banks are covered with ſalt. Some take it to be the *Lacus Cocanicus* of *Pliny*.

Terra nova, a ſmall town, giving title to a duke. Some will have it to be the *Gela* of the ancients; but others maintain that this town ſtood in the place where at preſent does

Alicata Leocata, a ſmall town lying near the mouth of the river *Salſo*.

Butera, a principality; *Mazzarino*, an earldom.

S. Micheli, a dukedom; *Barra Fraca*, a marquiſate; *Pietra Prezia* and *Leonforte*, principalities; *Aſaro*, an earldom.

Piazza, *Caſtro Giovanni*, and *Calataribeta*, ſmall towns.

III. VAL DI MAZARA contains the following places.

Montechiaro, a little town.

Gergenti, alſo *Girgenti*, or *Giorgenti*, anciently *Agragas*, or *Agrigentum*, a town, and reſidence of a biſhop.

Palma, *Camaſtra*, *Campo bello*, *Caſtro Philippe*, *Serra di Falco*, *li Grutti*, *S. Giovanni* and *Bivona*, dukedoms.

S. Stefano, *Cianciana*, or *S. Antonino*, *la Catolica*, *Raffadali*, *Aragona*, *Campo franco*, *Reſuttana*, principalities.

Monte aperto, *la Gibellina*, *la Delia* and *Alcmina*, marquiſates; *Summatino*, *Caltaniſſetta*, *Muſumelli*, and *Camerata*, earldoms.

Sutera, a ſmall town.

Siculiana and *Xacca*, ſmall places, and not far from the latter lies *S. Calogero*, to which is a reſort of pilgrims.

Il Burgetta, *Calata bellota*, and *Chiuſa*, earldoms; *la Sambura*, and *Giuliana*, marquiſates.

Monte Vago, *Poggio reale*, *Portano*, *Caſtel Veterano*, principalities; *S. Ninfa*, a marquiſate.

Mazara, a place of mean appearance, but the reſidence of a biſhop.

Marſala, or *Marſella*, cloſe by a promontory of the ſame name, is a ſmall town, and ſaid to have been built from the remains of the ancient *Lilibæum*.

Salerni, a village.

Trapani, anciently *Drepanum*, a ſmall town on a peninſula, with a good harbour defended by a fort which ſtands on the adjacent iſland of *la Columbara*. Here is a good coral-fiſhery; and in the neighbourhood a royal ſalt-work.

Trapano del Monte, a caſtle on a hill, anciently called *Eryx*, and famous for a temple of *Venus*, and a city of the ſame name.

S. Vito, a place of pilgrimage.

Caſtel a Mare, a town on a bay, in the environs of which anciently ſtood the town of *Egeſta*, *Ægeſta*, *Aceſta*, or *Segeſta*, celebrated for its warm baths, the water of which was alſo drank.

Alcamo, a ſmall town with the title of a barony.

Val Guarnera and *Carini*, principalities.

On *Monte Pelegrino*, which was formerly called *Erƈta*, ſtands a church dedicated to *S. Roſalia*.

Palermo, anciently *Panormus*, the capital of the iſland and the reſidence of the Vice-roy, well fortified and with a harbour, the entrance of which is defended by two ſtrong citadels. This city carries on a briſk trade, and is ſaid to have upwards of 120,000 inhabitants. It is an archiepiſcopal ſee, has an univerſity, fifty-two convents, twenty-two nunneries, and is the uſual abode of many princes and others of the chief nobility. In the firſt

of its diviſions, which are four, is the royal palace, where the Vice-roy reſides and the parliament holds its meetings; alſo a large hoſpital, a houſe of *Theatines*, a profeſſion-houſe of Jeſuits, *&c.* In the ſecond ſtands the cathedral, the Jeſuits college, the *Lombard* houſe, *&c.* In the third the town-houſe, a handſome edifice; and in the fourth a fine *Dominican* church, and ſeveral other buildings. The city ſuffered very much by earthquakes in the years 1693 and 1726. The duke of *Savoy* and his conſort were here crowned in 1713, as was alſo Don *Carlos* in 1735.

Monte reale, a ſmall town with a biſhop.

Solanta, a fort on the ſea-coaſt.

Termini, anciently *Thermæ Himerenſes*, ſo called from the hot baths in its neighbourhood, is a ſmall place lying on the ſea.

Caſtro Nuovo, *Prizzi*, and *Polizzi* are caſtles.

Miſilmeri, *Bagni* and *Ciminna*, dukedoms.

Baucina, *Ventimiglia*, *la Sciara*, *Rocca Palumba* and *Mezzoiuſo*, principalities.

Marineo and *Monte Magiere*, marquiſates; *Sclafani*, an earldom.

IV. Small iſlands lying round SICILY.

1. The *Ægates* or *Ægades*, which lie on the weſt ſide of *Sicily*, oppoſite the main land between *Marſella* and *Trapani*, are

Levenzo, anciently *Phorbantia*, or *Buccina*.

Favignana, formerly *Æguſa* or *Capraria*, exceeding fruitful.

Maretamo, formerly *Hiera*, or *Maritima*.

2. *Iſole di Lipari*, in Latin *Inſulæ Liparæorum*, or *Æoliæ* and *Vulcaniæ*, lie towards the north of *Sicily*; the neareſt is about forty *Italian* miles diſtant. The vulcanos which were in ſome of them, and ſtill partly remain, have always not a little contributed to the violent winds which continually reign in theſe parts, whence the ancients ſaid that *Æolus* the god of the winds reſided here, and accordingly called them after his name; and *Vulcan* being the tutelary god of all ſuch vulcanos, from him they were alſo called *Vulcan*'s iſlands. The moſt remarkable are the following.

Lipari, or *Lipara*, the largeſt and moſt populous among them, is fruitful, abounds alſo in alum, ſulphur and naphthe, and has ſeveral warm baths, formerly much reſorted to. In this iſland were formerly pits emitting ſmoke and fire, but at preſent obſerved to have entirely ceaſed. On it ſtands a town of the ſame name built on a ſteep rock, with a caſtle, and is the reſidence of a biſhop.

Volcano, *Bolcano*, or *Borcano*, in Latin *Vulcania*, anciently alſo *Thermiſſa*, *Theraſia*, and *Hicra*, *i. e.* 'the *Holy*,' burns continually, ſo that always ſmoke and frequently fire are ſeen to aſcend from it. *Volcanello* lies near it, and anciently diſgorged fire.

Liſca bianca, anciently *Euonymos*, is the leaſt among them.

Baſiluzo, anciently *Herculis inſula*.

Pare rotto and *Panari*, formerly *Hiceſia*.

Stromboli, or *Strongoli*, anciently *Strongyle*, is remarkable for its fruitful ſoil and a vulcano which conſtantly emits fire.

Salini, anciently *Dydime*, in Latin *Gemella*, has alſo fiery eruptions, yet produces vines and other fruit trees.

Alicur, anciently *Ericuſa*, produces palm-trees.

Felicur, formerly *Phœnicuſa*, enjoys a fertile ſoil.

Uſtica, ſtill retains its ancient name.

APPENDIX.

THE iſland of *Malta* (*Iſola di Malta*) which lies in the *Mediterranean*, is commonly treated of under *Italy*, by reaſon of its greater proximity to it than to the coaſt of *Africa*. It is about fifteen common *German* miles or ſixty *Engliſh* from the neareſt ſhore of the iſland of *Sicily*. Anciently it was called *Iberia*, afterwards *Ogygia*, and by the Greeks *Melite*, from which, at laſt, the *Saracens* formed the appellation of *Malta*. Mention is made of it in the 28th chapter of the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. Its length is computed to be 20,000 paces, its greateſt breadth 12,000, and its circumference 60,000, or ſixty *Italian* miles. It is entirely rocky, and produces no more corn than barely ſuffices to maintain the inhabitants for ſix months. Many ſhip-loads of earth have indeed been brought here from *Sicily*, and the rocky bottom covered therewith, in order to render it in ſome places more fruitful, but the ſoil has in a ſhort time crumbled into duſt, there being but little rain to preſerve it in a proper adheſion. The wine produced in this iſland is not ſufficient for its conſumption, and it alſo is deficient in wood. On the other hand it has fruits and cotton, a plenty of honey, good paſtures, conſiderable fiſheries, ſea-ſalt, and a profitable coral-fiſhery. Its annual revenues are computed at 76,000 *ſcudi*. The number of its inhabitants amounts in all to about 60,000. The common language of the country is a corrupt *Arabick*, but in towns *Italian* is ſpoken.

The moſt ancient inhabitants of this iſland, of whom we have any account, were the *Phæacians*, who were driven out by the *Phænicians*, and they in their turn by the *Greeks*. Afterwards it ſeems to have been under the dominion of the *Carthaginians*, from whom the *Romans* took it. Upon the declenſion of the *Roman* empire it was firſt ſubdued by the *Goths*, then by the *Saracens*, but wreſted from them by the *Normans* in the year 1090, after which time it had the ſame maſters as *Sicily*, till *Charles* V. gave it to the knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

DIX.

Theſe knights were originally from the Holy Land, and in the 11th century, took their riſe in the following manner. Several trading people of *Amalfi*, in the preſent Kingdom of *Naples*, had by their traffic ſo ingra-

tiated themſelves with the *Saracen* princes, that they were permitted to build a church at *Jeruſalem*, which was finiſhed in the year 1048, and called *S. Maria della Latini*. As at that time, after the alliance entered into between the *Greek* Emperor *Conſtantine Monachus* and the *Saracen* Caliphs, there was a great reſort of the weſtern *Europeans*, particularly to the holy ſepulchre, the above-mentioned merchants, for the accommodation of pilgrims, built an hoſpital and oratory, which they dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, and appointed certain Monks to attend on the pilgrims, who from their office were ſtiled *hoſpitalers*, or *hoſpital-brothers*, and from the church of St. *John*, *Johannites*. At firſt they furniſhed themſelves with all neceſſaries from *Amalfi*; but *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* having conquered the Holy Land, in which they performed ſignal ſervice, endowed them with ſeveral lands, and his ſucceſſor *Baldwin* having put them in poſſeſſion of ſome caſtles and towns for their defence, they thereupon held a general chapter and elected *Raymund di Podio* for maſter, who at firſt inſtituted an order out of the brotherhood, made them take the vows of chaſtity, poverty, and obedience, gave them the octangular croſs and the black cloak, and alſo divided them into three claſſes, namely, *Knights*, *Capellane*, and *Serventi d'Armi*. All this happened towards the cloſe of the 11th century, and was confirmed by the Pope. The famous and valiant actions of this order were a ſource to them of conſiderable wealth. The knights afterwards maintained their ground in *Syria* and the Holy Land, againſt the continual aſſaults of the *Turks* for the ſpace of 200 years, till loſing their laſt place *Acri*, in the year 1191, they removed to the iſland of *Cyprus*, and in 1308 made themſelves maſters of the iſland of *Rhodes*, together with the neighbouring, namely, *Nicoria*, *Epiſcopia*, *Jolli*, *Limonia* and *Sirana*. Pope *Clement* V. confirmed them in the poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, which they held for the ſpace of two hundred and thirteen years. From that time they were ſtiled knights of *Rhodes*; but *Solyman* II. having diſpoſſeſſed them in 1528, after a long and valiant reſiſtance; they firſt went to *Candia*, afterwards partly to *Venice* and partly to *Viterbo* and other places in *Italy*, but eſpecially to *Nice* in *Savoy*. *Charles* V. ſent them to *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, a deſcent upon *Italy* being apprehended from *Solyman*; but here they did not continue long; for the ſame Emperor in the year 1529, after ſeveral treaties, conferred on them the iſlands of *Malta* and *Gozo*, and alſo committed to them the defence of *Tripoli*, which he then had in his poſſeſſion. They muſt engage to be at continual war with the *Turks*, and all Corſairs or rovers of that nation, or religion; and beſides muſt promiſe upon oath, 1. That the Kingdom of *Spain* ſhall ſuffer no detriment from theſe ceded countries. 2. That the right of patronage to the biſhoprick of *Malta* ſhall continue in the King of *Spain* as King of *Sicily*, but that he ſhall always chuſe the biſhop from among three perſons preſented by the grand-maſter. 3. That an *Italian* ſhall be captain of the

gallies, and not a foreigner, whom the *Spaniards* may have any reaſon to ſuſpect. 4. That whenever the order ſhould again become maſter of *Rhodes*, or tranſplant itſelf elſewhere, theſe ceded lands ſhall revert to the King of *Spain* as King of *Sicily*; and, 5. That, in acknowledgment for this tenure, the order every year, on *All-ſaints-day*, ſhall ſend a deputation with a falcon to the vice-roy of *Naples*. From this epocha they obtained the name of knights of *Malta*. With regard to the ſecond article, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that, in the year 1753, the archbiſhop of *Syracuſe* twice endeavoured to hold a viſitation at *Malta* as their metropolitan; but the grand-maſter abſolutely oppoſed the motion. The King of the two *Sicilies* having ſince ordered this viſitation to take place both in ſpiritual and temporal matters, it created ſuch animoſities between *Naples* and *Malta*, that the King actually prohibited all his dominions from any intercourſe with this iſland, or place belonging to the order.

The order conſiſts of eight tongues or nations, the principal of which are the *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *Engliſh* and *German*. In *France* are three tongues; namely, thoſe of *Auvergne*, *Provence* and *France*, peculiarly ſo called. *Spain* is divided into thoſe of *Aragon* and *Caſtile*, and with the *German* was alſo united the priory of *Denmark*, *Sweden* and *Hungary*. All theſe countries have greatly contributed to the advancement of the order, eſpecially *France*, whereof the three tongues poſſeſs three hundred commanderies in that Kingdom, which, if added to thoſe of other countries, the whole number of knights of this order may be computed to amount to 3000. Its loſſes, notwithſtanding, by war, and particularly by the Reformation, have been very conſiderable, being now deſtitute of the *Engliſh*, *Daniſh*, *Swediſh* and *Hungarian* priories, and having alſo ſuffered greatly in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*.

The order has adopted St. *Auguſtine*'s rule, conſequently, as a religious order, is ſubject to the Pope. Not only the knights, but the chaplains and ſerventes ſtyle themſelves brothers; of which title even the grand-maſter is not aſhamed. To this grand dignity are annexed very important privileges, and not only the grand-maſter himſelf, but even an actual member, though of the meaneſt rank, is capable of being advanced to a cardinal's hat. By foreign princes the grand-maſter is ſtyled *Alteſſe Eminentiſſime*, and is under no juriſdiction of any temporal power, though complaints have been frequently made to the Pope about him and the order. In matters relating to the order, the grand-maſter is accountable to his council and the chapter; but, in reſpect of the iſland and its inhabitants, is entirely abſolute. When at home, he uſually has on a long black gown made after a particular faſhion, with the large golden key of the holy ſepulchre hanging by his ſide; but, on a journey, he dreſſes himſelf in a lay-garb and wears a ſword. His ſubjects ſtyle him, Moſt Serene Eminence, the knights and others only Eminence.

The

The principal among the high officers of the order are the *Ballivi conventuali*; who, as it were, conſtitute the grand-maſter's council, and are alſo the heads of the eight tongues. Theſe are as follows: 1. The great *Commendeur*; who is choſen out of the nation of *Provence*, and is preſident of the treaſury and the chamber. 2. The *Marſhal*; who is choſen out of the nation of *Auvergne*, has the chief military command, and diſpoſes of the priſoners as he pleaſes. 3. The Great *Hoſpitaler*; who is choſen out of the nation of *France* and has the care of the ſick. 4. The *Admiral*; choſen out of the *Italian* nation. 5. The *Gran Conſervatore*; who is choſen out of the nation of *Aragon* and ſigns all orders for payments and other expenditures. 6. The *Secretary*; who is elected out of the nation of *Caſtile*, and has the direction of all public deeds and inſtruments in writing. 7. The Great *Balley*; who is choſen out of the *German* nation, and has the care of the fortifications of *Civita Vechia* and the iſland of *Gozo*. 8. The *Turcopelier*, who was choſen out of the *Engliſh* nation and formerly ſuperintended the cavalry and guards. This office is at preſent executed by the *Seneſchal*.

Next follow the priories, of which the great priory of *Germany* holds the firſt place. Its adminiſtrator was, in the year 1546, raiſed by the Emperor *Charles* V. to the rank of a Prince of the Empire, with a ſeat and voice in the Diet among the princely abbots. His reſidence is at *Heiterſheim* in *Breiſgau*, and he muſt annually remit to the grand-maſter, whoſe vicar he is reputed to be, the neceſſary contributions for acting againſt the *Turks* and the uſual aſſeſſment payable by every commandery.

Laſtly, the knights muſt be all noblemen and muſt produce proofs of an illuſtrious anceſtry. Such as have done this are ſtyled *Cavalieri di Juſtizia*, in contradiſtinction to the *Cavalieri di Gratia*, who cannot ſufficiently aſcertain their deſcent, yet are made knights on account of their perſonal merit and even preferred to commanderies. According to the ſtatutes no natural children, thoſe of great princes excepted, nor perſons under eighteen years of age, are admitted into the order. Thoſe of mean extraction become qualified by a diſpenſation from the Pope. The grand-maſter alſo has an unlimited privilege of granting this favour to ſix perſons.

The principal ſtatute of the order, that each knight ſhall aſſiſt, at leaſt, in three expeditions, againſt the *Turks*, is not now ſo ſtrictly obſerved. There are alſo grand-maſterſhips of the order among Proteſtants, but theſe ſend no remittances to *Malta*.

I now proceed to give a deſcription of the places on the iſlands.

1. On the iſland of *Malta* are

La Valetta, or *Citta Nuova*, the capital of the iſland, which, in 1566, was built by the grand-maſter *Fred. Joh. de Valetta*, on a hill in form like a neck of land extending itſelf into the ſea and was called by his name. Its walls are of large ſquare ſtone, ſome dug out of the rock and planted

planted with ſeveral batteries. On the point towards the ſea ſtands the caſtle of *S. Elmo*, which is fortified in the modern taſte and defends both the harbours; one of which, called *Marſa Muſcietto*, lies at the entrance from the ſea to the right of the town, and incloſes a ſmall iſland, on which ſtand both a fort and a *lazaretta*. The other harbour, on the left ſide, is ſimply called *Marſa* or 'the great harbour,' being the largeſt, ſafeſt and moſt commodious in this iſland, and having ſome bays. Its entrance, beſides the caſtle of *S. Elmo*, is guarded by Fort *Ricaſoli*, which ſtands on the *Punta del Orſa* to the left. The town of *Valetta* lies on its right, and on its left the towns *il Borgo*, or *Vittorioſa*, and *Senglea*. In *Valetta* is a handſome palace, where the grand-maſter reſides, and before it a ſpacious area for exerciſes. Each of the ſeven nations, or tongues of this order, has its peculiar hall. The principal church is dedicated to St. *John* the Baptiſt. The Jeſuits have a college here; beſides which are ſeveral convents and nunneries, a large hoſpital and a building where *Turkiſh* ſlaves are kept. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 2000.

Citta Vittorioſa, or *il Borgo*, a fortified town, ſtands on a narrow neck of land to the left of *Valetta*; on each ſide a broad natural canal runs up into the land, and ſurrounding the town forms a fine harbour. This canal, on one ſide, is called *Porto della Renella*, and, on the other, *Porto delle Gallere*. The ſtrong caſtle of *S. Angelo* ſtands on a high rock and has a communication with the town by a bridge. The number of inhabitants amounts to 3000. Formerly the grand-maſter reſided here. The palace of the inquiſition and the arſenal are reckoned among the principal buildings of this place.

Senglea, ſituate on a peninſula, is divided from *Citta Vittorioſa* by the canal *Porto delle Galere*, but by the other is joined to its harbour. It has about 4000 inhabitants.

Bormola, or *Burmola*, an open town, conſiſting of between ſix and ſeven hundred houſes, lies behind the foregoing, and, beſides, is incloſed and covered by

Citta Nuova Cottonera, a town regularly fortified, including alſo the old fort of *S. Margherita*.

Obſ. Theſe five towns already deſcribed may be deemed parts of one large town, as lying cloſe to each other.

Forte di S. Thomaſſo ſtands not far from *Valetta* on a point of land projecting into the ſea.

Verdala, or *Boſchetto*, is a ſeat belonging to the grand-maſter two *Italian* miles from the town of *Malta*.

Malta, *Medina*, or *Citta Vecchia*, *i. e.* 'the old town,' are names for one and the ſame fortified town, which ſtands in the middle of the iſland on a hill, and formerly was more than twice as large as it is at preſent. It is the reſidence of the biſhop of this iſland and has ſeveral churches and convents.

Forte

Forte Roſſo lies oppoſite the ſmall iſland of *Comino*.

2. The little iſland of *Comino*, the ancient *Hephæſtia*, lies between *Malta* and *Gozo*, is 5000 paces in circumference, of tolerable fertility, and has a fort that ſtands oppoſite *Forte Roſſo*, and commands the ſtrait between it and *Malta*. From the church on it, the neighbouring harbour, *Cala di S. Maria*, takes its name.

3. The iſland of *Gozo*, anciently *Gaulos*, lies near the foregoing, and is twelve *Italian* miles long, ſix broad and thirty in circumference. It is a very fruitful ſpot, has 3000 inhabitants, gives title to a marquis, and its annual produce is valued at 25,000 *ſcudi*. It has alſo ſome good harbours defended by three forts, one of which ſtands in the midſt of the iſland near a market-town, but the other two are on the ſtrand and called *Forte di Garſa* and *il Forno*. Here is alſo another fort with ſix baſtions called *Chambray*.

THE

THE KINGDOMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND IRELAND.

A MAP of ENGLAND and WALES, Divided into COUNTIES; for Busching's Geography: Drawn from the best Authorities. By T. Kitchin Geogr.

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree
10 20 30 40 50

German Miles 15 to a Degree.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

SCOTLAND
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
IRELAND
SEVERN OR BRISTOL CHANNEL
BRITISH OCEAN
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORLAND
BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM
LANCASHIRE
YORKSHIRE
North Riding
West Riding
East Riding
CHESHIRE
DENBIGHSHIRE
CARNARVONSHIRE
WALES
ANGLESEY
FLINTSHIRE
MONTGOMERYSHIRE
CARDIGAN BAY
SHROPSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
Lindsey
Kesteven
Holland
RADNORSHIRE
CARDIGANSHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE
WORCESTERSHIRE
WARWICKSHIRE
LEICESTERSHIRE
RUTLANDSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
The Wash
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
ESSEX
HERTFORDSHIRE
BEDFORDSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
OXFORDSHIRE
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
MONMOUTHSHIRE
GLAMORGANSHIRE
BRECKNOCKSHIRE
CAERMARTHENSHIRE
PEMBROKESHIRE
WILTSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
SURREY
MIDDLESEX
KENT
SUSSEX
SOMERSETSHIRE
DEVONSHIRE
DORSETSHIRE
CORNWALL
ISLE OF MAN
ISLE OF WIGHT
ISLANDS OF SCILLY
ANGLESEY
Isle of Lundy
Isle of Portland
Isle of Thanet
Isle of Purbeck
Isle of Ely
Holy Island
Farne Is.
Spurn Head the Ocilium of Ptolmy
Flamborough Head
Beachy Head
North Foreland
South Foreland
Dungeness
Lizard Point
Land's End
Scilly Is.
Eddistone Light house
the Start
Portland Bill
St Davids Head
Point of Ayre
Calf of Man
Mull of Galloway
Fair Head
Carrig Fergus
Dublin Harbour
Wicklow Head
Holy Head
Longitude East from Ferro
PAS DE CALAIS OR STR: OF DOVER

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

KINGDOMS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN, and IRELAND.

§. 1. THE beſt maps of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are thoſe publiſhed by *Sanſon*, *Jalliote*, *De Wit*, *De l'iſle*, *De Fer*, and *Homann*, in 1729. Of *England*, in particular, *Nicholas Viſcher* compoſed a large map taken from the ſmaller ones, of particular provinces, publiſhed by *Speed* and *Bloom:* And this was reduced into the uſual form by *Homann*. But thoſe of *Herman Moll* ſurpaſſed them all. *Viſcher* has alſo publiſhed a very large map both of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, which *Homann* likewiſe contracted. But of theſe Kingdoms alſo *Moll*'s maps are the beſt *.

§. 2. The name of *Great Britain* includes the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which in the year 1706, were united into one political body, under the ſame conſtitution and form of government: which union was confirmed the following year by parliament, to the advantage of both Kingdoms. The old name of *Britain* had been revived before under *James* I. on account of a conteſt betwixt the two nations, which ſhould ſtand firſt in the title. The addition of *Great* is in order to diſtinguiſh it from that province of *France* called *Bretagne*, which formerly bore the name of *Little Britain*. *Ireland* is ſubject to this united Kingdom.

* It is ſomewhat very remarkable that our author never mentions the late ingenious Mr. *Senex*'s maps.

§. 3. *Great Britain* forms one large iſland, which is ſurrounded by the *Atlantic* and *German* ſeas; being ſeparated from *France* only by the channel, and from *Ireland* alſo by a narrow ſea. Its whole length from north to ſouth is about ſix hundred and ſixty miles; and its greateſt breadth from weſt to eaſt about three hundred. The iſland of *Ireland* lies wholly in the *Atlantic* ocean, extending from ſouth to north above three hundred miles; and from eaſt to weſt little above one hundred and fifty.

§. 4. *England*, from its ſituation enjoys a temperate air, but withal ſubject to damps and fogs; and conſequently to a great deal of variable, and foul weather. The winters there are generally attended with ſnow, rain, and thick fogs: And in many places the cattle graze in the fields during that whole ſeaſon. The country is for the moſt part level, and of uncommon fertility. Agriculture is in high eſteem amongſt them, and much practiſed, ſo that the country has always plenty of corn. It abounds likewiſe in all kinds of eſculent vegetables and fruits, which are both excellent. Great quantities of perry and cyder are made in *England*. *Walden*, *Cambridge*, and *Walſingham* alſo produce the beſt of ſaffron. Among its products alſo are liquorice and woad, but it grows little flax and hemp. It is likewiſe plentifully provided with timber, and fuel for burning; and the large ſtems, particularly of the oak, are carefully laid up for ſhip building. It has alſo great numbers of coal-pits; ſome of which are inexhauſtible. Theſe are principally near *Newcaſtle* and *Whitehaven*. The paſtures too here are excellent; and conſequently the graziery conſiderable. To omit mentioning the goodneſs of their horſes and horned cattle, the breeding of ſheep is a very principal and profitable article in this country. The fine *Engliſh* wool, which, next to that of *Spain* and *Portugal*, is the beſt, with the working of it, amounts to near one fifth of the revenues of the whole country. King *Edward* IV. received a preſent of 3000 ſheep out of *Spain*, ſome of the breed of which are ſtill in being. The iron mines in *Suſſex*, and thoſe of copper in *Cumberland* and *Somerſetſhire*, are of no great importance; but this is made up by the vaſt tin and lead mines in *Cornwal*; whoſe metals are ſo far from being ſurpaſſed, that they have not their equal in any other country. The mountains here are found to contain marble, alabaſter, cryſtal, large ſtones, alum, and vitriol. *England* has alſo its mineral waters; and thoſe of *Bath* are particularly celebrated. *England* yields little ſalt; the ſea-coaſt and rivers, however, abound in fiſh; but the pilchard fiſhery on the coaſts of *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*, and the dragging for oyſters on the *Colcheſter* banks, are the moſt noted. The principal rivers in it are the *Thames*, which is the largeſt in the whole Kingdom, the *Severn*, and the *Trent* or *Humber*.

§. 5. *Scotland* lies in a climate ſomewhat colder than that of *England*; but the air there is more pure and healthy. It is very mountainous, particularly

cularly in the northern parts. Agriculture is making ſuch continual improvments among them, that beſides grain, no ſmall quantities of flax and hemp are now produced. It abounds alſo in horned cattle, ſheep, and horſes; but the latter are ſmall in compariſon of the ſtately beaſts of *England*. It yields vaſt quantities of wood and coal; the latter of which is preferred to the *Engliſh*. Its mountains too contain gold, ſilver, and other metals, particularly lead. Some marble alſo is found there. The fiſhery on the coaſts, eſpecially the herring-fiſhery, near the iſlands of *Shetland*, are very conſiderable; but the *Dutch* make it turn to the greateſt account. Of this I ſhall ſpeak farther when I come to *Scotland*. The principal river is the *Tay*.

§. 6. *Ireland* abounds in lakes and moraſſes; the air too is very damp and thick, being wet with frequent rains. The inhabitants have hitherto applied themſelves almoſt wholly to the breeding of cattle; but meaſures are now taking for promoting of agriculture among them. The cultivation of flax and hemp there is already in a very promiſing way: And the fiſheries might be made to amount to conſiderable advantage. The mountains afford all kinds of metals, but they are little ſought after. It yields alſo plenty of coal with ſome marble. The largeſt river in it is the *Shannon*.

§. 7. The number of inhabitants in *Great Britain* is computed at nine millions; and thoſe of *Ireland* at 2,250,000. But others reckon only eight millions in all the three Kingdoms, five and a half of which they aſcribe to *England*. Of theſe the *Jews* in *England* make about 10,000. By an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1753, relating to foreign *Jews* who intended to ſettle here, ſuch to whom it was thought proper to grant that privilege, were to be naturalized; which entitled them to purchaſe lands, and carry on a trade without paying the duty raiſed upon foreigners; one view of which was to draw thither the money of the rich *Jews* of *Portugal*. But this act cauſing great diſcontent among the people, and proving of but ſmall advantage to the *Jews*, eſpecially as they were before entitled to purchaſe lands, it was repealed. The characteriſtic of the *Engliſh* is ſaid to be, that they are ever in extremes, and never known to obſerve a medium in any thing. Their language is a compound of the ancient *Britiſh*, *Latin*, *Saxon* or *German*, the *Daniſh*, *Norwegian*, *French* and *Welſh*.

Of the people the lower order conſiſts of the vulgar and artificers; the yeomen or freeholders, who hold lands independently, and the copyholders; as likewiſe of the gentry, who are compoſed of ſuch as bear the title of *Gentleman*, *Eſquire*, *Knight*, and *Baronet*. The two laſt are ſtiled *honourable*. Among the nobility, properly ſo called, are ranked only thoſe who in other countries compoſe the high nobility. *Lord*, in Latin *Dominus*, is the general title of them all; and this word uſed before a ſurname, or the name of a family, without the addition of any other dignity denotes, a baron. The hereditary nobility here are the *Barons*, *Viſcounts*, *Earls*, *Marquiſſes*,

quiſes, and *Dukes*. The four laſt are alſo barons. The three firſt are ſtiled *Right honourable*, i. e. *Honoratiſſimus*, and the two laſt *Moſt noble*, or *Nobiliſſimus*. Of theſe five claſſes conſiſts the baronage or peerage of the Kingdom. A baron is alſo a peer and lord: A viſcount is likewiſe a baron: An earl a viſcount and baron: A marquis an earl, viſcount, and baron: And a duke a marquis, earl, viſcount, and baron; or to ſpeak more conciſely, he who enjoys the title of a higher claſs of nobility, bears alſo the titles of all the inferior claſſes. The eldeſt ſon of a duke or marquis has the title of an earl; the ſecond of a lord; but the third is only ſtiled eſquire. The eldeſt ſon of an earl is called lord. All the other ſons, and all ſons of viſcounts and barons are no more than eſquires, and belong to the lower nobility. On the deceaſe of the father the eldeſt ſon inherits all his titles, immoveable eſtate, and lands. The titles are not annexed to any particular places or eſtates, but to the blood of thoſe whom the King has honoured with them. Hence it is that in *England* there are many ſeats and lordſhips, but no baronies, earldoms, marquiſates, *&c.* the earldom of *Arundel* alone excepted. When the king is pleaſed to confer the title of duke, marquis, or earl, he permits the perſon to chuſe for himſelf the name of a province, city, town, or ſeat (not belonging to any private perſon) or any other place, and ſtiles him accordingly from it. The names generally choſen on theſe occaſions are ſuch as have been borne by ſome eminent family; but that family muſt firſt be extinct, no two peers ever bearing the ſame title at one time. The perſon thus to be ennobled has ſometimes retained his name, and is entitled by it. When a nobleman is promoted from an inferior degree to a higher, it lies in his own choice either to retain or change his former title. The great offices of State confer a perſonal nobility. The biſhops, as biſhops, are always barons of the Kingdom. The branches of the families of the nobility and gentry are diſtinguiſhed in their arms by marks of blazonry. The nobility generally have a motto to their arms. *Richard* III. inſtituted a particular court of chivalry, in which is kept a regiſter of the coats of arms of all families and names, and where it may be known when and upon what occaſion they were granted.

§. 8. The Reformation in *England* begun under *Henry* VIII. was promoted under *Edward* VI. checked by Queen *Mary*, but completed by Queen *Elizabeth* her ſiſter. One rule of it was, in doctrine, church-government, public worſhip and diſcipline, to depart no farther from the *Roman* Catholic religion than that had deviated from the conſtitutions of the primitive church. Thus many parts of the Liturgy and the religious ceremonies and ordinances of the *Roman* Catholics were retained. This Reformation having firſt commenced under and been conducted by biſhops, the eſtabliſhed church of *England* is accordingly termed the Epiſcopal, or High Church. *John Calvin*, indeed, uſed many endeavours to have a ſhare in the advancement and direction of this eccleſiaſtical reformation; but as he was for depriving the biſhops

biſhops of their temporal grandeur, for baniſhing all external ornaments and pomp from divine worſhip and introducing the *Geneva* conſtitution, the biſhops declined his offers of aſſiſtance. There were, however, great numbers in *England* who, approving of *Calvin*'s doctrine, formed an eccleſiaſtical government on his plan, which is almoſt in every reſpect diametrically oppoſite to the epiſcopal. Theſe were in general termed Puritans, from their avowed deſire of purging the church from the impurities ſtill retained in it, or Nonconformiſts, from their not complying with the rules of the eſtabliſhed church. Agreeably to *Calvin*'s model, they inſtituted preſbyters without biſhops, from whence they obtained the name of Preſbyterians; inſtituting alſo church-laws among themſelves. But thoſe who were averſe to the eſtabliſhed church of *England*, diſſenting alſo among themſelves in certain particulars, ſeparated from each other: and thus aroſe the Independents, whoſe principal difference from the Preſbyterians is, that they maintain every *Chriſtian* congregation to be free and ſubject neither to biſhops nor ſynods. But they have ſince come to a nearer agreement with the Preſbyterians. The Epiſcopalians and Preſbyterians are the two principal parties diſſenting from each other in matters relating to points of doctrine, church-government, diſcipline and the Liturgy, or the form of divine worſhip. The former have the aſcendant in *England* and *Ireland*, the latter in *Scotland*. The moſt numerous of the other religious ſects are the Anabaptiſts, or, as they term themſelves, the Baptiſts; who do not baptize infants, and, in the baptiſm of adults, practiſe immerſion. Beſides theſe there are many other ſmaller ſects. The number of Papiſts here alſo is not inconſiderable; and, in *Ireland*, it even exceeds that of the Proteſtants. This multitude of religious diviſions in this country about points, which, ſo far from being eſſential to the doctrine of *Chriſt* and his apoſtles, have, moſt of them, little or no relation to it, are the more to be lamented, it being certain, that they are the main ſources of that ſpirit of libertiniſm which broke out in this country about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, and has ſince made but too great a progreſs. Many able perſons, indeed, have fundamentally confuted the writings which have appeared in defence of infidelity: but many in their defences both of religion and the holy ſcriptures, have only betrayed their own weakneſs: and thus the due repreſentation of the doctrine of *Chriſt* and his apoſtles, the divine and incomparable worth of which, when properly explained, all rational people are ready to acknowledge with joy, has been extremely neglected. For while the ſeveral ſects of *Chriſtians* are more ſolicitous about the propagation of their own doctrines than thoſe of the holy ſcriptures, and more concerned about the augmentation of their numbers than about the Kingdom of *Chriſt*, there will always be too much room for complaints of the progreſs of infidelity and fanaticiſm.

The church of *England*, ſo called by way of pre-eminence, is under the direction of two archbiſhops and twenty-five biſhops, who are ſubject to

the King as ſupreme judge over all eccleſiaſtical perſons and cauſes. The archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is ſtyled *primus par regni*, or firſt peer and metropolitan of the Kingdom, and takes place immediately after the royal family; and, conſequently, precedes not only all dukes but likewiſe the great officers of ſtate. Hiſtorians tell us, that he was alſo formerly primate of *Ireland*, as well as of all *England*, *Ireland*, it ſeems, not having an archbiſhop of its own till the year 1152. He was therefore ſometimes called *alterius orbis papa*, and *orbis Britannici pontifex*; was held in ſuch great reſpect abroad, that in general councils he took place of all other archbiſhops, ſitting at the Pope's right foot; and at home was ſo highly reverenced that he was accounted the next perſon in the Kingdom to the King, taking rank even before Princes of the blood. This pre-eminence, however, was long conteſted by the archbiſhops of *York*. He writes himſelf *divinâ providentiâ*, whereas mitred heads write only *divinâ permiſſione*; and in addreſſes to him, as well as to dukes, enjoys the title of Grace and Moſt reverend father in God. He crowns the King, and, by expreſs order, at the coronation of *Charles* II. in doing homage to him, preceded, with the reſt of his brethren, the duke of *York* and all the lay-lords. Wherever too the court happens to be, the King and Queen are always *ſpeciales domeſtici parochiani Domini arch. Cant.* and within his province he has, by common law, the probate of all wills where the party dying was worth upwards of five pounds. In many points likewiſe which are not repugnant to the holy ſcriptures and the royal prerogative, he can grant diſpenſations, has under him twenty-one biſhops and, excluſive of theſe, his own particular dioceſe. He may alſo retain and qualify eight chaplains, which is two more than any duke is permitted to do by ſtatute; has power to hold various juridical-courts in church affairs; with many other privileges relative to the granting of licences and diſpenſations, in all caſes heretofore ſued for at the court of *Rome*, which are not repugnant to the law of God, or the King's prerogative. His annual revenue is eſtimated at above 5,000 pounds. The archbiſhop of *York* likewiſe takes precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, as alſo of all the great officers of ſtate, the lord-chancellor alone excepted, who is immediately next in rank to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In his dioceſe he is ſtyled Primate of *England* and Metropolitan, enjoys alſo the two other titles which the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* bears, crowns the Queen and is her conſtant chaplain. Excluſive too of his own dioceſe, the biſhops of *Durham*, *Carliſle*, *Cheſter* and *Man* are his ſuffragans; and in *Northumberland* he has the power of a palatine and juriſdiction in all criminal proceedings, with liberty of qualifying eight chaplains, and many other privileges which the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* enjoys. The twenty-five biſhops are ſtyled Right Reverend, and Your Lordſhip, walk next after the viſcounts and precede the barons, all but the biſhop of *Sodor* and *Man*, who has not a ſeat, like the others, in the houſe of lords, being no peer, as not holding his

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Next to the biſhops are the deans and prebends of cathedrals, out of whom the biſhops are choſen. After theſe are the archdeacons, of which every dioceſe has one or more, and throughout the whole Kingdom of *England* they amount to ſixty. Their office is to viſit the churches twice or thrice every year. The archdeacons are followed by the rural deans, who were formerly ſtiled archipreſbyters, and ſignify the biſhops pleaſure to his clergy, the lower claſs of which conſiſt of prieſts and deacons.

Scotland is divided into thirteen provincial ſynods which conſiſt of ſixty-eight preſbyteries, and theſe again of pariſhes. *Ireland* contains four archbiſhopricks and nineteen biſhopricks.

The ſociety for promoting *Chriſtian* knowledge, which was firſt inſtituted here in the year 1698, and eſtabliſhed by charter in 1701, has been of equal honour and advantage to *England*. It conſiſts partly of a number of ſubſcribing members, who annually pay in a ſum of money towards this excellent deſign, and partly of correſpondents both at home and abroad, who ſend their ſociety accounts of the ſtate of religion in their neighbourhood, and propoſe ways and means for good foundations, which may be eſtabliſhed among them, remitting ſuch benefactions as are entruſted to them, or ſuch as they themſelves are pleaſed to beſtow. The principal end of this ſociety is the education and inſtruction of poor young children, and the propagation of the *Chriſtian* knowledge in the *Engliſh* and among other nations.

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in which were educated 3406 boys and 2172 girls. In the other parts of *England* and *Wales*, the number of theſe ſchools was, in the ſame year, 1329, calculated for the inſtruction of 19,506 boys and 3915 girls, excluſive of one hundred and forty-two circulating ſchools in the latter.

Scotland has a ſociety bearing the ſame title, inſtituted in the year 1709, for promoting knowledge in the Highlands. In the year 1738, the free-ſchools there amounted to 139, in which were educated 5187 boys and 2618 girls. In *Ireland* are alſo free-ſchools, which, in the year 1748, amounted to 168 in number, and in them were educated 3006 children, excluſive of thirty other ſchools, in which eight hundred and eighty-five boys were fed, cloathed, and taught *gratis*.

To theſe ſchools ſome hundred thouſands of children owe their education, and many thouſands of bibles and other good books have been printed and diſtributed amongſt them at the charges of theſe liberal ſocieties.

§. 9. *England* has produced great numbers of perſons eminent for learning, and the ſciences are there highly eſteemed, encouraged and cultivated; but their method of ſtudy is ſomewhat ſingular, and even the two univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* ſtill retain too much of the old forms of education. The *Engliſh* ſeldom apply themſelves to many ſciences at once, ſtudying only one or two at moſt: by this, however, they generally attain to a very great proficiency in them. The *Greek* language and literature in general is much in vogue among them; but, on the contrary, the oriental tongues are little regarded. To this doubtleſs is owing the ſmall account made there of the original of the *Old Teſtament*; even *Latin* itſelf is rather learned for the ſake of what is written in it than for the language: and hence it is that a purity and elegance of ſtyle is not very common among them, and few, even of the learned, ſpeak it either willingly or fluently. Foreign languages, ſuch as the *German*, *French**, &c. are ſeldom made a part of their education. *England* has in all ages been diſtinguiſhed for its poets: the inhabitants are alſo endued with a great genius and equal application for the mathematicks; but the new ſyſtem of philoſophy is not ſo much cultivated among them, and their method of teaching divinity ſtill retains too much of the old diſcipline of the ſchools. The law alſo here is of a very peculiar conſtitution; but in medical and natural knowledge many great improvements are owing to the *Engliſh*. With reſpect to foreign hiſtory, whether political, eccleſiaſtical or literary, they are ſeldom endued with much knowledge that way. The univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* being entirely of the eſtabliſhed church, the Preſbyterians have inſtituted ſeveral ſmall academies for themſelves. The two former, as before obſerved, are wholly founded on the ancient rules of the ſchools.

* This obſervation certainly does not hold good with reſpect to the latter, and if *Germany* will but produce us a few more ſuch men as Dr. *Buſching*, we doubt not but it will be a principal means of bringing the former as much in vogue amongſt us.

Four

Four years are required to be a bachelor, ſeven to be a maſter of arts (the ſons of biſhops alone excepted, who are permitted to take upon them the latter at the expiration of five years) fourteen to be a bachelor of divinity, and eighteen to be a doctor. In order to proceed to the degree of doctor of laws at *Oxford*, it is requiſite that the candidate have ſtudied twelve years at the univerſity; and, in order to proceed to that of a doctor of phyſic, ten. At *Cambridge* eleven years are required for both. The royal ſociety of ſciences, eſtabliſhed at *London*, which received its firſt inſtitution in the year 1645, and was founded by a charter of *Charles* II. in the year 1663, is the moſt ancient of all the ſocieties in *Europe*, and in every reſpect worthy of its preſent great reputation.

In *Scotland* are four univerſities; namely, thoſe of *Edinburgh*, *Glaſgow*, St. *Andrew* and *Aberdeen*, the profeſſors of which are all Preſbyterians.

Ireland contains only one univerſity, namely, that at *Dublin*; and this is wholly devoted to the church of *England*, but the ſtudents in it amount to no great number.

§. 10. In painting, ſculpture and engraving the *Engliſh* have made no great figure, yet are they very ingenious in that branch of the latter which is called *chiaro obſcuro*. They have alſo a good genius for civil architecture, and in ſhip-building are inferior to none. In other elegant and uſeful arts, *England* has alſo produced many able maſters, and their manufactures and artiſts are held in great repute. The *Engliſh* were the firſt in *Europe* who ſet on foot that noble manufacture of ſilk and woollen tapeſtry, in which life and nature are imitated with admirable ſkill. Their manufactures of large plates of glaſs, wrought by fuſion, are alſo famous. The *French* refugees who ſettled in *England* have greatly improved their manufactures, and theſe are ſtill encreaſing every year; the woollen manufacture, in particular, is in ſo flouriſhing a condition that the value of cloths alone yearly exported amounts to two millions of pounds ſterling.

The manufactures of ſilk, which were firſt introduced into this Kingdom towards the reign of *James* I. and the beginning of *Charles* I. his ſon, have been carried on with good ſucceſs, but are ſtill capable of great improvements. The manufactures eſtabliſhed in *Scotland* and *Ireland* make but little progreſs there, that of linen alone excepted, which is of very conſiderable advantage to both nations.

§. 11. *England* is moſt advantageouſly ſituated for commerce, having a great many good harbours in it, together with docks, ſkilful ſeamen and a variety of products of all kinds: accordingly the *Engliſh* trade all over the globe. To *Turkey* they uſually ſend cloths, tin, lead and iron. They frequently alſo buy up ſugars in *France* and *Portugal*, which they export to the ſame place, as they do piaſtres from *Cadiz*. This trade is very beneficial to them, as they both carry thither all their manufactures and bring back the merchandiſes, they receive in exchange, in their own bottoms.

Theſe merchandiſes conſiſt principally of raw ſilk, floret ſilk, drugs and medicines, ſoap, cotton, fruits, oil, *&c.* A very eminent *Turkey* merchant, now reſiding at *London*, has aſſured me, that the balance of this trade in favour of the *Engliſh* is, to his certain knowledge, near 600,000 pounds *per ann.* The reaſon of this is very evident, becauſe, as before obſerved, they ſend thither none but their own manufactures and bring nothing back from thence but raw goods. To *Italy* they export cloths, all kinds of ſtuffs, ſkins, tin, lead, pepper and other *Eaſt-India* goods; making their returns thence in ſilk, wine, oil, ſoap, olives, colours, anchovies, *&c.* The balance of this trade, notwithſtanding, amounts not to leſs than 200,000 pounds ſterling in favour of *Italy*. To *Spain* they ſend cloths, with all kind of ſtuffs, hides, fiſh, tin, lead and corn; and receive from thence wine, oil, fruits, wool, indigo, cochineal and colours; but the advantages of this trade are conſiderably diminiſhed at preſent. Their traffick to *Portugal* conſiſts of much the ſame goods with that to *Spain*; and from thence they carry back wine, oil, ſalt and fruits. The balance of this trade is indeed in favour of *England*; but this too is much ſhort of what many people imagine. *France* receives from *England* a conſiderable quantity of tobacco, horn, lead, tin, flannel, and in time of ſcarcity even corn; and *England* imports from thence wine, brandy, linen, laces, cambricks, lawn, brocades, velvet and other ſilk ſtuffs, together with hemp, flax, pot-aſh, iron, timber, *&c.* This trade is of ſuch diſadvantage to the *Engliſh* that, according to Monſieur *Secondat*, it drains them of 500,000 pounds in ready ſpecie. From *Flanders* the *Engliſh* import laces, cambricks, fine linen and divers other commodities; exporting thither ſerges, flannel, ſugar, tobacco, tin and lead, and about 250,000 pounds in ſpecie. *Germany* receives from *England* all kinds of cloth, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ginger and other *Eaſt-India* goods, together with tin, pewter, *&c.* On the other hand, *England* is ſupplied from thence with great quantities of linen, thread, goat-ſkins, tin-plates and many other commodities, inſomuch that they loſe annually by this trade 500,000 pounds. Out of *Norway*, *England* is ſupplied with large quantities of deal and timber, which is paid for in ready money, a ſmall quantity of tobacco and woollen ſtuffs; and in this trade they loſe above 150,000 pounds. From *Sweden England* imports a conſiderable quantity of iron, timber, deals and other goods; in exchange for which the former receives gold and ſilver with ſome manufactures, gaining annually by this trade 200,000 pounds. To *Ruſſia* the *Engliſh* export coarſe linen and ſtuffs, together with tin, lead, tobacco and ſome other goods, bringing back from thence in return hemp, flax, linen, thread, copper, tallow, iron, firs and pot-aſh; in which trade the balance againſt the *Engliſh* is 400,000 pounds. To *Holland* they ſend cloth, all kinds of ſtuffs, hides, corn, coals and other productions, together with *India* and *Turkey* goods, ſugar, tobacco, rice, ginger, pitch, tar and other commodities, which they receive from their *American* colonies; and in

return

return buy linen, boards, whalebone, copper utenſils, toys, *&c.* Here indeed the advantage is in favour of *England:* But the clandeſtine trade carried on in prohibited goods from thence is alſo very conſiderable. *England* reaps great advantages from its commerce with *Ireland*, ſupplying that country with almoſt all kinds of goods; linen, woollen ſtuffs, and proviſions excepted.

But the traffic of greateſt importance and advantage to the *Engliſh* is that of its *American* colonies. Here it is that it finds the greateſt vent for its various manufactures, furniſhing them with all the *European* merchandizes, and bringing in return from thence the products of thoſe countries, ſuch as ſugar, tobacco, ginger, rice, timber, and ſpecie. But this trade might be ſtill carried to a greater height by diligence in the culture of hemp, flax and ſilk, ſhip-building, iron manufactures, *&c.* The *Engliſh* of *Jamaica* alſo carry on a contraband trade with the *Spaniards* on the continent to a conſiderable amount. Their traffic with *Africa* is in every reſpect of very great advantage to the *Engliſh:* As beſides that it draws no money out of the nation, it furniſhes their *American* colonies with ſlaves or negroes, of whom in the ſeveral ſettlements, are computed to be about 105,000; as alſo with gold duſt, red wood, and ſcarlet dyes; part of which commodities are ſold again.

Their commerce with *Aſia* is carried on by the *Eaſt India* company, which was eſtabliſhed in the year 1600, and revived in 1698. This company ſends thither a great deal of wrought gold and ſilver, and other manufactures, for which they import in return the *India* and *Chineſe* goods; diſpoſing of the ſurplus of their muſlins, cottons, teas, coffee, raw-ſilks, *&c.* to foreigners, which abundantly compenſates for all the gold and ſilver carried there.

The annual exports of *Engliſh* and foreign goods amount to betwixt ſix and 7,000,000 pounds ſterling; and their imports do not exceed 5,000,000. As a conſiderable part too of this is again exported, the annual iſſues from *England* for foreign merchandize may be eſtimated at 4,000,000. Their foreign trade too does not amount to one ſixth part of the inland; the annual produce of the natural products and manufactures of *England* exceeding 42,000,000. The *Engliſh* receive their gold and ſilver from *Portugal*, *Spain*, the *South-Sea*, *Jamaica*, the *American* colonies, and *Africa*. This gold and ſilver they again export to *Holland* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. Two thirds or ſix out of nine of all the foreign traffic of *England* is carried on in the port of *London*. Of this one ninth may be attributed to the ſouthern coaſts of the iſland, which lie oppoſite to the northern parts of *France:* One ninth may alſo be imputed to the eaſt ſide, which borders on the *German* ſea; and the other ninth at leaſt belongs to the weſtern ſide. From this computation Sir *Richard Steele* inferred, that by the demolition of *Dunkirk*, only the laſt mentioned ninth part of the *Engliſh* trade, and a part of the

ninth

ninth belonging to the coaſts on the channel would be in any danger; whereas on the contrary ſeven parts out of nine of the *Engliſh* trade would be perfectly ſecure, the only harbour the *French* are poſſeſſed of in the channel being that of St. *Malo*, which is not capable of receiving ſhips of above thirty or forty guns.

With reſpect to the trade of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, the greateſt part of it is carried on through *Engliſh* hands. Mr. *Sprenel*, in *Smith*'s *Memoirs of Wool*, laments that ſuch quantities of goods are introduced out of *England* into *Scotland*, and ſold there for ready money; when the very ſame commodities are made in that Kingdom in a quantity ſufficient to ſupply foreigners. When I come to *Scotland* I ſhall give a liſt of goods for which it might receive from foreigners the neceſſaries it wants. As for *Ireland*, I have already obſerved, that it receives commodities of all kinds from *England* excluſive of which it enjoys alſo an immediate trade with *Holland*, *Flanders*, *France*, *Portugal* and *Spain*, carrying thither hides, tallow, ſalted beef and butter; for the greateſt part of which it receives money, which is carried again to the *Engliſh* in return for the goods they ſend thence. The *Iriſh* formerly exported woollen-ſtuffs to *Holland* and *Spain*; but the trade of the *Engliſh* ſuffering thereby, as the former could ſell their goods much cheaper, this exportation was prohibited by parliament. As an encouragement however to the linen manufacture eſtabliſhed in *Ireland*, they are permitted to import their linen into *England*.

In *Great Britain* money is computed by pounds, ſhillings, and pence. Twelve pence make a ſhilling, and twenty ſhillings one pound ſterling; which latter is only an imaginary and not a real coin. The copper pieces in this Kingdom are only the farthing, which is in value one fourth of the penny, and the half-penny. The moſt current ſilver coins here are ſix-pences, ſhillings, crowns, and half-crowns. The golden pieces chiefly in uſe are the guinea and half-guinea, to which might be added their moidores (current value twenty-ſeven ſhillings) their ſix and thirties, and three pound twelves, with their eighteen ſhilling, thirteen and ſix-pence, nine ſhilling, and four and ſix-penny pieces, but theſe are properly *Portugal* coins. Their coin was eſtabliſhed on its preſent excellent footing in the time of *William* III. The carrying of *Engliſh* money out of the nation is ſtrongly prohibited.

§. 12. The *Britons*, the ancient inhabitants of this iſland, who are deſcendants of the *Aborogines* of ancient *Germany*, were firſt invaded by *Julius Cæſar*, and afterwards ſubdued by the *Romans*. In the time of *Valentinian* III. the *Romans* quitted the iſland; and *Vortigern*, the chief of the *Britons*, being ſore preſſed by the *Picts* and *Scots*, ſollicited ſuccours from abroad; accordingly, in the year 449, a large body of *Anglo-Saxons* came over under the conduct of two leaders *Hengiſt* and *Horſt*, and ſettled there; and from them the country was called *England*. They erected ſeven monarchies, namely, thoſe of *Kent*, *Suſſex*, the *Eaſt-Angles*, *Weſtſex*, *Eſſex*, *Northumber-*

Northumberland and *Mercia*. *Egbert*, King of *Weſtſex*, united all the other Kingdoms under him. In the ninth century the *Danes* paſſed over to *England*, and proved ſo troubleſome to the *Anglo-Saxon* Kings, that they were obliged at length to ſhare the Kingdom with them. Which diviſion laſted till the year 1041, when they again recovered the whole country. *Edward the Confeſſor* gave *William* duke of *Normandy* ſome intimation of his deſign to appoint him heir to the crown, and died with theſe intentions: Upon which the above duke poſſeſſed himſelf of the throne by a ſucceſsful but bloody battle, whence he is therefore ſtiled the *Conqueror*. After his demiſe, and that of his two ſons, his deſcendants of the female line contended for the throne; which *Henry* II. ſurnamed *Plantagenet*, at laſt aſcended in the year 1154, tranſmitting it to his deſcendants. This Prince was by inheritance earl of *Anjou*, *Maine*, and *Touraine*; by marriage, duke of *Guyenne* and *Gaſcogne*; and by the ſucceſs of his arms lord of *Ireland*. *Edward* I. ſubdued the principality of *Wales*; and endeavoured to maintain his ſuperiority in *Scotland*; and *Edward* III. beſides purſuing the ſame ſteps, took upon him the title of the *King of France*; and endeavoured to aſſert his right to that ſame Kingdom by force of arms. *Henry* V. married *Catharine* daughter to *Charles* VI. King of *France*, and by the convention of *Troyes* obtained the reverſion of that crown; but died in the midſt of all his expectations. His ſon *Henry* VI. inherited both Kingdoms; but under him the *Engliſh* arms in *France* met with a ſad reverſe, loſing all *Normandy* and *Guyenne*. Some diſputes concerning the crown aroſe betwixt the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, both of which were of the blood-royal, or as they were commonly called in alluſion to their arms, the *white* and the *red roſe*; and theſe diſputes ſoon broke out into very long and bloody wars. *Henry* VII. earl of *Richmond*, and a deſcendant of the *Tudor* family, obtained the crown in the year 1485. And he being of the houſe of *Lancaſter*, and his conſort *Elizabeth* of the houſe of *York*, in him both roſes were united. *Henry* VIII. was remarkable for his numerous marriages, his manner of living, government, and religion. On account of his book on the Seven Sacraments which was written againſt *Luther*, he was dignified by the Pope with the title of *Defender of the Faith* †; but it was not long before he quarrelled with the Pontiff. Under this king it was that the happy Reformation of religion in *England* began: And the parliament enacted an oath of ſupremacy, by which all eccleſiaſtics were compelled to acknowledge the King as ſupreme in all cauſes both eccleſiaſtical and civil. This monarch to his other titles added alſo that of *King of Ireland*. Under *Edward* VI. the Reformation was promoted; but his ſiſter and ſucceſſor *Mary* ſided with popery, and loſt *Calais* the only place in *France* then be-

† This title, however, was long before aſſumed by the Kings of *England*, as is manifeſt from ſeveral charters granted to the univerſity of *Oxford*.

longing

longing to the crown of *England*. Under her ſiſter *Elizabeth* the Reformation was compleated; and very conſiderable improvements made in trade and navigation. She appointed for her ſucceſſor *James* I. King of *Scotland*, deſcended of the *Stuart* family, who endeavoured to unite both Kingdoms under the name of *Great Britain*; but his reign was only the fore-runner of many calamities to *England*. The beheading of *Charles* I. is an eternal reproach to that nation. The *Scots*, indeed, proclaimed his ſon *Charles* II. King; but were defeated therein by *Oliver Cromwel*, who governed theſe Kingdoms under the title of *Protector of England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. In his time the *Engliſh* made themſelves maſters of *Jamaica* and *Dunkirk*. His ſon *Richard* was indeed alſo choſen Protector, but was too puſillanimous to retain that dignity; and thus the above-mentioned *Charles* II. was reſtored to the throne of his anceſtors. He ſold *Dunkirk* to the *French*. His brother *James*, duke of *York*, openly profeſſed himſelf a papiſt. His eldeſt daughter *Mary* was married to *William* Prince of *Orange*, and *Anne* his ſecond daughter to Prince *George* of *Denmark*. In this reign commenced the two parties of Tories and Whigs, by which at firſt was meant nothing more than the courtiers and anti-courtiers. *James* II. brother to the late King, endeavoured to bring his Kingdoms again in ſubjection to the ſee of *Rome*. In the year 1688 was born *James*, the preſent pretender, whom ſome affirm to be the lawful ſon of King *James* II. by his ſecond ſpouſe, whilſt others deny it. Againſt this Prince the church of *England* united with the diſſenters, applying themſelves to his ſon-in-law the above-mentioned Prince of *Orange*. The King fled to *France*, and the crown which he had thus abdicated was in a national convention offered, with certain reſtrictions, to the Prince of *Orange* and his ſpouſe *Mary* II. *William* was ſucceeded by *Anne*, the abovementioned daughter of the late King *James*, and under her, in the year 1706, was accompliſhed the union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, under the general name of *Great Britain*. On her deceaſe, in the year 1714, the crown devolved to *George Lewis*, elector of *Hanover*, duke of *Brunſwick Lunenburg*. That prince was peaceably ſucceeded by his ſon *George* II. whoſe endeavours to maintain the public tranquillity of *Europe* have been fruſtrated by the ambition and perfidy of *France*.

§. 13. This Prince's title is King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, *Defender of the Faith*, *&c.* In ſpeaking to him he is ſtiled *Your Majeſty*, or *Sir*. His eldeſt ſon is from his birth duke of *Cornwal*; but receives the title of Prince of *Wales* by creation, and in both provinces certain particular revenues are annexed to theſe titles. The incomes and titles of the other Princes depend on the King's pleaſure. The King's children are called children of *Great Britain*, and are ſtiled their *Royal Highneſſes*. The King's arms are at preſent a ſquare ſhield; in the firſt quarter of whith are three lions for *England*, *Or*, and a lion rampant, *Gules*, for *Scotland*; in the

ſecond

ſecond three *fleur de lys*'s, *Or*, for *France*; the third a harp *Azure*, for *Ireland*; and the fourth the arms of *Lunenburg* and *Brunſwick*. The whole is within a garter, as Sovereign of that moſt noble order, bearing this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*.

§. 14. The principal fundamental laws of the Kingdom are firſt, 1. The *Magna Charta*, or *Charta libertatum à rege Anglorum Johanne baronibus omnibuſque liberis hominibus Regni Angliæ conceſſarum in prato Rivingemade vocato inter Stones et Windleſchores die* 15 *Jun.* 1215. 2. The act paſſed by the *Engliſh* parliament in the year 1689, when the crown was conferred on *William* III. Prince of *Orange* and his conſort *Mary*, in which act the rights and privileges of the people of *England* are ſpecified, and all Papiſts declared incapable of the throne. 3. The addreſs of the parliament of *England* to King *William* on the 18th of *March* 1702, when the foregoing acts were enlarged, and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion eſtabliſhed; whereby, after the deceaſe of the King, the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and her iſſue, the crown was to devolve to *Sophia*, Electreſs dowager of *Hanover*, granddaughter to King *James* I. and her deſcendants of the Proteſtant religion. 4. The act of ſucceſſion and government in 1705. 5. The treaty of union eſtabliſhed betwixt *England* and *Scotland* in the year 1706.

§. 15. *Great Britain* is an hereditary Kingdom, which admits of the ſucceſſion of the female line to the crown. By virtue of the acts of parliament mentioned in the preceding ſection, the King of *England* muſt be of the eſtabliſhed religion: And all Papiſts are excluded from the throne. By an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1751, it is enacted, that the heir to the crown ſhall be empowered to take upon him the government at the beginning of the 18th year of his age. His coronation is performed in *Weſtminſter-abbey*. The King's power is limited, being bounded by the laws of the Kingdom (*Rex in regno ſuo ſuperiores habet Deum et legem*) and in important matters, particularly in the paſſing of new laws, or the repeal or amendment of old ones, and in the laying of new impoſts, the conſent of the other eſtates is required. Theſe conſiſt of the King, the nobility, and the commons. Of the two laſt I have ſpoken in §. 7. The meeting of the States of the Kingdom for the conſultation of public affairs is called the Parliament; which is alſo the ſupreme court of judicature. The view of this aſſembly is to maintain the conſtitution, and the dignity of the crown in conjunction with the liberties of the people; to raiſe the neceſſary ſums, to enact wholſome laws and to redreſs the complaints of the nation. It muſt be convened at leaſt every ſeven years; and continue ſitting no longer than that term. This parliament is ſummoned by the King's letters, which are written in *Latin*, and are addreſſed both to the peers and ſheriffs, that the latter may be enabled to take timely meaſures for the election of the deputies of the houſe of commons. The Parliament is divided into the upper and lower houſe, or the houſe of Peers and houſe of Commons. The firſt

 conſiſts

conſiſts of two archbiſhops, twenty-four biſhops, §. 8. the nobility of the Kingdom, §. 7. whoſe number is uncertain, and ſixteen *Scots* peers, who are re-elected every new Parliament. In the houſe theſe peers wear robes ſuitable to their ranks; but the members of the houſe of Commons never wear any robes, the ſpeaker and clerks alone excepted, who always in the houſe have gowns, and the four members of the city of *London*, who, the firſt day of every new Parliament wear ſcarlet gowns, and ſit all together, next to the ſpeaker, on the right hand of the chair. The ſecond conſiſts of the deputies of the gentry, cities and boroughs in every county in *England*, amounting all together to five hundred and thirteen, and of forty-five *Scots* deputies of the ſame kind, which five hundred and fifty-eight deputies are commonly called Knights. Their meeting is held in the palace at *Weſtminſter*, where each houſe has its particular chamber, both which are but meanly decorated on the inſide. In the upper houſe is a throne for the King, and on each ſide of the walls and in the middle are benches of the ſame height, covered with red cloth, on which the peers ſit according to their rank. Beſides theſe benches there are alſo large ſquare woolpacks, likewiſe covered with red, on which ſits the lord chancellor with the twelve judges, the King's council and the maſters in chancery, the clerk of the Crown and the clerk of the Parliament. The intent of theſe woolpacks ſeems to be in order to put them in mind of the great importance of wool and ſheep to their country. It is here, however, to be obſerved, that the twelve judges, with the King's council, maſters in chancery, clerk of the Crown, *&c.* being no barons, have not a vote in the houſe, but only ſit there to give their advice when required. Between the partition rails and the great door is a place for the members of the houſe of Commons when they are ſummoned to hear the King's ſpeech. Here too they formerly uſed to attend, bare-headed, in all proceſſes managed by them before the houſe of Peers; but this ceremony of being uncovered, as well as many other privileges aſſumed by the Lords, they have of late refuſed to comply with. The chamber of the houſe of Commons is built in form of an amphitheatre, and the members take their ſeats on benches juſt as they happen to come in. On the firſt day of the meeting of a parliament, the King makes his appearance in the houſe of Lords in his royal robes, and the crown on his head; and as ſoon as the Commons, purſuant to a meſſage ſent to them by the gentleman-uſher of the black-rod, are come into the houſe of Lords, the King directs the Lord Chancellor to read his ſpeech. The preſident of the houſe of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being; and that of the houſe of Commons the Speaker: But the latter is not permitted either to perſuade or diſſuade in the paſſing of a bill, but only to preſent a plain narrative of the matter in debate; nor even to vote, unleſs the houſe be equally divided. For the preſident of the houſe of Lords too, unleſs he be a peer of the realm, he likewiſe has no voice.

No

No act is valid without the concurrence of both houſes, and the King's approbation. The draught of a law is called a Bill; and muſt undergo three readings in each houſe, and theſe too uſually on three different days, where it muſt be approved by both before it can be offered to the King. If the Bill meet with the requiſite approbation it is ſaid to paſs. A petition to the King or the Parliament is called an Addreſs; as a reſolution of the Parliament is ſtiled an Act. The houſe of Commons, immediately after the election of a Speaker, appoint committees, one for the privileges of the houſe, another for controverted elections, a third for the grievances of the people, a fourth for trade, and a fifth for religion. But though theſe committees are appointed by every new Parliament, they have not of late continued to ſit, the committee for privileges and elections alone excepted, which being no committee of the whole houſe, is firſt ſummoned in the ſpeaker's chamber, and then adjourns to the houſe, every member having a vote in this committee, though not expreſsly mentioned of it. Of theſe members, as well as in all other committees, there muſt be eight to empower it regularly to act. The Addreſs, or anſwer of thanks to the King for his Speech, is alſo drawn up by a particular committee; and on this head warm debates frequently ariſe.

§. 16. The great officers of State are the following, *viz.* 1. The Lord High Steward, by the *Engliſh* lawyers ſtiled *Magnus Angliæ ſeneſchallus*, who was formerly appointed by the King as judge, when a peer was to be tried for high treaſon. This office was anciently the higheſt in the government, and its power ſo very extenſive that it was thought unſafe to truſt it any longer in the hands of a ſubject, its juriſdiction, as an ancient record teſtifies, being *Supervidere et regulare ſub rege, et immediatè poſt regem, totum regnum temporibus pacis et guerrarum.* The laſt that enjoyed this office by inheritance was *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, ſon to the celebrated *John* of *Gaunt*, and afterwards King of *England*. Since his time it has been revived only upon particular occaſions, ſuch as at the King's coronation, or for the arraignment of a peer, at the expiration of which he publickly breaks the white ſtaff, which he bore in his hand as a badge of his dignity, ſignifying thereby that his office ends. 2. The former office being at preſent aboliſhed, the Lord High Chancellor (*ſumma Cancellarius*) or the Keeper of the Great Seal (*Magni ſigilli cuſtos*) are accounted the firſt Miniſters of State, take place immediately after the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and by virtue of their office, which they hold only *durante bene placito regis*, are members of the Privy-council. Though theſe two officers, however, are much the ſame in virtue, power, and precedence, yet they differ in point of dignity and other reſpects, the latter being created only *per traditionem magni ſigilli ſibi per dominum regem*, and an oath which they take; whereas the Lord Chancellor, beſides theſe, has alſo a patent. A Lord Keeper too is never appointed but during the vacancy of the chan-

cellorſhip, to which he is afterwards generally raiſed. The ſalary of a Lord Chancellor from the King, was formerly not much above a thouſand pounds a year, but at preſent exceeds above ſeven times that ſum, beſides a large gratuity from the crown uſually given at their firſt entrance upon their office, and a penſion of ſome thouſands a year afterwards. Their buſineſs is to keep the Great-Seal, and to moderate the rigour of the law. In their diſpoſal too are all eccleſiaſtical benefices in the King's gift, which amount not to twenty pounds *per annum*. For this reaſon principally it is that the Chancellor of *England* has formerly been a clergyman, and out of this office, of late, the Lord High Stewards have been uſually choſen. 3. The Lord High Treaſurer has the ſuperintendency of the revenues of the Kingdom, and controls all the ſubordinate officers belonging to the crown. The principal of whom are alſo of his nomination. He receives his commiſſion by the delivery of a ſtaff to him from the King (anciently by the delivery of the golden keys of the treaſury) and retains it as long as he is in office, which is only during the King's pleaſure. This, however, has of late been under the direction of divers perſons ſtiled Lords of the Treaſury, who manage all matters relative to it among them. The ſalary of a Lord Treaſurer was formerly not quite four hundred pounds *per annum*, but amounts, at preſent, to above eight thouſand. 4. The Lord Preſident of the Privy-council, who lays before them ſuch buſineſs as is to be tranſacted there; and if the King be abſent, makes a report to his Majeſty of what has paſſed in council. This office is as ancient as the days of King, was uſually ſtiled *Conſiliarius capitalis*, and is appointed by patent under the Great-Seal, being like all the reſt, only *durante bene placito*. 5. The Lord Privy Seal through whoſe hands paſs all grants, charters and pardons ſigned by the King, before they come to the Great Seal; together with bounties, and ſuch other matters as do not require the Great Seal. He is by virtue of his office a Privy-counſellor, and holds it only during the King's pleaſure. His ſalary is computed at fifteen hundred pounds *per annum*. 6. The Lord high Chamberlain, whoſe office is to carry the King's coif and gloves at his coronation, as alſo the ſword, ſcabbard, *&c.* to dreſs and undreſs the King that day with his royal robes, and to ſerve him with water to waſh his hands. Whenever the court too goes into mourning, the veſtments to be worn on that occaſion are directed by him. All plays, likewiſe, before they appear on the theatre, muſt be ſubmitted to his inſpection; and to him belongs the care of providing all things neceſſary in the houſe of Lords, during the ſeſſion of parliament. When the King goes to the houſe he diſpoſeth of the ſword of State to whatever lord he pleaſeth; walks on the right hand of it, next the King's perſon; has under his direction the gentleman-uſher of the black-rod, with the yeoman-uſher and door-keeper; and upon ſolemn occaſions, when he enters *Weſtminſter* hall, has the keys of that hall and the ſeveral courts in it delivered to him. This poſt is now hereditary

in

in the family of the dukes of *Ancaſter*. 7. The Lord high Conſtable at preſent is appointed only at the time of a coronation. This office, however, was formerly ſo great, that upon the death of *Bagot*, duke of *Buckingham*, it was thought neceſſary to aboliſh it, and no Lord Conſtable has been ſince appointed, excepting on the occaſions above-mentioned. His power and juriſdiction is much the ſame with that of the Earl Marſhal, in whoſe court he preſides as judge, and takes precedence of him. It is an office of great antiquity, and was anciently endued with no ſmall power; but at preſent the latter is greatly dwindled, though even of late it has held divers courts in the herald's office, to enquire into the right ſeveral perſons had of bearing arms. 8. The Earl Marſhal on particular occaſions takes cognizance of matters relative to war, regulates ceremonies at ſolemnities, and preſides over the herald's office. This poſt has for a long time been hereditary in the family of the dukes of *Norfolk*; but upon their becoming papiſts, it is officiated, with his Majeſty's approbation, by a deputy. 9. The Lord high Admiral has the ſuperintendence of all maritime affairs. This office is of ſo great importance, that it is uſually conferred only on a Prince of the blood, or at leaſt on ſome peer of very diſtinguiſhed merit. To it belong, as well by law as cuſtom, all penalties and amerciaments exacted for offences committed at ſea, *&c.* as alſo the goods of pirates, felons, and others outlawed, or condemned, together with wrecks, ſtray goods, a ſhare of all lawful prizes, goods floating on the ſea, *&c.* The commiſſion of a vice-admiral, a rear-admiral, and all ſea captains come alſo from him; and on ſome occaſions he has even been empowered to confer the honour of knighthood on ſuch as had ſignalized themſelves by their actions at ſea. This office is executed by commiſſion, the directors of which are ſtiled Lords of the Admiralty.

When the King does not think fit to appoint a Lord Chancellor, a Lord Treaſurer, or a Lord Privy-Seal, a certain number of perſons are alſo appointed for the execution of theſe employments under the title likewiſe of Lords Commiſſioners.

§. 17. The orders of knighthood in *Great Britain* are three, namely, two *Engliſh* and one *Scotch*; and of all theſe three the King is Grand Maſter. The order of the garter, or *St. George*, was inſtituted in the year 1350, by *Edward* III. and contains twenty-ſix knights, including the King. Its *inſignia* or badge is a *George* on horſeback with a dragon of enamelled gold, bearing this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, *i. e.* 'Shame 'be to him who evil thinks.' This *George* is worn at a blue ribbon; and the motto is likewiſe embroidered in gold on a blue garter which is worn on the left leg.

The order of the *Bath* owes, if not its original, at leaſt its conſtitution to *Henry* IV. and was revived with ſome improvements in 1725, by *George* I. It derives its name from a very ancient cuſtom of initiating the knights by bathing,

bathing, and is alſo called a Fraternity. This order conſiſts of thirty-five knights, excluſive of the ſovereign. Its enſigns are three crowns in a field *Or*, with this inſcription, *Tria juncta in uno*, and is worn pendant at a red ribbon.

The order of the thiſtle, which is of *Scotiſh* inſtitution, was revived, in the year 1703, by Queen *Anne*, and, in 1725, its ſtatutes were enlarged by *George* I. The knights of this order are but twelve in number, excluſive of the ſovereign, who preſides as grand-maſter. Its enſigns are the image of St. *Andrew* worn pendant to a green ribbon, and the motto *Nemo me impunè laceſſet*. The collar is compoſed of thiſtles interwoven with ſprigs and leaves of rue, which are all of gold.

§. 18. The privy-council is the higheſt ſtate aſſembly under the King, and its preſident, as before obſerved, is one of the nine great officers of ſtate. The choice and number of its members depend on the King's pleaſure. The affairs tranſacted in this council principally relate to the government. In it alſo ſit the two ſecretaries of ſtate, who have jointly the care of domeſtic matters, thoſe of *Ireland* and the colonies only excepted, which are the particular department of the eldeſt. Foreign affairs are divided betwixt them. One manages the national concerns with the northern parts of *Europe*; namely, the *Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Ruſſia* and *Poland*. The ſecond has, for his department, the ſouthern parts, including *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Switzerland*, *Italy*, *Turky*, &c. Each has under him two under-ſecretaries and ſix clerks; and ſubject to them are alſo the ſignet and paper offices. The ſalary of the two principal ſecretaries of ſtate is computed at 3000 pounds each *per annum*; but their office is of ſuch extraordinary power that it renders them of very conſiderable importance both in the eyes of the King and people, which makes this employment much coveted among the *Engliſh*. They have this particular honour likewiſe, that, if either of them be a baron, he takes precedence of all other perſons of the ſame rank, and in all the King's palaces apartments are aſſigned them both for themſelves and their offices.

§. 19. The high courts of juſtice ſit in the palace at *Weſtminſter*, where they meet four times a year, during which they ſit betwixt eighty and ninety days. Of theſe the court of chancery is the principal, and conſiſts of the lord high chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal; twelve maſters of chancery, or aſſeſſors, who are generally doctors of the civil-law; ſix ſecretaries, who are ſtyled clerks, being formerly clergymen and other officers. From this court of juſtice an appeal lies only to the upper houſe of Parliament, where all matters of right are finally decided. Next to this is the King's bench, ſo called becauſe the King is ſaid formerly to have ſat there perſonally on a raiſed tribunal. This court takes cognizance of all matters relative to the King's rights, and conſiſts of four judges, the firſt of whom bears the title of Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*. The third is the Court of Common

Common Pleas, in which the principal lawyers debate the cauſes committed to them. This has alſo four judges belonging to it, the elder of whom is ſtyled Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. The court of Exchequer has alſo four judges, of which the firſt is called Lord Chief Baron. The curſitor-baron takes the oaths of the ſheriffs, under-ſheriffs, ſearchers and ſurveyors of the cuſtoms. This court is alſo a court of equity, in which the ſeverity of the law is moderated. Appeals lie from hence to the court of chancery. The court belonging to the dutchy of *Lancaſter* was inſtituted on account of the revenues of that dutchy, which have been for a long time annexed to the crown. The judge of this court is ſtyled Chancellor of the dutchy. The judges of the other four courts have all ſalaries annexed to their office, and that of the chief juſtice of the King's bench is at preſent 4000 pounds *per annum*. Thoſe of the other chief juſtices, and of the chief baron, were ſettled in the reign of King *George* I. at 2000 pounds each. Beſides theſe courts is that of the maſter of the rolls, whoſe ſalary is 1200 pounds *per annum*. This is an office of great dignity, and his court, in which he ſometimes hears cauſes during the abſence of the chancellor, is always open, that if any are aggrieved in vacation time, when other courts ſit not, they may find redreſs here. He is called Maſter of the Rolls, in Latin *Sacrorum ſcriniorum magiſter*, from the chapel in which the rolls are kept.

For the conveniency of the ſeveral counties in *England*, the twelve judges, twice a year, viſit the whole country, which, for that end, is divided into twelve circuits, in each of which two of theſe judges hold their aſſize: but *Wales* is ſeparately divided into two circuits, to which four eminent lawyers are ſent as judges; that is, two to each circuit, who are inveſted with full juridical power. Theſe judges in their circuits are received and entertained by the ſheriffs with great ſolemnity, and hold their aſſize, or ſeſſion, in the county towns. *Henry* II. was the firſt who inſtituted this form of government, about the year 1176, dividing *England* into ſix circuits, though not the ſame with thoſe of which the twelve are now compoſed. This method of adminiſtring juſtice is a great eaſe to the people, as the moſt diſtant inhabitants hereby partake of the benefit of the laws, as it were, at their very doors. Four times a year too the juſtices of the peace hold a quarter ſeſſions in their reſpective counties, where all diſturbers of the public tranquility are puniſhed; for which purpoſe theſe juſtices are attended by other inferior officers called conſtables, headboroughs and tithingmen. The buſineſs of this office, which owes its original to *Edward* III. is to examine into all robberies, murders and vagrancies; to enquire into the cauſes of riots, tumults, conſpiracies, and almoſt all manner of offences which may occaſion a breach of the public peace: to commit ſuch as are found guilty of theſe crimes to priſon; to puniſh diſorderly perſons, ſuppreſs

irregular aſſemblies, licenſe public houſes, look to the diſtribution of the poor, the repair of the highways, *&c. &c.*

The office of the coroner of a county is to make enquiry into accidental deaths. At the provincial ſeſſions twenty-four jurats attend, who deliver their opinion on any complaints brought before the court. Twelve of theſe, however, who are ſtyled the Grand Jury, as being compoſed of the principal gentlemen of the country, are more for ſtate than uſe; but the other twelve, called the Petit Jury, and who are generally compoſed of the middle claſs of the inhabitants, attend to the trials of all cauſes both criminal and civil; and after hearing the ſeveral witneſſes examined, and the arguments adduced by the lawyers on each ſide, give in their opinion of the matter in debate, by which even the judge himſelf muſt be determined. This is, beyond all doubt, one of the greateſt excellencies in the *Britiſh* conſtitution, that no perſon can be tried for any crime whatſoever, without having the liberty thus of being judged by twelve of his own countrymen, whoſe characters, if they have the leaſt blemiſh, he has the liberty of excepting againſt, which is by the lawyers called *challenging*.

Every county, or ſhire, has its ſheriff, who cauſes the ſentences of the judges to be executed; nominates jurymen, *&c.* Under him are held two courts; *viz.* the county-court; which is held every month by the ſheriff in perſon or his deputy, and takes cognizance of all cauſes under forty ſhillings. The other is the ſheriff's turn, which meets twice a year, and judges of all criminal offences againſt the common law, certain caſes above-mentioned in acts of parliament excepted. This court, however, has not ſat for many years. The ſheriff alſo makes returns into the exchequer of all public diſburſements, and acts both in a judicial and miniſterial capacity. With regard to the firſt he executes all precepts and mandates of the court, with reſpect to the latter, enquires into all criminal offences committed againſt the laws, ſuppreſſes riots, ſecures priſoners, diſtrains for debts, amerciaments, *&c.* This officer, who is at preſent nominated annually by the King, formerly retained his dignity for many years together, being choſen in the ſame manner as knights are now; but, for the ſuppreſſion of tumults, this method is at preſent altered and ſix perſons yearly nominated, out of which one is choſen to ſerve. In *Weſtmoreland* it is ſtill hereditary in the *Thanet* family; and in *Durham* the King nominates not, nor even in *Cornwall*, unleſs there be no duke. The magiſtracy of the cities conſiſts of a mayor and twelve aldermen. Inſtead of a mayor ſome places have a bailiff. The lords of the manour hold two country-courts, one called a court-leet, the other a court-baron.

It has been noted, §. 8. that the clergy have their particular courts. It is greatly to the honour of *England*, that the abſurd and inhuman practice of torture is aboliſhed there; but, on the other hand, the multitudes and vaſt

vaſt expence of proceſſes, and the defects in the adminiſtration of juſtice are extremely to be lamented.

§. 20. The moſt profitable ſources of the national revenue are the land-tax, which uſually brings in about two millions a year: The cuſtoms, which annually amount to above 1,300,000 pounds, and the exciſe, which may be computed at about 1,000,000 more. The few crown-lands here, together with the duties on imported ſalt, are inconſiderable in compariſon of the foregoing ſums. The extraordinary taxes are additions to the ordinary ones; ſuch as the duties on ſtamp-paper and parchment, hackney-coaches, windows, coals, malt, *&c.*

Scotland pays cuſtom and exciſe in the ſame manner as *England*, but its uſual land-tax does not exceed 48,000 pounds *per annum*; and the whole national revenue of *Scotland* ſcarce amounts to 130,000 pounds. The parliament of *Great Britain* has lately been known to raiſe above 10,000,000 ſterling in one year.

The revenues of *Ireland* are almoſt wholly employed in the ſupport of the government. All the ſeveral incomes of the ſtate are paid into the Exchequer; and at preſent, inſtead of a lord-high-treaſurer, are under the direction of certain commiſſioners and a chancellor. The ſum granted by parliament for the King's civil liſt, amounts to 800,000 pounds; but is frequently made to exceed that ſum.

Amidſt all theſe vaſt revenues, the crown, ever ſince the reign of King *William* III. has been obliged, for the defrayment of the neceſſary expences of its frequent wars, to contract a prodigious load of debt, to the amount of 80,000,000, or upwards; and though the creditors at preſent receive only three *per cent.* for their money, yet the annual intereſt of this debt, which is paid out of the taxes, amounts to 2,400,000. This national debt ſerving, in the opinion of ſome, to ſtrengthen the preſent government, it has not hitherto been thought adviſeable to liſten to any propoſal for the diſcharge of it. Mr. *Hume* reckons the number of wealthy families to whom the ſtate is indebted, at 17,000. Now, as their claims would be involved in the ruin of the preſent eſtabliſhment, it is natural for them to join in its ſupport. Beſides this advantage it is certain, that whilſt this debt was incurred, the crown has made ſome conſiderable acquiſitions of places and countries; ſuch as *Gibraltar*, *Portmahon*, &c. In the reduction of which the ſums borrowed have been uſefully employed. But others, who either diſregard theſe advantages, or have other views, maintain, that the people, being loaded with heavy taxes for paying the intereſt of the capitals of theſe debts, manufactures, trade and navigation, ſuffer thereby; the manufacturers being, by the ſaid taxes, quite diſabled from vending their goods to foreigners at as cheap a rate as thoſe of other countries do; and, that to this is owing the decline of the commerce and navigation of the

Kingdom, from the flouriſhing ſtate it was in before the reign of *William* III.

§. 21. The ſtanding army, as it is called, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, conſiſts of the following troops; *viz.*

1. *England* maintains in	cavalry	2071	men
	Dragoons	1656	
	Infantry	8708	
	In *Minorca* *	2260	
	In *Gibraltar*	1464	
	In *America*	1699	
	Total	17858.	In which are included the King's guards, both horſe and foot.
2. *Scotland* has		12000.	
3. *Ireland*		10000.	
	Sum	39858.	

In time of war, the army can not only be augmented to double this force, but, as circumſtances require, the crown alſo takes into its pay ſome thouſands of foreign troops. In *England* is alſo a regiſtered militia of horſe and foot, conſiſting of little leſs than 200,000 men, who are muſtered once or twice a year. It has been propoſed to conſtitute a regular militia, which has lately been effected, to the immortal honour of thoſe at helm. The King, at his own charge, maintains two companies of guards, one of which is ſtyled the *gentlemen penſioners*, and conſiſts of forty men, excluſive of officers, who attend on ſolemnities. The other, called the *yeomen of the guard*, is compoſed of one hundred men and ſeventy ſupernumeraries, who bring the diſhes into the King's dining-room and attend him both by land and water. The *Engliſh* are good ſoldiers, eſpecially when well provided for, and ſoon brought to action. *Great Britain* has no fortified places †, and the few of this kind in *Ireland* are inconſiderable: but its ſea-ports are well defended. It has been a maxim of long ſtanding in *France*, which is not ill grounded, that the *Engliſh* are no where weaker, or eaſier to be conquered, than in their own country; and, on the other

* This place being now loſt, a deduction is to be made on the account; but it being at preſent war time, we may venture to ſay that our army amounts to much above double this number.

† *Portſmouth*, *Berwick*, *Carliſle*, *Stirling-Caſtle*, and a few other places, might have been excepted.

hand,

land, *Great Britain* cannot be too careful and vigilant in guarding againſt ſo diſagreeable a viſit.

§. 22. The *Engliſh* navy was ſcarce ever in a better condition than at preſent, inſomuch that no ſtate in *Europe* has any thing like it. The reader muſt neceſſarily be aſtoniſhed to find that, in the year 1748, the naval ſtrength of *Great Britain* conſiſted of two hundred and forty-four men of war, from the firſt to ſixth rates, or from one hundred to twenty-four guns, fifty-five ſloops of war, nine bomb-veſſels, five fire-ſhips and ſeven yachts. Could even one half only of theſe ſhips be actually ſent to ſea, they would form a very conſiderable armament, and the complement neceſſary to man them would amount to 60,000 men. In times of peace ſeldom leſs than 10,000 are kept in pay. The ordinary charge of the navy, for the year 1754, was 278,747 pounds. This navy is commonly divided into three ſquadrons; namely, the red, white and blue; which are ſo termed from the difference of their colours. Each ſquadron has its admiral, but the admiral of the red ſquadron has the principal command of the whole fleet. Subject to every admiral is a vice and a rear-admiral. When there is no lord-high-admiral, who is ſuperior to all theſe, and one of the great officers of ſtate, his employment, as before obſerved, is diſcharged by commiſſioners of the admiralty, who ſuperintend both the navy and court of admiralty at one time. The yards for building the King's ſhips are at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Sheerneſs*, *Portſmouth* and *Plymouth*, where are alſo vaſt magazines of all kinds of naval ſtores. At *Greenwich*, five miles diſtant from *London*, is a moſt ſpacious and ſtately hoſpital, erected for the reception of 1500 invalids, who have ſerved at ſea; the yearly expences of which exceed 10,000 pounds ſterling. This hoſpital, which is juſtly celebrated for its beauty and magnificence, conſiſts of a certain number of courts flanked on each ſide with ſtone buildings, which for their workmanſhip and regularity may vie with any in *Europe*. Over the veſtibules of the hall and chapel, which ſtand on the weſt and eaſt ſides of the largeſt of theſe courts, is a ſtately cupola about twelve yards in diameter, and above forty high. The ends of this magnificent ſtructure, towards the river *Thames*, on the ſouth ſide of which it ſtands, are terminated by pavilions near ſixty yards in length, and theſe again by a noble wharf of ſtone above three hundred yards long. This edifice was originally intended as a palace for King *Charles* II. At *Chelſea* likewiſe is a very beautiful and convenient hoſpital for the benefit of ſuch as have been diſabled in the land ſervice.

§. 23. *Great Britain*, excluſive of its three iſlands and Kingdoms, poſſeſſes likewiſe in *Europe* the iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark* and *Alderney*, which ſhall be hereafter deſcribed by way of ſupplement, together with

Gibraltar, of which I ſhall alſo give an account. 2. In *Africa*, ſeveral forts in *Guinea* and the iſland of St. *Helena*. 3. In *Aſia*, divers places on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, *Bombay* and *Dubal*; as alſo on that of *Cuncan*, and *Fort Marlborough* on the iſland of *Sumatra*. 4. In *America*, the country bordering on *Hudſon's-Bay*, *Newfoundland*, *Nova Scotia*, *New England*, *New York*, *New Jerſey*, *Penſylvania*, *Maryland*, *Georgia*, with the iſlands of *Barbadoes*, St. *Lucia*, St. *Vincent*, *Dominico*, *Antigua*, *Montſerat*, *Nevis*, St. *Chriſtopher*, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Jamaica*, *Bahama* and *Barmudas*; all which places and countries ſhall be deſcribed in the two laſt volumes. I now proceed to give a Deſcription of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

THE

THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ſituation, extent and nature of this large iſland has been ſpoken of in the Introduction. It was anciently called *Albion*. The origin of the name of *Britain* has occaſioned much diſpute. To mention only two opinions. Some affirm, that *Brutus*, or *Brito*, a *Trojan*, came hither after the deſtruction of *Troy*; and, that from him the country received its name. Others again will have the name of *Britain* to be derived from *Brit*, which ſignifies *painted*, and *tain* a country; the *Britons* being uſed to paint their bodies, on which account the *Romans* called them *Picti*, or *Painted*. I have before obſerved, that the name of *Great Britain* is uſed by way of diſtinction from the *French* province *Bretagne*; but others think, that it alludes to the leſſer *Britiſh* iſlands, and particularly *Ireland*, which was alſo formerly called *Little Britain*.

I have already ſhewn, that the name of *Great Britain* comprehends the united Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. This union was accompliſhed in the year 1706 by a ſolemn treaty, the principal articles of which are as follows; *viz.* Both Kingdoms are united under the name of *Great Britain*, have one Proteſtant ſucceſſion and but one parliament, under the title of that of the parliament of *Great Britain*. The inhabitants of this united Kingdom ſhall have full liberty of trading and entering into all ports and places of the ſaid Kingdom, and all the dominions and colonies thereunto belonging, enjoy the ſame immunities, privileges and advantages (except ſuch as are otherwiſe ſettled by theſe articles) and the like protection, but ſubject to the like reſtrictions and ordinances with regard to trade and the payment

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payment of the ſame impoſts. The natives of *Scotland* bear leſs than the fortieth part of the general taxes. Thus, if the land-tax in *England* produces 1,997,763 pounds ſterling, *Scotland* pays only 48,000 pounds. The impoſts and exciſes ſhall be levied in both Kingdoms in the ſame manner. The coins, meaſures and weights ſhall be the ſame throughout the whole united Kingdom. The college of juſtice in *Scotland* ſhall continue unaltered and enjoy all its former privileges, but in ſubordination to the *Britiſh* parliament. The juriſdiction of the admiralty ſhall be ſubject to the lord-high-admiral, or the commiſſioners of the admiralty of *Great Britain*, &c. All hereditary offices and juriſdictions in *Scotland* ſhall continue veſted in their preſent poſſeſſors. Sixteen *Scottiſh* peers ſhall have a ſeat and vote in the upper houſe, as alſo forty-five deputies of the ſame nation in the lower houſe of parliament, *&c.*

After this general account of *Great Britain*, I proceed to a particular deſcription of each of the two Kingdoms of which it is compoſed.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND derives its name from the *Angles*, whom I have ſpoken of before. It lies between 50° and 55° 40′ north latitude, extending from north to ſouth near four hundred *Engliſh* miles. It is ſeparated from *Scotland* partly by the *Tweed*, *Eſk* and two other ſmall rivers, and partly by mountains called the *Teviot* hills. I have already taken notice, in the Introduction, of the moſt important particulars relative to its natural productions. In *England* are twenty-eight * cities, or biſhop's ſees, and above ſix hundred and fifty boroughs and market-towns. The members, or repreſentatives, ſent by the former to parliament are ſtyled Citizens, and thoſe deputed by the latter Burgeſſes.

ENGLAND conſiſts of forty counties, or ſhires, which are as follows; *viz.*

1. CORNWALL, in Latin *Cornubia*, which is a peninſula, containing about 960,000 acres of land, one hundred and ſixty-one pariſhes, twenty-ſeven towns, and ſends forty-four members to parliament. It is not, indeed, one of the moſt fruitful counties, but its vallies produce corn and afford good paſturage. Its mountains are celebrated for their mines of tin and copper, and the pilchard fiſhery on its coaſts is very beneficial to the *Engliſh*. It has two remarkable capes or points of land; *viz.* the *Land's-end*; which is the moſt weſtern part of *England*, and anciently called *Bolerium promontorium*; and the *Lizard*, which lies more to the ſouthward, being formerly called *Ocrinum*, or *Danmoniorum Promontorium*. Theſe two points of land, which form, as it were, a pair of horns, whence ſome ſuppoſe the county itſelf received its name, are not without their uſe in navigation; particularly the latter, which ſerves as a very good land-mark to mariners. *Cornwall* once enjoyed earls of its own; but, in the year 809, this privilege was annexed to the crown by the Kings of *England*; and ſince the days of *Edward* III. who created his eldeſt ſon duke of *Cornwall*, the King of *England*'s eldeſt ſon enjoys this title. The principal places in it are the following; *viz.*

St. *Ives*, a market-town, ſituate in a bay which receives its name from the town. This bay is at preſent choaked up with ſands, and carries on very little trade excepting in ſlate, which *Cornwall* is noted for. The fiſhery,

* Some make them twenty-nine, including in this number the four biſhopricks in *Wales*, which, however, are not properly cities, as they ſend no repreſentatives to parliament.

however,

however, in theſe parts, has increaſed the town conſiderably, and it ſends two members to parliament.

Penzance, or *Penſance*, in Britiſh *Penſand*, *i. e.* 'the head of the ſand, lies weſt of St. *Ives*, being a handſome, well built, populous town, and a place of conſiderable trade. Betwixt it and St. *Burien*'s, a ſmall town about twelve miles from hence, is an ancient temple of the Druids.

Market-Jew, or *Merazion*, is a ſmall ſea-port, but has no harbour. They lie both on the ſame bay, which, from St. *Michael*'s mount is called *Mount's-bay*.

Helſton and *Penryn* are good borough-towns, and each of them ſend two members to parliament. The latter too has a good harbour upon the little river *Cober*, and is the fifth town in the county for the coining of tin, great quantities of which are exported from here.

Falmouth, called by *Ptolemy Oſtium Cenionis*, is a pretty town ſituate on a bay, the entrance of which is defended by two caſtles called *Pendennis* and St. *Maudits*. This town, though larger than moſt of the other towns in *Cornwall*, ſends no member to parliament, yet is it a place of very conſiderable trade; and its bay, next to that of *Milford* Haven, reckoned the beſt in the whole Kingdom.

St. *Maw*'s too, otherwiſe called St. *Mary*'s, has a town annexed to its chapel, but contains neither market nor fair, nor any place of religious meeting.

Truro is an elegant borough-town, and a place of conſiderable trade, being ſeated at the confluence of two rivers. In it are three pariſh churches, and from hence the noble family of *Boſcawen* takes the title of viſcount.

Tregone, or *Tregenen*, and *Grampound* ſend alſo each two members to parliament, but are places of no very conſiderable trade. The latter, however, has ſome title to antiquity, and is an appenage to the dutchy of *Cornwall*.

Redouth is likewiſe a borough-town.

St. *Michael*, or *Modiſhole*, was in the *Saxon* times a conſiderable place, but is now a mean village, though it ſtill ſends two repreſentatives to parliament. It has alſo a weekly market and a fair yearly.

Padſtow, a pretty large town with a good harbour formed by the river *Camel*, or *Camal*. The paſſage from hence to *Ireland* may be performed, with a favourable wind, in twenty-four hours. Near it is a very ancient ſeat belonging to as ancient a family of the name of *Prideaux*.

Wadbridge, a ſmall town, having a bridge of ſtone over the river *Camal*. The paſſage over this river being very dangerous, and having frequently proved fatal both to goods and paſſengers, occaſioned the erecting of this bridge, which conſiſts of eight arches, and which was done under the direction of the miniſter of that place.

St. *Columb*'s,

St. *Columb*'s, *Leſtwithiel* and *Eodmyn*, the laſt of which is near an *Engliſh* mile in length, are all market-towns. The two latter ſend members to parliament, and near St. *Columb*'s are the veſtiges of a *Daniſh* camp. *Bodmyn* alſo was formerly one of the ſtannary towns, and contained ſeveral churches in it; but of theſe only one remains at preſent.

Leſtwithiel, one of the five coining towns, is noted for having been the place of reſidence of the old *Corniſh* dukes, and the ruins of a caſtle formerly belonging to them, are ſtill viſible near this place. The town itſelf ſuffered conſiderably in the civil wars under *Charles* I.

Foy, or *Fowey*, is an ancient borough, lying on a river of the ſame name, and having a good harbour. It ſends alſo two members to parliament. The inhabitants of this place were formerly very powerful by ſea, and even fitted out large fleets againſt the *French*, whom they did conſiderable damage to, till the reign of *Edward* IV. who diſarmed them.

Weſtloe and *Eaſtloe*, are both borough towns, though ſeparated only by a ſmall river, and ſend each two members to parliament. They carry on a conſiderable trade, particularly in fiſh, and are joined by a very beautiful bridge of ſtone conſiſting of ſixteen arches. *Weſtloe* is ſuppoſed to be the richeſt and carries on the greateſt trade, but contains neither church nor chapel, nor any other place of religious worſhip.

Leſkard, a pretty town, ſtanding on an eminence, ſends two members to parliament. This plaee, which is one of the four ſtannaries, is noted for being the reſidence of the ancient dukes of *Cornwall*, part of the ruins of a caſtle belonging to whom are ſtill viſible here, as alſo for its leather trade, and a well in the town to which many miraculous cures have been attributed.

Camelford is a ſmall but ancient town, near which the river *Camel* has its ſource. It ſends two members to parliament; but, excluſive of this, contains little remarkable belonging to it, excepting that it neither has, nor ever had, any place of religious worſhip.

Boſſiney, formerly *Tregwena*, ſends two members to parliament. Near it are the ruins of a magnificent caſtle, ſtanding on a rock, near which *Arthur*, the celebrated *Britiſh* Prince, is ſaid to have received both his birth and his death.

Boſcaſtle and *Stratton* are both ſmall towns, but the latter is alſo a market-town, and gives name to the hundred; and near it once ſtood a palace noted for its excellent paintings and carvings.

Launceſton, properly *Lanſtuphon*, *i. e.* 'St. *Stephen's* Church, ſtands on a hill, and is the capital of this county. A very conſiderable part of it is old and ruinous. It ſends two members to parliament, and was formerly famous for a caſtle near it, on account of its ſtrength, called *Caſtle terrible*. At no great diſtance too from the town is *Hengiſtone hill*, noted for its plenty of

Corniſh diamonds and a defeat the *Danes* received there, which it is ſuppoſed gave name to it.

Newport is a borough adjoining to *Launceſton*, of which it formerly made a part, and ſends two members to parliament.

Kennington and St. *Germains* are market-towns, and *Saltaſh*, a ſmall town. Each of theſe three ſends members to parliament. The latter, though it enjoys ſeveral very conſiderable privileges, and is greatly benefited by its vicinity to *Plymouth*, yet is only one of the ſeventeen pariſhes belonging to *Bodmyn*, which is ſaid to have been formerly a biſhop's ſee, of which it ſtill retains ſome ancient traces.

About ſeventeen or eighteen leagues weſtward from the land's end lie the iſlands of *Scilly*, in Latin *Sigdeles*, *Sillinæ*, *Silures*, *Heſperides* and *Caſſiterides*; in *French* known by the name of *les Sorlingues*, which have been always reckoned a part of this county. The iſland of *Scilly*, from which the other iſlands near it derive their name, was formerly accounted the principal: but, at preſent, St. *Mary*'s has the pre-eminence; which, beſides its extent and fertility, has a good harbour defended by a caſtle. Next to theſe, the iſlands of St. *Martin*, *Treſco*, *Byer* and St. *Agnes* are of greateſt note.

2. DEVONSHIRE confers the title of duke. It contains in it 1,920,000 acres of land, three hundred ninety-four pariſhes, one city, thirty-eight* boroughs and market-towns; and ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament. This county is mountainous, and in ſome places woody; but the ſoil notwithſtanding is not unfruitful. The commodities in which it abounds are, corn, cattle, and wool, together with tin and lead, which are found in its mines, as alſo ſome ſilver. Its principal manufactures are kerſeys, ſerges, and bone-lace, in the ſecond of which it is ſaid to drive a trade to the amount of ten thouſand pounds a week. Some parts of it yield alſo conſiderable quantities of cyder, for which this county is particularly famous; and the chief towns in it are the following, *viz.*

Plymouth, anciently *Tamaræ oſtium*, a town, which though not very large, yet is one of the moſt noted and ſecureſt harbours in the Kingdom, deriving its name from its ſituation near the mouth of the river *Plim*, which, before it is joined by the *Tavy*, is called the *Tamar*. In this place is a royal dock for the building and repairing of men of war, and its harbours are defended by a citadel and ſeveral other forts, which are all well planted with cannon. *Plymouth* confers the title of earl, and ſends two deputies to parliament.

Beeralſton is a borough town, and ſends members to parliament. The moſt remarkable thing belonging to it, is that its pariſh-church is near two miles diſtant from the town.

* Some make them thirty-nine.

Plimpton

Plimpton, a pretty populous town, which alſo ſends two members to parliament. It is one of the five ſtannary towns, and was formerly a place of conſiderable note. It contains a fine free-ſchool, liberally endowed; and at the weſt-end of it ſtands the Guildhall, in which the market is kept.

Modbury is a ſmall town, but well built.

Totneſs conſiſts principally of one long ſtreet, and ſends two members to parliament. In it is a large church adorned with a beautiful tower above ninety feet high; together with a town-hall, and a ſchool-houſe. Its principal trade conſiſts in manufactures of wool, but in this it makes no great figure. The method of catching fiſh here with a dog is diverting.

Kingsbridge and *Dodbrook* are both ſmall places.

Dartmouth, or *Dertmouth*, a flouriſhing populous town at the mouth of the river *Dort* or *Dert*, with a good harbour, defended by three caſtles. This place gives the title of earl, and ſends two members to parliament. A few miles north from hence lies *Torbay*, where the fleet generally ſhelters when it meets with contrary winds in theſe parts. *Dartmouth* is ſituate on the declivity of a rugged eminence, which renders its ſtreets very irregular; and on one ſide of it ſtands the harbour, which forms a very large baſon capable of containing ſhips of the greateſt burden. The entrance to it is not very wide, but the channel is deep, and in the baſon five hundred ſhips may ride with pleaſure. It is defended moreover, as before obſerved, with forts and blockhouſes; and has this advantage beſides, that it may be ſhut upon occaſion, with a chain. The *French* notwithſtanding burnt it in the days of *Richard* I. and attempted it again a ſecond time, but were repulſed with very conſiderable loſs. In this action the women are ſaid to have ſignalized themſelves. About three quarters of a mile without the town ſtands the mother church. *Torbay* is ſaid to have been the place where *Veſpaſian* landed on his deſcent into *Britain*; and is diſtinguiſhed likewiſe for having been the landing place of King *William* III.

Newton-Buſhel, *Chudleigh*, *Morton*, *Chagford*, are all market-towns, *Aſhburnton* ſends members to parliament. The latter has alſo a woollen manufactory, and is a place of ſome eminence, being a great thoroughfare, and one of the four ſtannary towns in this county; as is likewiſe *Chagford*, though ſo poor that it is not capable of entertaining its ſuitors ſhould the court be removed there.

Taviſtock and *Lifton* are noted for their mineral waters, as are alſo *Lamerton*, *Cleve* and other places in this county. *Taviſtock* ſends members to parliament; and is famous for having been the birth-place of the glorious Sir *Francis Drake*, well known for his voyage round the world, and his other naval atchievments. It is a large well built town, ſtanding on the river *Tavy*, which ſupplies it with fiſh, and contains a handſome pariſh-church. In it are ſtill to be ſeen the ſtately remains of an ancient abbey.

Howlſworthy and *Hartland* are both towns, and not far from the latter is the promontory of *Hercules*, by the *Engliſh* mariners called *Hartland-Point*. The latter is a place of conſiderable reſort for fiſhing-boats, *&c.*

Biddiford or *Bidiford*, a handſome town lying on the river *Towridge*, over which it has a beautiful bridge of ſtone. This town has a good harbour, and enjoys a flouriſhing trade, particularly in fiſh, which it exports in conſiderable quantities. The bridge above-mentioned, which was erected by eccleſiaſtical contributions, ſtands upon twenty-four arches of *Gothic* workmanſhip, ſo ſtately that it has been ſaid a ſhip of ſixty tons burden might ſail under it, but this is a miſtake.

Barnſtaple, a handſome populous town, enjoying a good trade, has a harbour and a bridge of ſtone erected over the river *Taw*, and ſends members to parliament. It vies in trade with the former, particularly in the wine trade, of which it enjoys the principal part, as *Bidiford* does that of the herring fiſhery. The houſes here are in general well built, and ſtand in form of a ſemi-circle among the hills. Its bridge of ſtone too is a ſtately ſtructure, conſiſting of ſixteen arches, erected at the expence of one *Stamford*, a merchant and citizen of *London*, out of gratitude for the wealth he had acquired by trading to this place. The town was formerly walled in, and contained a priory and a caſtle.

Ilfordcomb, a good town conſiſting of one ſingle ſtreet, but that a mile in length, and reaching to the ſea, carries on a good trade, and has a ſmall harbour with a fine road for ſhips, affording a ſafe retreat to all veſſels returning from *Ireland*, when the winds will not permit them to run into the *Taw*. For this reaſon it is that numbers of the merchants at *Barnſtaple* tranſact their buſineſs at *Ilfordcomb*.

Comb-Martin, or *Martin's Comb*, a ſmall place watered by the *Severn*. The neighbourhood yields abundance of hemp, which is eſteemed the beſt in all the county; and near, in King *Edward* I's time, ſome ſilver mines were diſcovered, which are ſaid to have brought him in great profit.

12. *South-Moulton*, a town in a flouriſhing condition, ſtands on the little river *Taw*, and is an ancient corporation, being likewiſe the capital of its hundred. Its principal manufactures are ſerges, felts, and ſhalloons. Excluſive of a charity and free-ſchool, the latter of which was founded by a native of this town, a *London* merchant; in it is alſo a ſpacious church, and two very great markets are annually kept there for the ſale of cattle, *&c.* The mayor of this place is a juſtice of peace for a whole year after the expiration of his mayoralty, as is alſo the principal burgeſs. This town is called *South-Moulton* by way of diſtinction from another place of the ſame name, ſtanding on the river *Taw*.

Torrington, *Great Torrington*, *Chepan Torrington*, or *Tow-Ridge* town, a place rather populous than large, or wealthy, carries on a great trade with *Ireland*. It is an ancient corporation inhabited principally by merchants, and

and governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and ſixteen burgeſſes. Its principal manufactures are ſtuffs, and it has likewiſe a good market for corn, fleſh, &c. Over the river *Towridge* it has a bridge of ſtone, and within the town are two churches, one of which has a library belonging to it, ſome alms-houſes, and a charity-ſchool. At the ſouth end of it are ſtill viſible the remains of a caſtle.

Chimleigh, *Hatherleigh*, and *Crediton*, or *Kerton*, are all mean places. The latter, however, is ſaid to have been the ſee of a biſhop in the times of the *Saxons*, which was afterwards tranſlated to *Exeter*, and the cathedral belonging to it is yet ſtanding, being a magnificent ſtructure near two hundred feet in length. It drove alſo a tolerable trade in ſerge, and was a flouriſhing town till the 14th of *Auguſt* 1743, when a dreadful fire broke out, which is ſaid to have damaged it to the value of near 59,000 l. This place is likewiſe noted for having given birth to *Boniface*, archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who converted the *Heſſians* &c. to Chriſtianity.

Bowe, a ſmall but handſome town.

Bampton, a market-town.

Okehampton, vulgarly *Ockington*, is a borough ſending members to parliament. This town ſtands on the river *Oke*, being near a mile from its pariſh-church, which is ſeated on a hill, on which are alſo ſtill viſible the ruins of a beautiful caſtle. It is an ancient borough and barony, governed by a mayor, eight burgeſſes, and the ſame number of aſſiſtants, together with a recorder, a juſtice and a town-clerk. In it is a mean hall and chapel, and it carries on a ſmall trade in ſerge, but its principal advantages are ſaid to ariſe from its being the thoroughfare betwixt *Launceſton* and *Crediton*.

Tiverton, anciently *Twyford* town, ſo called, as it is ſaid, from two fords which lay here over the rivers *Ex* and *Lewan*, but over which it has now two bridges of ſtone, is a borough which had three times the misfortune of being almoſt totally deſtroyed by fire, namely, in the years 1598, 1612 and 1731. In the laſt of theſe fires the loſs was computed at 1500,000 * pounds ſterling. At preſent it is handſomly rebuilt, and contains ſeveral wealthy inhabitants, the happy effect of its woollen manufactures. This town ſends two members to parliament, and contains in it a beautiful free-ſchool with very ample revenues annexed to it, for the ſupport of ſuch ſcholars as proceed from hence to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*. The church here not being large enough, a chapel has ſince been erected for the conveniency of its inhabitants. The town itſelf is governed by a mayor, twelve burgeſſes, and the ſame number of aſſiſtants, together with a recorder and town-clerk.

* We preſume this muſt be an error of the preſs, as the damage done it at that time is uſually, and with greater probability, eſtimated at 150,000 l.

Columbton,

Columbton, a market-town, ſeated on a river of the ſame name; is full of manufacturers. This town, which is ſeated on the river *Columb*, or *Culme*, has a beautiful church, having a rich gilded roof in it, which is ſtill preſerved by way of ornament.

Bradninch, anciently *Bradneyſham*, and *Braines* is another town, having once had a market, till it was conſumed by fire. This borough, which is governed by a mayor, is an ancient barony, and forms a part of the duchy of *Cornwall*.

Exeter, or *Exceſter*, the capital of this county, and one of the principal cities in *England*, lies on the river *Ex* or *Iſca*, confers the title of earl, is a biſhop's ſee, and contains in it fifteen pariſhes. It is likewiſe a place of conſiderable trade, particularly in ſerges; and ſends two members to parliament. This place, which is ſuppoſed to be the *Auguſta* of the *Romans*, and the *Iſca* of *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, obtains its name from the river *Ex*, on the banks of which it ſtands. It is ſaid to have had ſo many monaſteries in it formerly that it was from thence named *Monkton*. Excluſive of its chapels and five meeting-houſes, the churches in this city and ſuburbs are computed to amount to twenty-two. The cathedral here, which is dedicated to St. *Peter*, is a magnificent ſtructure, being three hundred and ninety feet in length, and ſeventy-four wide. This cathedral is reported to have been four hundred years in building, and is famous for its organ, which is reckoned the largeſt in all the Kingdom. The city itſelf was fortified with a wall and turrets, which ſtill continue entire, ſo early as the days of King *Athelſtan*; and leading to it are ſix gates. It is governed by a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, a recorder, a chamberlain, *&c.* and has alſo a ſheriff, a town-clerk, four ſtewards, and a ſword-bearer, who are preceded in all public proceſſions by four ſerjeants at mace, and the like number of ſtaff-bearers. In it alſo formerly was a mint, and ſeveral pieces of ſilver were coined here ſo lately as the days of *William* III. which are eaſily diſtinguiſhable by the letter E under the buſt. The bridge here over the river *Ex*, is of conſiderable length, and being erected with houſes on each ſide forms a kind of ſtreet. Near it is an ancient caſtle ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Weſt Saxons*, and called *Rougemont*, from the red ſoil around it, which commands a delightful proſpect over the ſea. In this city are alſo ſeveral hoſpitals, workhouſes and charity-ſchools, and the ſea is ſaid to have flowed up formerly to its very walls, inſomuch that ſhips unloaded at what is ſtill called the *Water-Gate*. This advantage they were deprived of by one of the earls of *Devon* on a pique he had taken, as ſome affirm, on his being diſappointed of ſome fiſh from the market of *Exeter*; but his view in this ſeems rather to have been a deſire of benefitting his manor of *Topſham* thereby, which lay about three miles lower on the river *Ex*. For this purpoſe he erected weirs, *&c.* upon it, which ſo obſtructed the navigation of that river, that all goods were for ſome time brought thither from *Topſham* by

by land. Theſe difficulties, however, the inhabitants have lately removed, and by the erection of a mole, ſluices, &c. ſhips of one hundred and fifty tons burden unlade now at the very quay. *Exeter* is ſaid to carry on a trade in the woollen manufactoy to the amount of 600,000 l. a year.

Honiton, a fine large borough, celebrated for its manufactures of white thread, ſends alſo members to parliament. This town, which ſtands on the river *Otter*, is ſituate in the fineſt part of the whole county, and commands a moſt delightful proſpect. It is an ancient borough, governed by a portreve; and, though it conſiſts principally of one broad ſtreet, yet is beautiful, well built and populous, having a little canal of tranſparent water running through it, with a dripping place at every door, and being remarkable for its pavement of pebbles. The pariſh belonging to it ſtands, like many others, in this and the neighbouring counties, on a hill at about half a mile's diſtance from the town. Near the church-yard are ſtables for the uſe of the gentry, who generally come hither on horſeback or in a coach, the aſcent up the hill being very fatiguing. For the conveniency too of the reſt of the inhabitants, a chapel has lately been erected in the town, in which is alſo a charity-ſchool for a certain number of boys. *Honiton* was the firſt place in *Devonſhire* that made ſerge, but its inhabitants are now principally employed in making lace, which is carried in large quantities from hence to *London*.

Axminſter, an ancient town, noted only for being the burial-place of thoſe *Saxon* Princes who were ſlain by the *Danes* in the bloody battle of *Bruneburg*. It is, however, the capital of its hundred, is a very clean place, and reckoned healthy. Its name it obtained partly from the river *Axe*, on the banks of which it ſtands, and partly from the minſter erected here by King *Athelſtan*, in memory of thoſe that were ſlain there under his command in the above battle. This town carries on a ſmall trade in kerſeys and other branches of the woollen manufacture, and is extremely well ſupplied with fiſh. In the pariſh of *Moſburg*, in the hundred of *Axminſter*, was born the great duke of *Marlborough*, of immortal memory, to whoſe unequalled ſkill in military affairs *Great Britain* is indebted for ſo many glorious victories over the *French*. O! for ſuch an arm now again to lead the *Britiſh* lion forth againſt thoſe common enemies of mankind.

Sidmouth, a ſmall fiſhing-town.

Antre, *Mary* and *Culliton*, are villages.

Obſ. The iſle of *Lundy*, which lies fifty *Engliſh* miles north-weſt of this county, in the *Briſtol* channel, is five miles in length and two in breadth, but ſo environed with inacceſſible rocks that there is only one ſingle paſſage to it, and this hardly ſufficient for two perſons to walk in a-breaſt. On the iſland are ſeveral ſprings of freſh water, and ſuch plenty of ſea-fowl that, in breeding-time, all who come a-ſhore muſt uſe the utmoſt caution or they

they tread on their eggs. It yields likewiſe plenty of ſamphire and good paſturage.

3. DORSETSHIRE lies on the *Engliſh* channel, is a very pleaſant county, abounding in corn, cattle and ſheep. It produces alſo hemp and flax, and has likewiſe ſeveral good quarries of ſtone and marble. The ſea hereabouts affords plenty of fiſh, in which alſo its rivers abound. The rocks on the coaſt too produce large quantities of eringo and ſamphire. This county has likewiſe ſuch numbers of ſwans, geeſe, ducks, *&c.* in it that it furniſhes moſt other places with them. It is very properly ſtyled the Garden of *England*, its vallies conſiſting of ſuch rich lands, both for paſture and tillage, that on them an infinite number of black cattle is bred, and on its hills graze many thouſands of ſheep, which are remarkable for their bigneſs and the fineneſs of their wooll. From the forreſt of *Blackmore* too it is well ſupplied with timber, and its air is eſteemed both mild and healthy; nor muſt its beer, which is eſteemed preferable to that of any other country whatſoever, be paſſed over in ſilence. Nothing, in ſhort, can exceed the fertility and delightfulneſs of this county, in which Nature ſeems to have exerted her utmoſt ſkill at once to pleaſe the beholder's eye and raviſh his heart. It contains near 772,000 acres of land, two hundred and forty-eight pariſhes, twenty-two boroughs and market-towns, and ſends twenty members to parliament.

Lyme-Regis, a borough, ſtands on an eminence near the ſea, having a harbour. The inhabitants of this place are principally tradeſmen and fiſhermen. Near this town it was that, in the year 1685, the unfortunate duke of *Monmouth* landed in order to oppoſe King *James* II. Through this town runs a rivulet of clear water, and its quay is inferior to none in *England*. In it alſo are ſeveral fine houſes built of free-ſtone and covered with a blue ſlate, which gives them a very pleaſing appearance, but it contains only one church. The town being built on the declivity of a hill, theſe houſes have a pretty effect when viewed from the water, riſing gradually one above another. This town formerly carried on a very conſiderable trade to *France*, *Spain*, &c. the duties of which are ſaid to have amounted to 16,000 pounds a year. This, however, is at preſent greatly decayed, on account of the ſituation of the town on a ſteep rock, which renders the lading and unlading of goods here very difficult. For this reaſon it is that the merchants here are obliged to put all their goods aſhore at a place called the *Cobb*. This building, which ſtands at ſome diſtance from the town, and coſts a great deal in repairing, conſiſts of two thick walls of conſiderable height, which are ſo contrived as to break the violence of the waves. Near it a few guns are planted, both for the ſecurity of the town and harbour, and its reparation falls upon the mayor and burgeſſes, who have the privilege for that purpoſe of digging ſtone thereabouts *gratis*. Sir *George Sum-*

mers,

mers, who gave name to the *Bermudas*, or ſummer iſlands, as they are called, was a native of this town. The inhabitants have lately engaged in the pilchard fiſhery.

Bridport, a borough and market-town, having a harbour, was formerly a place of note. Great quantities of cordage are made here, the neighbourhood yielding plenty of hemp. This place ſends deputies to parliament.

Weymouth and *Melcombe-Regis* are two large well built boroughs, lying on each ſide of the little river *Wey*, and being joined by a bridge. Of the two *Melcombe* is the moſt ancient, and alſo the moſt convenient for trade, yet the port goes by the name of *Weymouth*. They are both ſubject to one magiſtracy, are populous and opulent, and carry on a conſiderable traffic by ſea, over a ſmall branch of which they have a wooden bridge conſiſting of ſeventeen arches. In the reign of *Richard* II. the latter was alſo burnt by the *French*, which occaſioned the removal of its fort, for ſome time, to *Poole*; but, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was again reſtored to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed to it by *James* I. on condition that it made but one corporation with *Weymouth*. Each of theſe towns, however, ſends two members to parliament. Near them alſo ſtands a ſtrong fortreſs called *Sandfoot* caſtle; and, at a ſmall diſtance alſo lies

The iſland of *Portland*, which, if not large, is yet very fertile and remarkable for its good quarries of ſtone. On the iſland ſtands the fortreſs called *Portland-caſtle*, which, together with the above-mentioned caſtle of *Sandfoot*, commands the road leading into it. This iſland confers the title of duke.

Dorcheſter, in Latin *Durnovaria* and *Durnium*, the county town, is large and pleaſant, being ſeated on an eminence on the river *Fraw*, or *Frome*. This place is famous for its beer, and alſo ſends members to parliament. The country hereabouts * is ſaid to feed 600,000 ſheep. *Dorcheſter* is a town of great antiquity, having formerly been a *Roman* ſtation, and in its neighbourhood are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, the upper part of which ſerves as a terraſe-walk, from whence we have a delightful view of the town and country. About an *Engliſh* mile diſtant from it, we meet likewiſe with the veſtiges of a *Roman* camp, now called *Maiden-Caſtle*, which incloſed ten acres of ground. In the days of the *Saxons* this place had the privilege of coining, but ſuffered much by the incurſions of the *Danes*, particularly by *Swain*, who demoliſhed its caſtle. But this, after the *Norman* conqueſt, was rebuilt, and the town itſelf reſtored to its former grandeur. It ſtands on an aſcent on the river *Frome*, being partly environed with chalky downs and partly with delightful meadows. In it are three churches, a town-hall, a ſhire-hall, a free-ſchool

* Within ſix *Engliſh* miles, as it is ſaid, every way.

and ſome alms-houſes. On the ſixth of *Auguſt*, 1613, it ſuffered dreadfully by a fire, which damaged it to the amount of 200,000 pounds, though without the loſs of a ſingle perſon. Near it ſeveral *Roman* coins have been found, and in it the traces of an ancient *Roman* way are ſtill viſible. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, two bailiffs, ſix aldermen, the ſame number of burgeſſes, a recorder, a governor and twenty-four common-council-men, who decide in all cauſes relating to freemen. The ſtreets here are well paved and clean, and its houſes regularly built of ſtone, but old and low. Its fairs and markets too are much frequented Its manufacturies of cloth, however, are at preſent conſiderably diminiſhed, but the townſmen ſtill carry on a very great trade in ſheep, which uſually produce here two at a time. This fecundity is ſuppoſed to be owing to the thyme and other aromatic herbs with which theſe downs are covered.

Framton, a pleaſant place, thriving by its fiſheries.

Bere and *Pendleton*, two inconſiderable towns.

The iſle of *Purbeck* is properly a peninſula, ten *Engliſh* miles in length, and ſix broad. This iſland is better inhabited than the other maritime parts of this ſhire. On it is found a kind of ſtone reſembling marble, and the beſt tobacco-pipes are alſo made here *. Its principal place is *Corf-caſtle*, which is a borough containing a fortreſs. This town ſends two members to parliament. *Purbeck*, though called an iſland, yet is more properly a peninſula, being joined to the main-land on the weſt. Its ſoil, in ſome parts, is fertile, in others full of heaths and woods, which afford ſhelter for numbers of deer. Excluſive of its marble, mentioned above, on this iſland is alſo dug up another kind of ſtone much uſed in building, very conſiderable quantities of which are daily exported to *London* and other parts of the Kingdom. This ſtone, which from the iſland is called *Purbeck*, is ſaid to have the property of hardening greatly in the air. The iſland, or, as we chooſe to call it, the peninſula, itſelf was formerly a viſcounty and barony; the firſt of which became extinct in the *Buckingham* family of *Villiers*. On the middle of the peninſula of *Purbeck* ſtands

Corfe-caſtle, ſo called from an ancient caſtle which ſtood near it, and is ſuppoſed to have been founded by King *Edgar*, who kept his court there. In it is a ſtately church endowed with the peculiar privilege of being free from any epiſcopal viſitation; and, about half a mile diſtant from it, ſtands *Kingſton* chapel, ſerving as a religious place of eaſe to the former. The town itſelf is endowed alſo with very remarkable privileges, ſome peculiar to this place, others in common to it with the cinque ports; which privileges were conferred upon it by *Charles* II. in return for the loyalty ſhown to that family by the gallant defence of its caſtle againſt the parliamentary forces. Of theſe we ſhall only mention ſuch as relate to the mayors, who are ſtyled barons,

* *Hunger-hill*, near *Wareham*, is more remarkable for this commodity, the beſt clay in the Kingdom for that purpoſe being dug there.

are juſtices of the peace, can hold ſeſſions, chooſe coroners, counſellors, &c. The ruins of the caſtle which procured them theſe noble privileges, and which was not reduced but by treachery, ſtand on an eminence, being near half a mile in circuit, and even yet retaining very viſible marks of its former ſtrength and grandeur.

Wareham was formerly a flouriſhing ſea-port, containing a caſtle and a good harbour; but is now only a mean borough, the harbour here being choaked up by ſand. It continues, however, ſtill to ſend members to parliament. This town, beſides its caſtle, was ſurrounded with walls, and is ſaid formerly to have contained ſeventeen churches in it; but theſe are at preſent reduced to three. It was a *Roman* town, and is by ſome ſuppoſed the place of greateſt antiquity in the whole county. In it too was anciently a mint; but fire, ſword, and above all, the loſs of its harbour, has entirely ruined it. It is under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, ſix burgeſſes, twelve common-council-men and aſſiſtants; and the mayor of this place, almoſt from time immemorial, is alſo coroner of *Branskey* iſland and *Purbeck*.

Poole, a conſiderable borough-town, has the beſt harbour on this ſide of *England*, and carries on a good trade, particularly in fiſh. Its oyſters are the fineſt and largeſt in *Great-Britain*, yielding more pearls, and thoſe too of a bigger ſize than any other oyſters in *England*. The diſtrict belonging to this town is a province of itſelf, which is every where ſurrounded by the ſea, except towards the north, along which runs a wall. This town ſends two members to parliament. The name of *Poole* is ſaid to be derived from *Luxford-lake*, which forms the bay on which it ſtands, and in calm weather looks like a pool, though it flows four times in the twenty-four hours. This town is now a place of conſiderable trade, and ſends out every year a great number of ſhipping to the *Newfoundland* fiſhery. Before the frequent wars with *France*, its commerce, however, was more conſiderable than at preſent, two hundred ſhips having been fitted out here at a time, laden with corn, beans, &c. which uſed to be exported from hence to foreign parts in large quantities. It is at preſent the chief mart for *Purbeck* ſtone, and enjoys alſo plenty of good fiſh, with which it ſupplies ſome of the neighbouring counties. The church here is an ancient ſtructure, but low and irregular; and its magiſtrates, by virtue of a commiſſion granted them from the crown, have the privilege of trying all malefactors within their own juriſdiction. Near the town ſtands *Branskey* iſland, being ſeated in the very entrance of the bay, and having on it an old caſtle, which was of conſiderable ſervice to this place during the late war with *France*.

Wimburn and *Wimburnminſter*, an ancient, well-inhabited town, ſeated in a large fruitful valley between two rivers which abound in fiſh, makes great quantities of knitting-needles. This place was originally a *Roman*

ſtation lying on the *Stour* and *Allen*, and obtained the name of *Wimburn-minſter* from a monaſtery erected there, in which the remains of *Ethelred* the *Saxon* are ſaid to be interred. At preſent it is converted into a collegiate-church, which is a fine ſtructure built cathedral-wiſe and near one hundred and eighty feet long. In the middle, and at one end, are two towers on it, meaſuring about ninety feet in heighth. The pariſh belonging to it is the largeſt in all the county, and in the town is annually held a fair for horned cattle, which uſually continues ſeven weeks. *Margaret*, counteſs of *Richmond*, erected a fine free-ſchool here, which was conſiderably augmented by Queen *Elizabeth*. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by knitting.

Blandford, a well-built borough and market-town, ſeated in a pleaſant country on the river *Stour*, is particularly famous for its fine laces, in which it ſurpaſſes all *England*. In the year 1731, this town was wholly conſumed by fire, but has been rebuilt again to great advantage. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are yearly choſen out of the aldermen or burgeſſes; and the quarter-ſeſſions for the whole county are conſtantly kept here once a year. Its principal trade, at preſent, conſiſts in malt and cloth; and it is alſo the reſort of numbers of gentlemen who have ſeats in its neighbourhood. From this town the firſt born ſon of the illuſtrious and moſt noble line of *Marlborough* receives the title of marquis.

Shaftſbury, a pretty large borough, ſtanding on a high hill in the midſt of a plain, is handſome and populous, having a good cloth manufacture and ſending two members to parliament. This town, which is alſo called *Shafton*, is ſaid to have been originally founded by the good King *Alfred*, and to have contained in it ten churches and a monaſtery, the former of which are at preſent reduced to four. Before the conqueſt it had the privilege of coining; and, in the reign of *Henry* VIII. was a biſhop's ſee. It is under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs and a common-council. Water is ſo ſcarce here that numbers of the inhabitants get their livelihood by fetching it either in pails or on horſes from the neighbouring pariſh of *Melcombe*.

Stourbridge, and the adjacent country, is famous for its knitting-kneedles, which are the beſt and fineſt in all the Kingdom. It was famous alſo formerly for its knitted ſtockings, but the invention of the weaving-engine has almoſt totally deſtroyed this trade.

Shireburn, or *Sherburn*, a large populous town, containing a collegiate and conventual church. It lies upon the road to *London*, and is ſaid to contain about 10,000 inhabitants and 1300 houſes. It had formerly a good trade in cloth, but its principal manufactures, at preſent, are buttons, laces and haberdaſhery wares, with which it ſupplies the greateſt part of this end of the Kingdom. In it is a fine free-ſchool founded by *Edward* VI. as alſo an alms-houſe, and in its neighbourhood are a great number

number of gentlemens ſeats. It is a plentiful place, its markets being ſupplied with all manner of neceſſaries; and through it flows the river *Parret*, by which it is divided into two parts, called *Sherburn* and *Caſtle-town*. In the latter of theſe is a church; and it formerly contained alſo a ſtrong caſtle which gave name to the place, but was deſtroyed in the civil-wars under *Charles* I. *Ina*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, erected it into a biſhop's-ſee, which was removed to *Saliſbury*, but its dioceſe afterwards comprehended within that of *Briſtol*. In the tower of the ancient cathedral-church here, which is a fine edifice, are ſix bells, which are reported to be ſo large that they require twenty men to ring them. In the church itſelf too are the monuments of *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, two *Saxon* Kings. *Sherburn* is likewiſe famous for having been a place of retirement to *William the Conqueror*.

Obſerv. At *Windſord-Eagle*, in this county, was born the celebrated *Thomas Sydenham*, doctor of phyſic.

4. SOMERSETSHIRE lies on the *Briſtol* channel, being one of the largeſt ſhires in *England*. Excluſive of its fertility in corn * and fine cattle, it abounds likewiſe in lead, copper, *lapis-calaminaris* and *Briſtol*-ſtones, which ſomewhat reſemble diamonds, as alſo in woad for dyers. Its principal manufactures are cloths, ſerges and druggets. At *Chader* are made the beſt and largeſt cheeſes in the Kingdom, which are eſteemed by ſome equal to the *Parmeſan*. This country contains 907,500 † acres of land, three hundred and eighty-five pariſhes, and thirty-five ‡ towns, and ſends eighteen members to parliament, In it we ſhall take notice of the following places; *viz.*

Purlock, or *Porlock*, a little town and ſea-port.

Minhead, a borough-town, of ſome conſideration, and having a good harbour, exports large quantities of herrings, which are caught hereabouts to the *Mediterranean*. At this place is alſo a good paſſage to and from *Ireland*, and this town ſends two members to parliament. Its trade however is inconſiderable. *Minhead* was raiſed to a borough by Queen *Elizabeth*, but loſt its privileges in the reign of *William* III. It ſtands on the *Briſtol* channel, being divided into four parts, named the Upper, the Lower, the Middle and the *Quay* town. In it are about five hundred houſes and near 2000 inhabitants. It lies under a hill, being well-built, and ſeems to have thriven by the decay of its neighbouring towns of *Porlock* and *Watchet*.

* So great is its fertility in this reſpect, that the inhabitants are ſaid frequently to receive between forty and fifty buſhels *per* acre; and a ſingle acre here, belonging to the late Sir *William Wyndham*, has actually produced ſixty buſhels.

† Mr. *Chamberlayne*, in his *Preſent State of Great-Britain*, computes them at 1,075,000; and the authors of the *New Syſtem of Geography* at near two millions.

‡ The above-mentioned writers, whom we chooſe to join iſſue with, make but thirty in number.

Its harbour, mentioned above, is capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burthen.

Dunſter and *Watchet* are tolerable maritime towns, and the latter has alſo a good harbour. *Dunſter* is an ancient town and caſtle, ſituate on the *Severn*, or *Briſtol* channel, and environed on all ſides, excepting that towards the ſea, with hills. The caſtle, which conſiſts of two wings adorned with three towers, now lying in ruins, commands a delightful proſpect of a neighbouring vale, which is bounded by the *Severn*, but is difficult of acceſs. In the civil-wars, during the reign of *Charles* I. this place was fortified for that Prince, but taken. Beneath it lies the town, containing about four hundred houſes, kerſeys its ſmall and only manufacture. It was formerly, however, more conſiderable, being mentioned in ancient records as a borough, ſending members to parliament; and even yet contains a large church in it with a tower erected in the reign of *Henry* VII.

Watchet alſo is an ancient town, and once ſent members to parliament. Belonging to its harbour are ſeven or eight veſſels, which are employed in carrying coals to *Briſtol*. Its harbour, which is ſquare, was formerly in much greater repute than at preſent, but has given place to *Minhead*. Its cliffs abound in alabaſter, which is tranſported in great quantities to *Briſtol*; and from a ſea-weed growing on its grafts the inhabitants extract an alkaline ſalt, which is conſumed by the glaſs-makers of that place. They likewiſe fetch vaſt quantities of pebbles from the ſea-ſhore, which are burned into lime and make an excellent cement.

Bridgewater, a populous borough-town, having a good harbour, ſeated on the river *Parret*, carries on a conſiderable trade and ſends two members to parliament. This place, though none of the ancienteſt, yet is one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the whole county, being a port, a borough and a thorough-fare. To the ſecond it was raiſed in the reign of King *John*, by whom it is ſtyled *Brugge Walter*, or *Walter*'s *Borough*, having received its name from one *Walter*, a *Norman*, who obtained it from the Conqueror, together with many other towns in this county. The caſtle here, as alſo the hoſpital of St. *John*, or *Jone*, was founded by *William de Brivre* towards the latter end of King *John*'s reign. The quay here, called the haven, was likewiſe a work of his, and he alſo begun the ſtone-bridge leading over the *Parret*, which was finiſhed by one *Thomas Trivit*, a *Corniſh* man. In the civil-wars this place ſuſtained ſeveral warm ſieges, being firſt garriſoned for the parliament, but was quickly reduced by the King's forces, for whom it held out almoſt to the concluſion of that war. It was one of the firſt towns that took up arms for the barons, and is likewiſe famous for the defeat near it of the duke of *Monmouth*'s forces. By theſe ravages it has ſuffered conſiderably. It ſtands about twelve *Engliſh* miles diſtant from the *Start Point* on the *Severn* channel, near which the river *Parret* falls into the ſea. In this river are plenty of ſalmon, roach, dace, eels,

eels, &c. and it is capable of receiving ſhips of two hundred tons burden, It carries on a tolerable trade with *Briſtol*, *Wales* and *Cornwall*, in the ſecond of which alone it employs above twenty ſhips. The tide here, which runs above ten *Engliſh* miles beyond the town, is remarkable for its roar, or *Boar*, which might be of dangerous conſequences, but that it is heard at a great diſtance. See this accounted for in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Vol. II. Excluſive of the places above-mentioned, it likewiſe carries on a trade with *Portugal* and *Newfoundland*, and ſometimes even with the *Straits*, *Virginia* and the *Weſt-Indies*. From *Ireland* too it imports wooll in great quantities, and is ſaid formerly to have traded even to *Spain*. Its markets are the beſt in the whole county, abounding in cheeſe, corn, fleſh, and all manner of neceſſaries; but it carries on at preſent no ſort of manufactures, though it was formerly famous for its kerſeys, which took their name from the place. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, two aldermen and twenty-four common-council; contains about ſix hundred houſes and betwen 3 and 4000 inhabitants. In it is a handſome town-hall and a croſs to which water is conveyed by means of an engine. The church of St. *Mary* is famous for its ſpire, which is reckoned the third for loftineſs in the Kingdom. In the town is alſo a beautiful meeting-houſe for Diſſenters, with a free-ſchool and an alms-houſe annexed to it, as alſo another without the *South-gate*.

Obſ. The natives of this town are free of all the ports in *England Ireland*, *London* and *Dublin* excepted; and *Bridgewater* is famous for having given birth to the great admiral *Blake* and the as celebrated *Oldmixon*.

Taunton, a populous, well-built market-town, lying on the river *Ton*, or *Thone*, is one *Engliſh* mile in length, containing ſeveral wealthy inhabitants, and having alſo conſiderable manufactures of ſerges, druggets and other thin ſtuffs. This place likewiſe ſends two members to parliament, the manner of whoſe election is very particular, every one who dreſſes his own victuals being entitled to vote; for which purpoſe, when the time of an election draws nigh, all the lodgers and inmates of the town boil their meat publickly in the ſtreets, that none may diſpute the validity of their voice. In this town is a caſtle built by the biſhops of *Wincheſter*, to whom both the town and deanery formerly belonged, which was twice taken during the civil-wars, but held out a vigorous ſiege in the ſame reign under the gallant General *Blake*; on which account *Charles* II. afterwards ordered it to be demoliſhed. It is alſo remarkable for many other military tranſactions. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000, and in it are two pariſh-churches, together with ſeveral alms-houſes and a grammar-ſchool. Over the river, which is made navigable from hence to *Bridgewater*, it has a bridge of ſtone, conſiſting of ſix arches, which is maintained by the county. The country, for about thirty *Engliſh* miles round, is ſaid to be ſo fruitful that it needs no manuring; and, at the conflux of the

the *Thone* with the *Parret*, ſtands an iſland famous for having afforded ſhelter to King *Alfred* during the ravages of the *Danes*.

Langport, a well-built market-town, ſeated on the river *Parr*, which being navigable by barks brings in ſome trade to it. This place is famous for eels, which are taken here in froſty weather out of the hollows of the banks. It formerly alſo ſent deputies to parliament, and is even yet governed by a portreve and recorder, who have power of arreſts.

South-Petherton, a market-town, likewiſe ſtanding on the river *Parr*.

Yeovil, vulgarly called *Ivel*, is a pretty little town, ſeated on the river *Ivel*, and having ſome manufactures and trade, particularly in gloves. Its markets for corn, cheeſe, hemp, *&c.* are very conſiderable. In the town, which is governed by a portreve and twelve burgeſſes, are about 2000 inhabitants and a free-ſchool. In the neighbourhood are ſome remains of a *Roman* camp, and many coins and other antiquities have been dug up here.

Ilcheſter, or *Ivelcheſter*, a borough-town, ſending two members to parliament, and lying on the river *Ivel*, over which it has a good bridge. This place is ſuppoſed to have been founded by the *Romans*, and ſtill evidently carries along with it many marks of antiquity. It is alſo noted for having given birth to the celebrated Friar *Bacon*, who lived in the reign of Pope *Nicholas* IV. and is governed by two bailiffs and twelve burgeſſes, who are alſo lords of the manor. It is ſaid once to have contained four churches, but theſe are at preſent reduced to one.

Somerton, a ſmall, but pretty well-built town. Near it formerly ſtood a caſtle, which was reckoned a place of very great importance, and is particularly famous for the confinement of *John*, King of *France*, who was removed there from *Hertford* caſtle. Near the town are about 20,000 acres of *Mooriſh* land, which feed great numbers of cattle; and hence the whole county takes its name, and not from the word *Summer*, as is vulgarly ſuppoſed.

Milborne-Port, an ancient little borough, ſending two members to parliament. It is governed by nine bailiffs, who chooſe two deputies, by whom the returns and all other offices belonging to that ſtation are diſcharged. The houſes here are computed at two hundred in number, and its inhabitants at about 1100.

Cammalet, commonly called *Cadbury-Caſtle*, as ſtanding in the village of *North-Cadbury*, is an old *Roman* fortification.

Glaſtonbury, in Latin *Glaſconia*, a town in pretty good condition, and ſo environed with ſtreams as to form a kind of iſland. In this town formerly ſtood the fineſt and richeſt abbey in all *England*, which was demoliſhed in the time of *Henry* VIII. The Monks pretended that *Joſeph* of *Arimathea* was buried there; and it was held in great veneration by the ancient *Britons*, being the reputed burial-place of King *Arthur*, ſon to *Uther Pendragon*,

Pendragon, who reigned from the year 516 to 542. Several other *Britiſh* Kings are alſo interred here; and in ancient times, when hard preſſed by the *Saxons*, it was their uſual place of reſidence. In the year 1750, were diſcovered, near the old abbey, ſome excellent mineral ſprings, the benefit of which has been already felt by divers perſons. The thorn here, which is ſaid to have buds conſtantly on *Chriſtmas-day*, is well known, but has long ſince been cut down. So large were the demeſnes of this abbey, when in its meridional glory, that in the King's books it is rated at ſeven hundred pounds *per annum* more than *Canterbury*, and 2000 more than *Durham*, and the actual revenue of its abbot is ſaid to have been 40,000*l.* a year.

Wells, the *Theodorunum* of the ancients, is a populous well-built city and a biſhop's-ſee, receiving its name from its many mineral ſprings. It lies at the foot of *Mendip-hills*, ſo famous for their lead-mines, and by which it is wholly environed to the eaſt and north. This place ſends two members to Parliament. Its dioceſe is united to that of *Bath*, and the cathedral here is one of the fineſt in the Kingdom. In the town are ſeveral alms-houſes, and the biſhop's-palace is one of the beſt in *England*. It looks like a caſtle, being moated all round and fortified with walls, and in it is a very fine ſpring called St. *Andrew*'s well. The deanery likewiſe is a good building, and the houſes for the prebends very convenient. Its ſtreets are broad and its houſes about ſix hundred in number, with 4000 inhabitants, the chief employment of whom is knitting, though they alſo make ſome bone-lace. Near the town flows the little river *Welve*; and a mayor, recorder, ſeven aldermen and ſixteen common-council have the direction of all matters in it.

Not far from hence is the celebrated *Wokey-hole*, at the foot of the above-mentioned mountains, the drop-ſtones of which repreſent all kinds of figures.

Chedder, a village, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mendip*-hills, and producing excellent paſturage. In this village are made thoſe large fine cheeſes of which notice has been taken above. They are ſaid to weigh between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds, and it is not unuſual for the farmers here to unite together in order to make up the above weight. It is alſo remarkable for its prodigious quantities of cyder which are yearly exported, excluſive of ſeveral buſhels of apples which are carried every week to the neighbouring markets. In the town is a ſpacious church with a handſome tower, and the windows of the church are remarkable for their painting. Near it runs a ridge of rocks containing a cleft in them between two and three hundred feet high, from whence iſſues ſo plentiful a ſtream that it turns ſeveral mills at a very ſmall diſtance.

The towns of *Wincaunton*, *Caſtle-Carey*, *Shepton-mallet*, *Bruton*, *Philip's-norton*, *Pentford* and *Frome*, carry on all kinds of cloth-manufactures. The ſecond of theſe is very ancient, and had formerly a caſtle which

gave name to the place; but is better known for its mineral waters, which are much of the ſame nature with thoſe at *Epſom*. The third, ſtanding upon rugged hills, is very uneven; but being well ſupplied with water is convenient for the manufactures eſtabliſhed there. In it are about 1200 houſes and near 9000 inhabitants. *Bruton*, which is the capital of its hundred, ſtands upon the river *Bru* or *Brew*, having a bridge of ſtone over it, and containing a church, an alms-houſe, a free-ſchool and a town-hall, in which the quarter-ſeſſions are ſometimes held. *Frome*, alſo called *Frome Selwood*, from an ancient foreſt which overſpread all the neighbouring country, contains near as many houſes as *Bath* and *Wells* put together; and though it has but one church yet is larger than many cities. In it, however, are ſeveral meeting-houſes for Diſſenters, ſome of which are very beautiful and wholly built of free-ſtone. The inhabitants are about 13,000. In the town is alſo an alms-houſe and a free-ſchool, and its river abounds in moſt kinds of fiſh, particularly trouts and eels. *Frome* is alſo noted for its beer. At a village called *Agford*, which is a dependency of this town, was born the celebrated Mrs. *Singer*, afterwards *Rowe*, whoſe poetical compoſitions do ſo much honour to her ſex.

Bath, in Latin *Aquæ ſolis*, a city rather cloſely built than large, being ſurrounded on all ſides by the river *Avon*, and ſituated in an extenſive valley in form of an amphitheatre, environed by hills to which it owes thoſe warm ſprings and baths from whence it has derived its name, and which occaſions a great reſort here of people both in ſpring and autumn. It carries on alſo a good trade in manufactures of cloth, and forms one dioceſe with *Wells*. The hoſpital for the reception of one hundred and fifty poor patients uſing the waters, the foundation of which was laid in the year 1438, is a ſtately edifice. In it has alſo been erected a large ſquare with a garden and an aſſembly-houſe for the entertainment of the company reſorting hither. This city has likewiſe many other things worthy of notice which add to its pleaſantneſs, and ſends two members to parliament. *Bath* is univerſally allowed to have heen a *Roman* town, by whom it was environed with walls and gates which are yet ſtanding. In it too, excluſive of the hoſpital above-mentioned, are ſeveral others, with two free-ſchools, the cathedral and the ruins of an ancient abbey, part of which are at preſent converted into private lodgings. It goes under ſeveral names in ancient writers, all which have alluſion to its waters and import much the ſame thing. The reſort of ſtrangers here is ſaid to amount in ſome ſeaſons to 8000.

Heynſham, otherwiſe *Caneſham*, a market-town, ſituate on a rock, lying near the brink of a ſmall river which joins the *Avon*. This place is famous for an abbey erected there in the year 1170. It is alſo noted for its foggy air, whence it is branded with the epithet of Smoaky. Over the river *Avon*, which flows near it, it has a ſtately bridge of ſtone conſiſting of fifteen arches; and over the *Chew*, on which it ſtands, alſo

alſo another. It likewiſe contains a free-ſchool and a large church, and in a quarry near it are found many of thoſe ſerpentine repreſentations uſually called *Cornua Ammonis*, or 'ſnake-ſtones.'

Briſtol, the *Venta Silurum* of the ancients and the capital of the county, though only a part of it lies in *Somerſetſhire* and the reſt in *Gloceſterſhire* on the river *Avon*, ſtands not far from the ſea, near the extremity of a bay which runs from weſt to eaſt up into the country, and which, from this city, is called *the Briſtol channel*. Next to *London* it is the principal and richeſt trading city in *Great-Britain*, being large and populous and adorned with ſtreight, handſome, clean ſtreets. No carts are admitted within the city, the merchandiſes and other goods being brought there on ſledges*. The glaſs-bottle manufacture here is ſo conſiderable as to take up fifteen large houſes. Over the river it has a bridge of ſtone adorned with houſes on each ſide. Its greateſt inconveniences are its bad ſituation, the narrowneſs of ſome of its ſtreets, as alſo that of the river. It is a biſhoprick, containing ſeventeen pariſhes, excluſive of the cathedral and church of St. *Mark*. The number of houſes in this city, and within two *Engliſh* miles round it, is computed at 9000 †, which contains 70,000 inhabitants. The exchange here, which was begun in the year 1740 and opened in 1743 with great ſolemnity, is a ſtately building.

The water of St. *Vincent*'s rock, which iſſues about two *Engliſh* miles off out of a rock cloſe by the *Avon*, is celebrated for its wholeſome qualities, particularly for its virtues againſt the aſthma, and is ſent to diſtant places. In this rock are alſo produced the fine cryſtal ſtones already taken notice of. In this city, which is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been founded in the times of the *Saxons*, formerly ſtood a caſtle built by *Robert*, natural ſon to *Henry* I. and which was afterwards demoliſhed in the civil-wars. King *Stephen* twice attempted to make himſelf maſter of it, but in vain, and was at laſt even taken priſoner and confined here. From this caſtle the ſtreet leading to it has obtained its name. The city too itſelf was formerly ſurrounded with walls, part of which, together with ſeveral gates, ſtill remain. The reſt were demoliſhed in the days of *William Rufus*. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs and twenty-eight common-council. The fees ariſing to the mayor from the navigation of this city were lately computed at near ſix hundred pounds *per annum*: A proof of the extenſiveneſs of the commerce of *Briſtol*, which is ſaid to employ near 2000 ſail of ſhips. From hence it appears that it may well be reputed the ſecond city in *England*, notwithſtanding *York* boaſts of greater antiquity and *Norwich* of a larger extent of ground. Its commerce, at this rate,

* The reaſon of this ſeems to be leſt they ſhould injure the vaults and arches of the canals, which are carried under the ſtreets for the conveyance of the filth.

† The number of houſes in *Briſtol* is more uſually computed at 13,000, which are ſuppoſed to contain 95,000 inhabitants.

ſuppoſing the above calculation to be true, being in proportion more than three times as much as that of *London*. In this city are yards, docks, &c. for the building and refitting of ſhips; and a little below lie *Hungroad* and *Kingroad*, two ſtations where ſuch veſſels as draw a great deal of water unlade their goods; after which they are carried in lighters up to the quay, which is one of the largeſt and moſt commodious in *Great-Britain*. On it are cranes and other conveniences for the landing of goods, one of which, for its contrivance and uſefulneſs, is not to be paralleled. Excluſive too of the ſtone bridge above-mentioned, it has a draw-bridge thrown over the river near *Frome*, which preſerves a communication between the two parts of the city on the different ſides of the river. The high croſs in *College-Green* is a moſt beautiful *Gothic* ſtructure, and the church of St. *Mary Radcliff* there, which is built in the ſame taſte, has not its equal. Excluſive too of its churches, there are ſeven or eight meeting-houſes in this city, beſides a large number of hoſpitals and alms-houſes; one of which only, the magnificent gift of the truly charitable *Edward Colſton*, coſt near 25,000 pounds. In ſhort, for wealth and traffic it is to be equalled by very few cities in *Europe*; and the magiſtrates here are remarkable for their wholeſome regulations, particularly for their enforcement of a due obſervance of the Lord's day.

Obſ. In the *Briſtol* channel, not far from the land, lie the iſlands of the *Steep* and *Flathnolms* *.

V. WILTSHIRE is a healthy, pleaſant, fertile country. The north parts are ſomewhat hilly and covered with woods, but the ſouthern for the moſt part level, and in the midſt of them lies *Saliſbury* Plain, affording paſture for vaſt flocks of ſheep, and being alſo famous for the celebrated antiquity there of *Stone-henge*, which conſiſts of huge ſtones placed over each other on an eminence in form of a circle. This piece of antiquity is by ſome learned perſons ſuppoſed to be the remains of a temple belonging to the *Britiſh* Druids. This county contains about 876,000 acres, three hundred and four pariſhes, one city and twenty † towns, and ſends thirty-four

* Theſe two iſlands would more properly have been deſcribed in *Glamorganſhire*, in *South-Wales*, both of them lying in the pariſh of St. *Mary*, in the town of *Caerdiff* in that county; to which place they actually belong. The firſt of them is a wild uninhabited place, the approach to which is dangerous on certain occaſions, and only reſorted to for the ſake of game, as abounding greatly in wild-fowl and rabbits. On the other is one houſe and a light-houſe erected for the conveniency of ſuch ſhips as come up the *Briſtol* channel. I cannot help taking notice here of a great blunder in *Camden* and moſt other writers, who ſeem to me to have confounded theſe iſlands with that of *Barry*, which lies at a much greater diſtance, and likewiſe with another, which is ſtill farther off; as alſo of a ſecond miſtake of the right-reverend Annotator on the above-mentioned valuable author, relating to a noiſe ſaid to be heard in a cavern on *Barry* iſland, which from our own knowledge we can aver to be fact.

† Our author ſhould rather have ſaid twenty-three, which is agreed by all writers to be the real number of market-towns in *Wiltſhire*.

members

members to parliament. The principal cloth manufactories in it are at *Malmſbury*, *Caſtlecomb*, *Chippenham*, *Calne*, *Devizes*, *Bradford*, *Trowbridge*, *Weſtbury*, *Warminſter* and *Mere*. The moſt remarkable places are as follow: *viz.*

Hindon, a ſmall borough-town, ſending two members to parliament. The principal manufacture here is a kind of twiſt, which finds employment for great numbers, not even the very children excepted; and its market is a good one for horned cattle. This town is governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes, and gives the title of baron to the *Rocheſter* family.

Warminſter, a place of great antiquity and diſtinguiſhed by its many privileges *, being alſo remarkable for the great quantities of corn ſold every *Saturday* at its market. Near it is the famous foreſt of *Selwood*, anciently called *Coldmaur*, i.e. 'the large foreſt,' being fifteen *Engliſh* miles in length. Excluſive too of its corn-market, *Warminſter* carries on a conſiderable trade in malt, wool, cheeſe and other commodities. Eaſt of the town are two camps, one of which, from its figure, is ſuppoſed to be *Daniſh*.

Weſtbury, a little borough-town, ſending two members to parliament. This place, which is the capital of a hundred, is ſuppoſed to have riſen out of the ruins of an old *Roman* town which formerly ſtood near it, many coins and other antiquities of that people having been found here. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder and twelve aldermen, contains a good pariſh-church ſubject to that of *Sarum*, and has a manufactory of cloth.

Trobridge, or *Trowbridge*, a little place, but of great antiquity, in which is annually held the dutchy-court of *Lancaſter* for this ſhire. This town makes a fine cloth. Near it, in Mr. *Camden*'s time, were to be ſeen the ruins of an old caſtle. It ſtands on the river *Ware*, over which it has a handſome bridge of ſtone.

Bradford, a little town, lying on the river *Avon*, and having a bridge over it. This place is famous for a battle fought near it in the times of the *Weſt Saxons*, as alſo for a provincial ſynod held there in the tenth century. It was formerly called *Bradenford*, or *Broadford*, and, as well as the reſt of the neighbouring towns, is noted for its manufactories of broad-cloth. In the road from hence to *Bath*, in the village of *Holt*, is a medicinal ſpring much reſorted to for ſcorbutic diſorders.

Highbury, a borough, ſending two members to parliament. This place paſſes under various names, being alſo called *Heyteſberg*, *Heightſbury*, *Hegtredsburg*, *Haresburg* and *Hatchburg*. It is an ancient town, ſtanding on the river *Willy*, and famous for having been the reſidence of the Empreſs *Maud*. It was formerly alſo the capital of its hundred, which takes its name from hence. In it is a collegiate-church and a free-ſchool.

* Theſe privileges we apprehend are now no more, *Warminſter* being only ſaid to have been diſtinguiſhed formerly for its privileges, ſuch as that of paying no tribute, *&c.* which we preſume it now does in common with all other towns in *England*.

The *Devizes*, a large borough-town, ſending alſo two members to parliament. Many coins and other antiquities having been found near this place, it is ſuppoſed to have been originally a *Roman* foundation. On a hill not far from the town ſtands a camp, which, from its quadrangular figure, is likewiſe ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by that warlike nation. Near it too was alſo a caſtle, which is ſaid to have been once the ſtrongeſt in *England*. But this has ſhared the common fate of all the other old fortreſſes in this iſland; namely, that of having been deſtroyed in the civil-wars under *Charles* I. The town of *Devizes* makes a pretty good appearance, though built of timber, but labours under a ſcarcity of water. Its markets, however, are much reſorted to for corn, wool and other commodities. In it too is a charity-ſchool for upwards of eighty children of both ſexes, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, eleven maſters and thirty-ſix burgeſſes.

Calne, a borough-town, which likewiſe ſends two members to parliament. In the year 997, a provincial ſynod was held here for determining the differences betwixt the prieſts and monks relating to celibacy and the holding of benefices. This town, which is the capital of its hundred, is likewiſe ſuppoſed to owe its origin to the *Romans*, many ancient coins having been found hereabouts. From a ſtreet and field here, ſome are of opinion that it formerly contained a caſtle; but it is agreed that the kings of the *Weſt-Saxons* had a palace here. In it is a free-ſchool for forty boys, as alſo an elegant church; and the town itſelf is well-built and populous, being ſeated on a little ſtream, and governed by two ſtewards and ſome burgeſſes, whoſe number is not limited. The principal manufactory here is cloth.

Chippenham, a good market-town, ſeated on the river *Avon*, with a bridge of ſixteen arches over it, ſends two members to parliament. This place was anciently the reſidence of ſeveral Kings of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and particularly of *Alfred*. It is the capital of its hundred, which takes its name from hence, and contains a tolerable manufacture of cloth, but reaps greater advantage from its ſituation on the road betwixt *London* and *Briſtol*. In it is a noble church and free-ſchool. The corporation here conſiſts of one bailiff and twelve burgeſſes.

Malmsbury, in Latin *Malmesburia*, or *Cœnobium Maldunenſe*, a fine ancient borough-town, ſtanding on an acclivity near the river *Avon*, by which the greateſt part of it is ſurrounded in ſuch a manner that it has no leſs than ſix bridges over it. The woollen manufactures here are very numerous, and this place likewiſe ſends two members to parliament. Formerly alſo it was defended with walls and a caſtle, but the latter gave place to the abbey, which was at one time the largeſt in the whole country. Part of this abbey ſerves, at preſent, for the pariſh-church; the reſt has been ſuffered to fall to ruin. Its government conſiſts of one alderman, twelve burgeſſes,

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four aſſiſtants, &c. *William* of *Malmsbury* and the celebrated Mr. *Hobbes* were both born in this town.

Crekelade, or *Cricklade*, as alſo *Wootten-Baſſet*, are two ſmall boroughs, the former of which contains a good free-ſchool, but each of them ſends members to parliament. The ſituation of *Cricklade* is upon the rivers *Churn* and *Rey*, near where they fall into the *Thames*, and in it are about 1400 houſes. Its government is under the direction of a bailiff.

Wooton-Baſſet, which derives the latter part of its name from the firſt lords who were proprietors thereof, is but a poor place conſiſting chiefly of thatched houſes. It contains, however, a manufactory of cloth and a ſmall free-ſchool; and its corporation principally conſiſts of a mayor, two aldermen and twelve burgeſſes.

Marlborough, anciently *Cunetia*, an old but handſome borough-town, ſeated on the river *Kennet*, receives its name from the celebrated general *John Churchill Marlborough*, who alſo bore the title of duke of this place, which title is now enjoyed by his grandſon the earl of *Sunderland*. In the thirteenth century *John Lackland* had a country-houſe here. It ſends two members to parliament. *Marlborough*, or, as it is otherwiſe called, *Merleberg*, or *Marleberg*, from the quantity of marl or chalk found there, is ſuppoſed to have been a *Roman* ſtation. In the year 1267 the parliament met here. The town itſelf is tolerably well built, conſiſting principally of one wide ſtreet, which is partly ſupported by piazzas, and to the ſouth are to be ſeen the ruins of a priory; but of its walls and caſtle very ſmall traces remain. It is under the direction of a mayor, two juſtices, the ſame number of bailiffs and ſerjeants, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeſſes and a town-clerk; and in it are two pariſh-churches, with a number of inns for the conveniency of thoſe who travel to *London*, this being one of the principal thorough-fares to that capital.

Great Bedwin, a borough-town, ſending members to parliament. In this town was born the celebrated Dr. *Willis*, profeſſor of phyſic at the univerſity of *Oxford*, whoſe improvements in medicine do ſo much honour to his country. In it alſo is a church built in form of a croſs, and its government is under the direction of a portreve, a bailiff, and ſome other officers.

Luggerſhall, a ſmall place, but ſending two members to parliament. This place, which is alſo written *Ludgerſhall*, or *Lurgeſhall*, ſtands in a pleaſant country near the foreſt of *Chute*, and is famous for having been the reſidence of many Kings.

Amersbury, a pretty conſiderable town, ſeated on the *Avon*, and formerly contained a ſtately nunnery. This town is a place of great antiquity, being famous for a nunnery of *Benedictines* which formerly ſtood there, as alſo for being the place of interment to *Eleanor*, Queen to *Henry* III. *Ambroſius* and other *Britiſh* Princes. This place is properly written *Ambreſbury*, and by ſome *Amelsbury*. In it is a free-ſchool, and it is particularly noted

noted for a fiſh called a loach, which is uſually drank by travellers reſorting thither in a glaſs of wine.

Old-Sarum, or *Old Salisbury*, anciently *Sorbiodunum*, was formerly a city, but at preſent only a town; ſending two members to parliament. This place ſtands ſo high, that on account of its ſcarcity of water and the badneſs of the air, the inhabitants are gradually forſaking it and building in a lower ſituation. The real old town of *Sarum* is ſaid to be reduced at preſent even to a ſingle farm-houſe. It maintains, however, its ancient privileges, and is famous for a council held there by the *Saxons*, in the year 553. *Severus* too, with ſome others of the latter *Roman* Emperors, are ſaid to have made it their place of reſidence, whence it is ſuppoſed to have obtained the name of *Severia*. In this town *William the Conqueror*, ſummoned the ſeveral States of the Kingdom to do him homage; and *Henry* I. alſo aſſembled the lords here, which is imagined by ſome to have given riſe to parliaments. It was likewiſe the reſidence of many other *Britiſh* Princes, is particularly famous for the terrible maſſacre made there by the *Danes*, and formerly contained a caſtle. The number of electors in this town is not above ten.

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, a fine large well built city ſituate at the conflux of the rivers *Avon* and *Willy*, from which many broad and ſtraight canals run through its ſtreets. This place is the county-town and the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and has a revenue of nine hundred *per ann.* ſterling. It confers the title of Earl on the family of *Cecil*. The town-houſe here is a fine building, and the market-place very ſpacious. The erecting of its cathedral, which is very large and reſembles a lanthorn, was a work of forty-two * years ſpace: It is ſaid to contain as many pillars in it as hours, as many windows as days, and as many doors as there are months in the year. The ſpire belonging to it is four hundred and ten feet high; but not being of ſtrength ſufficient for bells †, another ſteeple has been erected near it for that purpoſe. This town has ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures; particularly of fine flannel, and long cloths called *Salisbury Whites*, which are exported to *Turkey*. Excluſive alſo of theſe commodities, it carries on a conſiderable trade in druggets and bonelace, and abounds in fiſh, being beſides the rivers *Avon* and *Willy* above-mentioned, ſurrounded alſo with two others, one of which, namely, the *Nadder*, paſſes through the town. It is likewiſe noted for its boarding-ſchools for ladies ‡, excluſive of which it contains ſeveral others for young

* Others ſay but thirty-nine.

† There is one little bell in it, which ſerves for ringing the biſhop, *&c.* to church.

‡ This occaſioned Mr. *Gay* in his entertaining poem of his *Journey to Exeter* to favour us with the following humourous lines.

'Amidſt four boarding-ſchools well ſtored with miſſes,
'Could three knight-errants ſtarve for want of kiſſes.

gentle-

gentlemen, and three very good free-ſchools, together with four pariſh-churches. Its market-place is very ſpacious, and capable of containing a great number of ſoldiers ready drawn up. In its cathedral no leſs than twenty-five of its biſhops lie interred, and its government is under the direction of a Recorder, with his deputy, twenty-four aldermen, thirty aſſiſtants, a town-clerk, and three ſerjeants at mace. That part here called the *Cloſe*, is fine and beautifully adorned with houſes; and the number of inhabitants in the whole city is computed at 10,000.

Clarendon, ſtanding on an eminence, and conferring the title of earl. In its neighbourhood is a very extenſive park, from which this town has otherwiſe obtained the name of *Clarendon-Park*; though ſome are of opinion that it received this appellation from *Chlorus*, father to *Conſtantine the Great*, who is ſuppoſed to have caſt up the *Roman* camp here, which ſtands about half a mile from the town. In the park formerly ſtood ſeveral palaces.

Wilton, a town, ſending two members to parliament, and having alſo a fine manufactory of carpets. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee and the county town, which from hence received the name of *Wilts*. The earl of *Pembroke*'s ſeat here is a model of fine taſte and ſplendor. *Leland* tells us, that this place, the ancient name of which was *Ellandunum*, formerly contained twelve churches; but its frequent ravages by war, and above all the turning of the weſtern road another way, have greatly reduced it. It is governed however by a mayor and his ſerjeant, in conjunction with a recorder, a town-clerk and a King's bailiff.

Downton, a town, ſending two members to parliament. This town, which is otherwiſe called *Donketon*, or *Dunckton*, lies on the river *Avon*, being the capital of its hundred. This place is governed by a mayor.

Obſ. Near *Amesbury*, in this county, was born the great poet *Addiſon*, created Secretary of State in the reign of King *George* I. and *Rochburne* in the ſame ſhire, is noted for the birth of *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, diſtinguiſhed for his ſervices to his country in the reigns of *Charles* I. and II.

VI. HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, formerly SOUTHAMPTON, lies on the channel, being a pleaſant, fruitful country, both for corn and paſturage; and abounding alſo in wool, iron and timber. It is likewiſe particularly famous for the goodneſs of its honey and hams. It contains in it 1,312,500 acres, 250 * pariſhes, one city, and nineteen † market-towns, and ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament. The places to be taken notice of in it are,

* Mr. *Chamberlayne* and the authors of the New Syſtem make them 253.

† The above-mentioned writers differ both from our author and one another in their account of the number of market-towns in this ſhire; Mr. *Chamberlayne* making them ſixteen, the author's of the *New Syſtem of Geography*, and others, eighteen. The latter computation we take to be the trueſt.

Chriſt-Church, anciently *Twinam*, or *Twyneham-bourne*, a large and populous borough-town ſeated at the mouth of the river *Avon*; ſending two members to parliament Near it the *Stour* falls into the above river, and in it were formerly a caſtle and a collegiate church. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, an alderman, and a common-council.

Lemington, or *Lymington*, a town having a harbour oppoſite the *Iſle of Wight*, and ſending two deputies to parliament. A fine ſalt is made here. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgeſſes.

Not far from it on a narrow point of land ſtretching near the *Iſle of Wight*, ſtands *Hurſt-caſtle*. This place, which might with greater propriety be termed a block-houſe, was erected together with ſome others by *Henry* VIII. for the ſecurity of the *New-Foreſt*. It conſiſts of very wide ſtone walls and platforms, which are well planted with cannon, and command the ſea on all ſides. It has uſually a ſmall garriſon in it, but there being no freſh water within three miles of it, and the place itſelf being extremely unhealthy on account of the mooriſh lands with which it is ſurrounded, the ſoldiers are frequently obliged to change their ſtation. Here the unhappy *Charles* I. was confined, after his removal from the neighbouring *Iſle of Wight*.

Ringwood and *Fordingbridge*, both market-towns. The firſt of theſe towns is large and flouriſhing, lying on the river *Avon*, by which the neighbouring country is frequently overflowed. It gives name to the hundred, and contains ſome tolerable manufactures of druggets, cloths, *&c.* Near it, in the year 1685, the duke of *Monmouth* was taken as he lay concealed in a ditch. The latter ſtands on the river *Teſe*, being pleaſantly ſituated amidſt woods and corn-fields. It is a pretty large place, and formerly contained a nunnery founded by King *Edward*, who together with his ſon *Alfred*, was buried here. Its church is a ſtately building, and in the town was born the great Sir *William Petty*, who ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great ſkill in the mathematicks. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, ſix aldermen, and twice that number of burgeſſes; clothiers its principal inhabitants.

Rumſey, a place of antiquity.

Wincheſter, the *Venta Belgarum* of the ancients, in the *Britiſh* called *Caer Gwerit* *, *i. e.* the *White Town*; a city of great antiquity, and ſaid to have been built nine hundred years before the birth of *Chriſt*. This place which ſends two members to parliament, ſtands in a valley at the conflux of two rivers, having formerly been very flouriſhing; and one of the reſi-

* We apprehend this is an error of the preſs, and ſhould have been written *Caer Gwent*, which according to Mr. *Leland*'s interpretation, who derives it from the *Britiſh*, or *Welch* word *Guin*, ſignifying *white*, agrees extremely well with the nature of the place, as ſituated in a white, chalky ſoil.

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dences of the Kings of the *Weſt Saxons*; but ſuffered extremely in the time of the *Danes*, and in King *Stephen*'s reign. Among its preſent inhabitants, however, it reckons a great many gentry; and it is alſo the ſee of one of the richeſt biſhoprics in all *England*; its prelate, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, having an annual revenue of 3500 pounds. It is one mile and a half in circumference, and contains ſix gates, as alſo five pariſh-churches, excluſive of the cathedral, in which lie ſeveral *Saxon*, two *Daniſh* and two *Norman* Kings. In it is alſo a fine college with a public ſchool, in which ſeventy ſcholars are taught and boarded; and from thence ſent to *New College* in *Oxford*. This foundation owes its original to *William of Wickham*, biſhop of this city. An old convent of *Benedictine* Monks is ſtill tolerated here, which is the principal *Roman* Catholic ſchool in *England*. This building is called *Hide-houſe*. On the ſite of its caſtle, which was once the reſidence of the old *Saxon* Kings, a palace with a park ten miles in circumference was begun by King *Charles* II. but has not been perfected. This town, which is otherwiſe called *Winton*, is ſuppoſed to have been the metropolis of the ancient *Belgæ*. Some authors tell us, that under the *Roman* Emperors, divers manufactures of cloth, linen, *&c.* were eſtabliſhed here. It is likewiſe famous for the exploits of King *Arthur*, whoſe round table is ſtill ſhown in the hall in which the ſeſſions are held. *William the Conqueror* alſo made it his reſidence, and in the cathedral here many of its biſhops lie interred. In the year 1393 a parliament was held here. The city itſelf, which has ſuffered conſiderably in the many civil wars of this Kingdom, is ſaid formerly to have contained twenty, and by ſome forty churches, excluſive of other buildings, the very ruins of which even yet give it a venerable air. It is wholly environed with a wall of flint, the entrance through which is by ſix gates, with ſuburbs leading to each. In and about it are ſeveral public buildings, which are well worth the traveller's obſervation. Of free-ſchools it contains no leſs than three, one of which is inſtituted for two hundred and fifty boys. It carries on few manufactures, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, a high ſteward, a recorder, a town-clerk, aldermen without limitation, two coroners, the ſame number of bailiffs, twenty-four common-council, four conſtables, and the like number of ſerjeants. The fair held here in *October* is much reſorted to for cattle and cheeſe.

Stockbridge, a borough town, ſending members to parliament. It is a poor place, and governed only by a bailiff, a conſtable, and two ſerjeants. It is famous, however, for its trout, which are celebrated by the polite Mr. *Gay* in his *Journey to Exeter* *. This place had like to have loſt its charter, on account of bribery, in the year 1693.

* At *Stockbridge* our knives the ruddy trout divide.

Andover, a populous, pleaſant, well-built borough town, ſending members to parliament, and abounding in manufactures. On the 13th of *September* an annual fair is held here which is called *Weyhill-Fair*; and is one of the greateſt in *England*, particularly for ſheep, cheeſe and hops. In the town anciently ſtood a college of *Benedictines*, and it carries on a great trade in malt and ſhalloons. It ſtands pleaſantly on the downs, near the river *Ande*, whence it has alſo obtained its name, and contains one free-ſchool and a hoſpital. It is governed by a bailiff, a ſteward, a recorder, ten other perſons of approved reputation, and twenty-four burgeſſes.

Whitchurch, a mean little place, but having the privilege of ſending members to parliament. It ſtands near the foreſt of *Chute*, carrying on a ſmall trade in ſhalloons, and other manufactures of wool; and being governed by a mayor, who is annually choſen by the dean and chapter of *Wincheſter*.

Petersfield, a town alſo ſending two members to parliament. This town which ſtands in a fruitful ſoil abounding in timber, is far from being an inconſiderable place, being tolerably well built, and making a pleaſing appearance. It is governed by a mayor, who is yearly choſen by the lord of the manor, and near it a fine ſeat is now erecting. The church here is only a chapel of eaſe.

Farnham *, a ſmall but pleaſant and well inhabited town ſeated on the river *Codden* †. Every three weeks a court is held here for deciding all cauſes under forty ſhillings. This place is alſo one of the greateſt corn-markets in *England*; the very toll alone, as it is ſaid, producing there no leſs than two hundred pounds *per ann.* The demand, however, for corn in this town has decreaſed greatly ſince the inhabitants of *Southampton* and *Chicheſter* have come into a method of tranſporting their wheat in meal to *London*, and in its ſtead a new trade in hops has ſtarted up, which are reckoned the beſt in the whole Kingdom. But this has again ruined the manufactories of cloth eſtabliſhed here, which were formerly very conſiderable, and of courſe augmented the number of its poor. This town, which is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the vaſt quantities of fern growing near it, is well built and paved, being the capital of its hundred, and contains a caſtle with a palace in it, which is the uſual reſidence of the biſhops of *Wincheſter*, in whoſe dioceſe it lies. This caſtle is fortified with moats and walls, which are ſtrengthened at proper diſtances with towers, and near it lies a fine park. In the town itſelf is a market-houſe erected at the ſole charge of one ſingle perſon ‡; but it is more remarkable for a benefaction left to

* This town lies in *Surry*, and therefore ought of courſe to have been deſcribed in that county.

† We preſume this again is an error of the preſs, and that our author here means the *Loddon* on the banks of which *Farnham* ſtands.

‡ Dr. *Fuller* tells us that his name was *Clerk*.

it

it by one *Smith* *, a vagrant beggar, who at his death bequeathed fifty pounds *per annum* to this and every other market-town in the county, as alſo a ſmaller benefaction to every pariſh in it, *Witeham* excepted, out of which it is ſaid he had been publicly whipped. Its government is under the direction of twelve burgeſſes, out of whom two bailiffs are annually choſen.

Portſmouth, in Latin *Portus Magnus*, one of the moſt noted ſea-ports in *England*. It is a well fortified, populous town, and a place alſo of conſiderable trade, being ſituate on the iſland of *Portſey*, which is formed by an arm of a bay, that runs up into the country. The entrance into the harbour on the *Portſmouth* ſide is defended by *Southſea-Caſtle*; and that on the other, by the town batteries lying next to *Goſport*, forts and blockhouſes. In this town is a yard for the conſtruction of men of war, with magazines, which are well furniſhed with all manner of ſtores for their equipment, as alſo an office of ordnance and a victualling-office. The air here is but indifferent, on account of the marſhes amidſt which it ſtands. *Portſmouth* ſends two members to parliament. This place, near which *Veſpaſian* is ſuppoſed to have landed on his expedition into *Britain*, is ſaid formerly to have contained a town and a caſtle, on the ſpot where the bridge now ſtands, the former of which has given name to a fortification, ſtill in being. Excluſive too of the forts abovementioned, it is further defended by ſome other new works, which were thrown up in the late war; and is by far the moſt regular fortification in *England*, being at it were a key to that Kingdom. The inhabitants here make a ſea-ſalt. In the reign of *Richard* II. it was burnt by the *French*, but ſince that time has been ſo ſtrengthened by ſucceeding Princes, particularly by Queen *Elizabeth* and *James* II. that it is at preſent rendered in a manner impregnable. A conſiderable garriſon conſtantly reſides here, but its greateſt ſecurity lies in its men of war, a very large fleet of which generally rides at *Spithead*, particularly in times of danger. The ſignal for any ſhips entering the harbour is made known by the tolling of a bell. Its docks, ſtore-houſes, rope-yards, and dwelling-houſes for the ſeveral maſter-workmen and officers belonging to it, form as it were a kind of diſtinct town, but all lying within the ſame wall. In theſe no leſs than a thouſand men are ſaid to be conſtantly employed, and as many ſail of ſhips may ride with eaſe in its harbour. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, in whom the right of election is veſted.

Near it lies *Spithead*, betwixt which and *St. Helen*'s on the *Iſle of Wight*, is the rendezvous of the fleet as mentioned above. On the ſame ſide lies *Goſport*, which is large and populous, and carries on a conſiderable trade. To the ſouth, on the heathy ground by which it is ſurrounded, a kind of

* This genius in his profeſſion is ſaid to have been originally a ſilverſmith in *London*, but left his occupation for the more honourable employment of begging.

ſuburb

ſuburb has lately been erected, which being free from the duties and ſervices of the corporation, ſeems to bid fair for vying in number of buildings and inhabitants with the town itſelf.

Southampton, a large and formerly a flouriſhing town having a convenient harbour, and lying betwixt two rivers, namely, the *Teſe* weſtward, and the *Alre* to the eaſt. This place confers the title of duke. It was wholly laid in aſhes by *Philip* King of *France*; but *Edward* III. cauſed it immediately to be rebuilt, with ſome new fortifications. It contains ſeven gates and five pariſhes. King *Richard* II. for its further ſecurity, and for the encouragement of the inhabitants to engage in a foreign trade, built *Calſhof-Caſtle*, which ſtands on a point of land at the entrance of the bay, running up into the country. This and other privileges raiſed the town of *Southampton* to great proſperity. At preſent, however, its trade is reduced to a low ebb; and the greateſt part of its wealthy inhabitants have forſaken the place. It ſends two deputies to parliament; is alſo the county town, in which the aſſizes are held; and even forms a county of itſelf, independent of the lord lieutenant of the ſhire. Vaſt quantities of timber are brought to this place, which are tranſported from hence to *Portſmouth* for the uſe of the docks there, few ſhips being built at preſent at *Southampton*, though ſeveral of very conſiderable burden have formerly been conſtructed there. To the eaſtward of it ſtood an old *Roman* town called *Clauſentum*, whence the word *Hampton* is ſuppoſed to be formed. The ruins of this town, as alſo thoſe of a caſtle half a mile in circuit, are ſtill viſible. It was miſerably haraſſed by the *Danes* and *Saxons*, the former of whom made themſelves maſters of it in the year 980. The walls here are built of a kind of white porous ſhell, which is frequently ſeen adhering to oyſters, and is very hard, being gathered in great quantities on the ſea-ſhore. All the *Canary* imported to *England* is ſaid formerly to have been brought to this place; but its principal trade, at preſent, conſiſts in its commerce with the two iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, as alſo in its *Port* and *French* wines, *&c.* the demand for the former of which has lately conſiderably increaſed. To the ſouth-eaſt end of it, near the quay, ſtands a fort called the tower, which was erected by *Henry* VIII. and has a few guns. Excluſive of the five churches built for the ſervice of the five pariſhes above-mentioned (though a ſmaller number at preſent would ſuffice) here is alſo another for the uſe of the *French* reſiding at *Southampton*, and an hoſpital. King *Henry* VII. likewiſe founded a monaſtery here for *Franciſcans*. In the town is a fine ſtreet flagged on each ſide and terminated by the quay, which ſtreet runs for three quarters of a mile in length, and is reckoned one of the broadeſt in *England*. It contains alſo a free-ſchool founded by *Edward* VI. and another ſupported by ſubſcription for the clothing and education of thirty boys. Its government is under a mayor (who is admiral of all the liberties from *Southſea-Caſtle* at *Portſmouth*,

Portſmouth, as far as that of *Hurſt*, near the *Iſle of Wight*) nine juſtices, one ſheriff, two bailiffs, twenty-four common-council, and the ſame number of burgeſſes.

The *Iſle of Wight*, in Latin *Vecta*, *Vectis*, and *Vecteſis*, lies near the main-land, being pleaſant and fertile, and abounding particularly in corn, cattle, hares, rabbits, fiſh, *&c.* The wool of its ſheep is held next in eſteem to that of *Cotſwold*. In the time of *Henry* VI. this iſland bore the title of a Kingdom for two years; that Prince having cauſed his confident *Henry Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*, to be crowned King of *Wight*, *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*. It is about ſixty *Engliſh* miles in circumference, contains four market-towns, as many caſtles, fifty-two pariſhes, and near 27,000 inhabitants. The *French* have frequently attempted to land here, but have as often been repulſed with great loſs; its militia, which is about 5000 in number, being reputed the beſt in the whole Kingdom. The *Creta*, or tobacco-pipe clay, alſo dug here, is eſteemed the moſt excellent in its kind; and on the iſland a ſand is found which is reckoned equal to that of *Venice* for the making of drinking-glaſſes. In it are the following places; *viz.*

Newton, a borough, ſending members to parliament. This place is governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, and though but mean contains a good harbour.

Cowes, the principal harbour on the iſland, and, in war-time, the general rendezvous of merchant-ſhips when waiting for a convoy. This place conſiſts of two diſtinct towns lying on the oppoſite ſides of the river. In it are two caſtles erected by *Henry* VIII. one of which, namely, that in *Eaſt-Cowes*, has been greatly neglected, but in the other a regular garriſon is kept, under the direction of the deputy-governor. Many houſes have been built here of late; but the place lying low is reckoned unhealthy, and its church is only a chapel of eaſe to that of *Norwood*.

Newport, a large and populous borough-town, ſeated on the river *Cowes*, and the principal place on the iſland, alſo ſending two deputies to parliament. One *Engliſh* mile diſtant from it is *Carisbrooke* caſtle, which is a pretty ſtrong place, and the reſidence of the governor. King *Charles* I. was ſome time a priſoner in it. This town is under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen and the ſame number of burgeſſes. Veſſels of ſmall burden unlade at its quay, but the larger ones proceed no higher up than *Cowes*. In it is a good free-ſchool, but its church, notwithſtanding the populouſneſs of the place, is only a chapel of eaſe to *Carisbrooke*. This caſtle, which is the moſt ancient in the whole county, has more than once been uſed as a ſtate-priſon. To it belongs a village of the ſame name, which was formerly a place of great conſideration till deſtroyed by the *Saxons*. *William Fitz-Osborn*, marſhal to the Conqueror, founded,

founded an abbey here. The caſtle is ſaid to have been rebuilt a little before *Camden*'s time.

South-Yarmouth, a town, ſending two deputies to parliament and containing a caſtle, which forms a kind of triangle with the caſtles of *Sharpnore* and *Hurſt*. The houſes here are handſomely built of free-ſtone, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, bailiffs and a common-council.

Sandown, or *Sanham*, a caſtle, ſeated on a bay which takes its name from it. This is one of the ſtrongeſt fortifications on the iſland, and, excluſive of gunners, is garriſoned by a governor, a captain and thirty wardours.

Sharpnore caſtle, containing a garriſon, and lying oppoſite *Hurſt* caſtle in *Hampſhire*.

St. *Helen*'s, a little place, giving name to the road; and, as well as *Spithead*, a ſtation for the *Britiſh* fleet.

To this county likewiſe belong the iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney* and *Sark*.

The firſt of theſe iſlands, which are all of them remnants of the ancient dutchy of *Normandy*, lies about fifteen *Engliſh* miles weſt of *France*, being rendered inacceſſible on moſt ſides by the many ſhoals, quickſands, *&c.* in it. It was anciently called *Cæſarea*, as its modern name imports, and on it many *Roman* coins have been dug up, together with other antiquities, which are ſtill to be ſeen here, particularly the veſtiges of a *Roman* camp. It is about twelve *Engliſh* miles in length, and where wideſt not above ſix broad, being finely watered with ſprings and rivulets, and abounding in fiſh, fruit, excellent cyder, a ſmall breed of cattle, much eſteemed for the delicacy of their fleſh, ſheep diſtinguiſhed for the fineneſs of their wool, ſea-fowl of all kinds, honey reckoned better than that of *France*, the beſt of butter*, *French* wines, brandy, *&c.* but has little malt liquor, and labours likewiſe under a ſcarcity of corn and fuel. Inſtead of the latter, the *Vraic*, or *Fucus Marinus* of *Pliny*, is generally uſed, and the former is in a great meaſure compenſated by its manufactories of ſtockings. The aſhes of the *Vraic* make a good manure. The partridges of this iſland, which are remarkable for their beauty, have all of them red feet; and among its fiſh is found a very particular kind called the *Ormar*: amongſt its ſprings too a mineral-water has been diſcovered which contains a purging quality. The number of inhabitants here are computed at about 20,000, and on it are twelve pariſhes. The chief towns in this iſland are thoſe of St *Helier* and St. *Aubin*; the former of which contains above four hundred houſes and near 2000 inhabitants, being remarkable alſo for its markets. The latter conſiſts principally of merchants, and has a fort and a harbour which are both

* It is ſaid *Charles* II. was ſo fond of it that he would eat no other butter whatſoever.

well

well defended with cannon. The *Chateau de l' Iſlet*, or *Queen Elizabeth*'s *caſtle* here, is reckoned one of the beſt fortifications belonging to *Great Britain*. The militia of this iſland are diſtinguiſhed for the excellence of their diſcipline; and, excluſive of the *Roman* antiquities mentioned above, many remains of *Druidical* temples are ſtill viſible here. Its government is under the direction of an aſſembly, which they ſtyle *a convention of the States of the iſle of* Jerſey; and the inhabitants are celebrated for their bravery and fidelity to the *Britiſh* crown. *French* is the language principally ſpoken both here and in the neighbouring iſlands of *Guernſey*, *Alderney* and *Sark*.

Guernſey, the *Sarnia* of *Antoninus*, lies about ſeven leagues from the former in the ſhape of a harp, being in its greateſt length about thirteen *Engliſh* miles and a half, and in its greateſt breadth about twelve. In it are ten pariſhes. The air here is reckoned very healthy and its ſoil, like that of old *Crete* and *Ireland*, is ſaid to admit no noxious animal. Its lands are reputed richer than thoſe of *Jerſey*, but the advantages ariſing from tillage have here given place to thoſe of commerce. It abounds in fiſh, particularly in a very fine ſort of carp, and on its rocks are found a kind of ſtone called emerils reckoned almoſt as hard as the diamond. It is likewiſe abundantly ſupplied with corn and cattle both for home conſumption and the uſe of ſhips touching here, and contains a better harbour than *Jerſey*. This harbour, which is called St. *Peter le Port*, has given occaſion to the erection of a little market-town on the ſouth-eaſt part of this iſland, which conſiſts chiefly of one ſingle ſtreet, and that narrow; but in time of war thronged with merchants. At the mouth of the haven runs a ledge of rocks, which the whole iſland is naturally fortified with; and on each ſide ſtands a caſtle. The principal of theſe, called *Cornet* caſtle, is ſeparated from the mainland by an arm of the ſea, and commands both the town and the harbour. This place is the uſual reſidence of the governor, and a garriſon is always kept in it. The other is called *Old Caſtle*; and under both theſe all ſhips muſt paſs that go up to the pier, which is a vaſt pile of ſtones thrown together with great art in the days of *Edward* I. and adorned with a parapet which forms an agreeable walk for the ladies. This iſland, as well as that of *Jerſey*, abounds in orcharding, *French* wine and cyder, but labours under a greater ſcarcity of wood, which they ſupply by means of the *Vraic* above-mentioned. Its government is alſo much the ſame; but it is not ſo populous, nor does its militia amount to much above 1100 men.

Alderney, ſuppoſed by *Camden* to be the *Arica* of *Antoninus*, is about eight *Engliſh* miles in circumference, being fruitful, healthy, and abounding in corn and paſturage. It lies neareſt to *Normandy*, and is remarkable for its ſtrait called *the Race*, which is very dangerous to ſhipping. It is famous, however, for its cows, which are ſuppoſed to yield a greater quantity of milk, and that too better in its kind than thoſe of any other country.

The ſea-weed here too, which ſerves the inhabitants both for fuel and manure (ſee *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*) is ſaid to ſupply the ground with ſuch ſtrong nouriſhment, that many places are tilled for whole years ſucceſſively. Notwithſtanding this, the people, in general are but poor. On the iſland, however, ſtands one town, which conſiſts of about two hundred houſes and 1000 inhabitants; beſides which it contains a ſmall harbour called the *Cribble*. On a rock here alſo, named the *Caſquet*, is a freſh ſpring, which is of infinite ſervice to the place; and to the eaſt of the harbour ſtands an old fort. *Alderney* is under the direction of a baily, and other magiſtrates, ſubject nevertheleſs to *Guernſey*.

Sark, or *Serke*, in Latin *Sargia*, is about five *Engliſh* miles in length and not above three broad. It is fortified on all ſides by cliffs, which render it almoſt inacceſſible, and contains only two entrances; one of which, called *La Soguien*, is cut through a ſolid rock and fortified with gates and cannon. Through this all goods brought thither by ſea are carried in carts. The other, named *La Frickeree*, ſerves only for the landing of paſſengers. The iſland in general abounds in corn, excellent cyder and fiſh; but particularly in wild fowl and rabbets. Of *French* wine too, like the reſt of its neighbouring iſlands, it has plenty. The air here is good, and in it are found no leſs than ſix ſprings of freſh water. Its inhabitants are about three hundred in number, who uſually arrive to a good old age, and the garriſon forty and a captain. It is noted for a convent of St. *Maglorius*, which formerly ſtood here, who is ſaid to have been the firſt that preached *Chriſtianity* in theſe parts. Its government, which is alſo under that of *Guernſey*, conſiſts of a judge, a provoſt, a recorder and five juſtices.

Obſ. Not far from it ſtands a little uninhabited iſland called *Jetkow*, on which the governor of *Guernſey* has a park abounding in deer, cattle and pheaſants. Of rabbits too here are ſuch immenſe quantities, that ſome families in the neighbouring iſlands are ſaid to make fifteen or twenty pounds *per annum* of their ſkins.

7. BERKS, or BERRSHIRE, is a very pleaſant and fruitful county, containing 527,000 acres of land, one hundred and forty pariſhes, eleven* boroughs and towns, and ſends nine deputies to parliament. This county confers the title of earl. In it the following places are the moſt remarkable; *viz.*

Faringdon, a town, delightfully ſituated on a hill, and making a good cloth. It ſtands near the river *Ouſe*, being governed by a bailiff, and contains a handſome ſpacious church.

Abingdon, a borough-town, ſending one deputy to parliament. The aſſizes and other county meetings are held here. Great quantities of malt are made in this town and ſent down the *Thames* in barges to *London*. It contains two churches, as alſo a free and charity-ſchool for poor children,

* *Engliſh* writers make them twelve.

together

together with a couple of alms-houſes and a hoſpital. It is ſaid to have obtained its preſent name from an old abbey, founded here by the *Saxons* towards the year 675, and is famous for ſeveral ſynods held in it. *Henry*, ſon to *William the Conqueror*, had his education in this town; and in its abbey, according to *Leland*, many eminent perſonages have been interred. Of this, however, only the weſt gate is at preſent ſtanding. Its corn-market is very conſiderable and the ſtreets well paved. It has alſo a beautiful market-houſe, and is governed by a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, a town-clerk, two bailiffs and nine aldermen.

Wallingford, by the *Britons* called *Gwal Hen*, *i.e.* Old Ford *, formerly a conſiderable city, but at preſent only a town, though well built, and ſending two deputies to parliament. This borough, which is ſuppoſed by *Camden* to have been the *Gallena* of *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, ſtands upon the river *Thames*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone three hundred and three yards in length, conſiſting of nineteen arches and four draw-bridges. It was anciently the capital of the *Attrebatii*, but was deſtroyed by the *Danes* in the year 1006; though, according to *Leland*, it contained, even a little before his time, fourteen churches, the ſite of which many perſons then living were able to deſcribe. At preſent it contains only the name of four, two having been deſtroyed in the civil-wars; as alſo the ruins of an old caſtle which is ſuppoſed to have been a *Roman* work, and is ſaid to have ſtood out many ſieges in the days of King *Stephen*. *Wallingford* has lately thriven conſiderably by its malting and its conveniency of navigation upon the *Thames*; and, excluſive of the churches above-mentioned, contains one free-ſchool, a market-houſe, and a handſome town-hall; in the laſt of which the aſſizes for the ſhire are held. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, a town-clerk, a chamberlain, two bailiffs, five aldermen and eighteen aſſiſtants. Not far from hence ſtands the village of *Aſton*, where, in the year 871, a famous battle was fought between the *Saxons* and *Danes*; and near it alſo lies the extenſive farm of *Choſely*, which is ſaid to be the largeſt in all *England*, being let for 1000 pounds *per annum*.

Wantage, an ancient, genteel town, noted for being the birth-place of the celebrated King *Alfred*, who gained ſeveral advantages over the *Danes*. It ſtands on the river *Och*, being alſo the capital of its hundred, and the country around it abounds in game.

Upper and *Lower-Lambourn*, two places lying near each other, the latter of which is the largeſt. Both theſe towns ſtand on the little river *Lam-*

* There is a little miſtake here, both in the orthography and interpretation of the *Britiſh* name of this place. With reſpect to the firſt, it ſhould be written *Gwall-hen*; and for the latter, it does not mean *Old-ford*, but *Old-fort*, the word *Ford* being only added, as Mr. *Camden* obſerves, in after times, to denote a ſhallow place in the river.

bourn, which is noted for its ſcarcity of water in winter and its fullneſs in ſummer. *Donnington* caſtle, near it, is alſo celebrated for having been the reſidence of the old *Engliſh* poet *Chaucer*.

Hungerford, a little market-town, ſituate in a fenny ſoil, and noted for the many trouts and cray-fiſh taken there. This town is governed by a conſtable who is alſo lord of the manor.

Newbury, or *Newbery*, a handſome town, in a fertile country, ſtanding on the river *Kennet*, and containing a charity-ſchool. Near this place, in the year 1643 and 1644, two battles were fought between the forces of King *Charles* I. and thoſe of the parliament. It was formerly very famous for its cloth; but at preſent makes only druggets and ſhalloons. The great increaſe, however, in the demand for the latter, renders it ſtill a flouriſhing town; and its river is famous for its excellent trout, eels, *&c.* It is governed by a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, aldermen and burgeſſes; and has the honour of having given birth to the celebrated *Jack* of *Newbury*, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars againſt the *Scots*. Near it ſtood the *Spinæ* of the *Romans*, which conſtitutes a poor village called *Spine*.

Reading, the county-town, being rich and well-built, and ſtanding on the river *Kennet*, which, at a little diſtance from hence, loſes itſelf in the *Thames*. In this town are three churches and two meeting-houſes, as alſo another for quakers. It carries on a great trade with *London*, particularly in malt and meal. The river *Kennet* ſupplies it with plenty of trout, eels and pike; and it ſends two members to parliament. In the year 1006, this place was plundered and deſtroyed by the *Saxons*, but it ſoon recovered itſelf again, and is ſaid to have contained a ſtrong caſtle, as alſo a fine monaſtery and a nunnery; the latter of which was founded by *Alfritha*, and deſtroyed by *Henry* I. who in its ſtead erected the above abbey. Of this ſtructure, which is ſuppoſed by ſome to ſtand upon the ruins of the old caſtle, and is ſaid to have been very magnificent, only the gate-houſe and a part of its walls at preſent remain. The aſſizes are generally held here. Its inhabitants are computed at 8000, and the town itſelf is under the direction of a mayor, twelve burgeſſes, and the ſame number of aldermen, *&c.* Near it has been found a bed of oyſter-ſhells which covers five or ſix acres of ground; and *Reading* is alſo noted for having given birth to two great luminaries in the church and law; namely, archbiſhop *Laud* and the late lord chief-juſtice *Holt*.

Ockingham, a pretty town, containing a free-ſchool, a hoſpital and ſome manufactures of cloth and ſilk ſtockings. Its government is under the direction of an alderman, a recorder and capital burgeſſes. In the midſt of the town, which conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, ſtands the market-houſe.

Windſor,

Windſor, a handſome borough-town, ſeated on the river *Thames*, and ſending two members to parliament. This place is particularly famous for its caſtle, which is delightfully ſituated on an eminence, and conſiſts of two large ſquare courts, betwixt which is the round tower, or apartment of the governor. The upper court, towards the weſt, is properly the King's palace, and in the middle of the ſquare is an equeſtrian ſtatue of *Charles* II. In the palace St. *George*'s hall is principally to be taken notice of, both on account of its ſpaciouſneſs and fine paintings; as alſo for a little chapel at the weſt end of it, in which ſeveral Kings lie interred. The lower court is longer than the upper one. On the north ſide is a ſplendid chapel of *Gothick* architecture, taking its name from St. *George*, in which the knights of the garter are inſtalled; and the coats of arms and banners belonging to that order hung up. Near the caſtle is an elegant little palace, and betwixt both lies the paſſage to a ſmall but pleaſant park, which leads to another reckoned the largeſt in the whole country, as being at leaſt twenty * *Engliſh* miles in circumference. To give a deſcription of the ſeveral beauties of this noble palace, would exceed the bounds preſcribed to this work. For which reaſon we ſhall only obſerve, in general, that the collection of ſmall arms in it, though not very large, is curiouſly diſpoſed; that its terrace can hardly be equalled for the richneſs, variety and extenſiveneſs of its proſpect; and that, upon the whole, it is highly worthy, in every reſpect, of the many renowned Princes who have made it their reſidence. It was originally built by *William the Conqueror*, and improved by all ſucceeding monarchs down to King *William* III. particularly by *Henry* I. who rebuilt and fortified it. King *Edward* III. having been born there, teſtified his great liking to it by the many alterations, enlargements and improvements he made in it. This Prince it was who, under the direction of *William* of *Wickam* built the palace-royal and chapel, together with the hall and chapel of St. *George* above-mentioned; as alſo the lodgings on the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the inner court, the apartments for the dean and canons in the outer court, the walls, ditches, gates, ramparts, round tower, *&c. &c.* ſo that he may be in a manner conſidered as the founder. *Edward* IV. indeed rebuilt St. *George*'s chapel, as alſo the lodgings for the dean and canons. The fine building that joins the King's apartments was added by *Henry* VII. the great gate, which leads into the outer court, by *Henry* VIII. the fountain in the middle, by means of which the caſtle is ſupplied with water from *Blackmore* park, by *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*; and the beautiful terrace, mentioned before, by Queen *Elizabeth*, who uſed to take great delight in walking here, even in wet weather. This terrace, which is built rampart faſhion, is finely faced with ſtone, ſupported by ſtrong buttreſſes, at proper diſtances, to prevent any injuries from the immenſe load

* Others ſay but fourteen.

of

of earth within; and its ſurface, which is covered with gravel, is ſo artfully contrived with cavities and drains beneath, as almoſt in an inſtant to carry off the moſt violent rains. At the end of this beautiful terrace, leading to the park, King *Charles* I. erected a gate. His ſucceſſor, *Charles* II. expended large ſums in new modelling and furniſhing the whole. An excellent equeſtrian ſtatue of this Prince ſtands in the center of the inner area, with a well underneath, which was ſunk a prodigious depth in the ground, for the conveniency of the garriſon, at its firſt building, and the water thereof raiſed by an engine. *James* II. and *William* III. added the ornaments of painting, and the latter alſo increaſed the number of trees planted in the park, which he ſurrounded with a wall of brick. But the greateſt ornament this caſtle can boaſt of was in the days of *Edward* III. when *John*, King of *France*, and *David*, King of the *Scots*, were, at the ſame time, kept here priſoners.——*O! Tempora, O! Mores!*——When ſhall we ſee ſuch golden days again!

The town of *Windſor*, ſo called from its winding ſhore, lies to the ſouth-weſt of the caſtle, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, which are adorned with handſome houſes. In it is a ſpacious but ordinary pariſh-church, with a town-hall, which is a goodly building. It takes its riſe from old *Windſor*, which was a place of great antiquity, having been conferred, by *Edward the Confeſſor*, on *Weſtminſter* abbey, but was reannexed to the crown by the Conqueror. It is governed by a mayor, a high and under-ſteward, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight of the inhabitants, ten of whom are ſtyled aldermen, and thirteen fellows, or benchers.

Obſ. The country beneath it is a moſt extenſive and delicious vale, and in its foreſts are ſeats and palaces without number.

Maidenhead, a town, ſituate on the river *Thames*, having a large wooden bridge over it, which is kept in repair by a toll levied upon paſſengers. This place is ſaid to have taken its name from the head of one of the 11000 virgins, who are fabled to have ſuffered martyrdom with their leader *Urſula* near *Cologn*, where they pretend even to ſhow their bones to this very day; but the whole ſtory has been proved to be a fiction. It is governed by a mayor, a high-ſteward and his deputy, two ſerjeants at mace and ten aldermen. It carries on a conſiderable trade in meal, timber and malt, and contains one alms-houſe and a chapel.

Obſ. *Maidenhead* thicket, near it, has been rendered infamous by its robberies; and at a place called *Laurence Waltham*, are ſtill to be ſeen the veſtiges of an old *Roman* fort, near which many coins, and other antiquities are daily dug up.

8. SURREY, or SURRY, and, more properly, SUTH-REY, on account of its lying to the ſouth of the river *Thames*, is much more fertile towards the middle than the ſkirts, and contains in it 592,000 acres, one hundred and forty

forty pariſhes, eleven * boroughs and towns, and ſends fourteen members to parliament. In this county are the following places worthy of obſervation; *viz.*

Haſlemere, a borough-town, ſending two members to parliament. *Godalming*, a town. Both theſe places exceed all others in this county in the proſperous condition of their manufactures. *Haſelmere* is alſo ſaid to have contained ſeven churches, before its deſtruction by the *Danes*, and to have ſtood on a hill to the ſouth of its preſent ſituation, which is at the entrance of a fine valley covered with woods. The ruins of old walls found near it, render this laſt conjecture probable. It contains, however, at preſent, only one pariſh-church, which is properly a chapel of eaſe to *Chidinfold*, and its government is under the direction of a bailiff and other magiſtrates, ſtyled burgageteeners. *Godalming*, otherwiſe *Godlimont*, *q. d. God's alms*, is ſaid, before the conqueſt, to have been a biſhop's ſee, the revenues of which were transferred to the deanery of *Sarum* by *Henry* II. It ſtands on the river *Loddon*, which is famous for its pike and other fiſh, and furniſhes it with conveniences for erecting all kinds of water-mills. It is likewiſe noted for the plenty and excellence of its peat, liquorice, carrots and a ſpecies of brown paper, which is ſaid to have been firſt made there; but is ſtill better known for having given birth to the celebrated *Mary Tofts*, whoſe rabbit productions ſo long amuſed the *Engliſh* nation. Its kerſeys alſo, particularly a blue ſort, are extremely fine; and in it is a free-ſchool for fifty boys. This town is governed by a warden and eight aſſiſtants.

Guilford, which is reputed the county-town of this ſhire, though that title is diſputed with it, as, beſides that the aſſizes are not conſtantly held here, it is not the ſeat of the county-goal. This town lies on the river *Wey*, which is navigable quite up to it and by means thereof carries on a conſiderable trade in timber, *&c.* It is a pretty, large, handſome and well-built place, having three churches in it, and ſending two deputies to parliament. *Henry* II. King *John* and *Edward* III. have ſometimes condeſcended to make it the place of their reſidence; and King *Alfred* is alſo ſaid to have had a palace here, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. In the year 1740, one of its churchcs fell to the ground. In it are likewiſe three charity-ſchools and an alms-houſe, the latter of which is a very ſtately old building. The wheat growing hereabouts, as alſo its corn-market, are particularly famous, and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, ſeven aldermen and ſixteen bailiffs. Near *Guilford* are certain hillocks called *Robin Hood's Butts*, which are ſuppoſed to be the place of interment to ſome heroes who fell there in battle; and to the left of the road leading to *Godalming*, are the ruins of an ancient ſtructure called St. *Catharine*'s chapel, which is built of

* The authors of *the Preſent State of Great Britain* make them but nine; but in this they ſeem to us miſtaken.

ſo

ſo particular a kind of material as to reſiſt the injuries of the weather and the ſtrongeſt inſtrument.

Woking, a market-town, ſeated on the river *Wey*, and formerly the reſidence of the old counteſs of *Richmond*, mother to *Henry* VII. This place gives name to its hundred, and contains a good market-houſe, erected in the year 1665.

Chertſey, a market-town. Near it is a bridge over the river *Thames*. The trade of this place conſiſts chiefly in malt; and in it is a good free-ſchool. It is noted alſo for having been the place of interment to *Henry* VI. before the removal of his bones to *Windſor*; as alſo for the retirement of the elegant Mr. *Cowley*, who here devoted himſelf to a rural life. The hundred to which it gives name is governed by a bailiff of its own, who has the particular privilege of being exempt from the juriſdiction of the county ſheriff. At a place too near it, called *Cowey-ſtakes*, being ſo termed from ſome ſtakes daily found in the *Thames*, which are ſuppoſed to have been fixed there by the *Britons* in order to oppoſe the progreſs of the *Romans*, *Julius Cæſar* is ſaid to have paſſed that river.

Weybridge and *Walton*, two places, containing ſeats belonging to the earls of *Portmore* and *Lincoln*. The latter of theſe two noblemen * has cauſed a remarkable bridge, conſiſting principally of one large arch, to be built here over the *Thames*.

Kingſton upon Thames, having a large bridge over that river, and ſo called by way of diſtinction from *Kingſton upon Hull*, is an ancient, neat and well-built town. This place was formerly famous for being the coronation-town of the *Britiſh* and *Saxon* Kings. In it is a free-ſchool founded in the year 1670, together with another erected by Queen *Elizabeth* and an alms-houſe. This place is alſo the capital of its hundred, and in it the county aſſizes are uſually held. In its large church too the pictures of *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. are to be ſeen, both of whom received the crown here; as alſo that of King *John*, who raiſed it to a corporation. Many *Roman* coins, and other antiquities, have likewiſe been dug up near it; and from ſome ſprings in its neighbourhood the water is conveyed under the *Thames* to *Hampton-court* for near three miles diſtance. The new park here, incloſed by *Charles* I. with a brick wall near four *Engliſh* leagues in circuit, ſerves for the royal family to hunt in.

Richmond, a town, ſeated on the *Thames*, and formerly the reſidence of ſeveral Kings of *England*. This place ſtill contains a royal ſeat and a fine park. All the way from hence to *London* the banks of the *Thames* are

* Whether the earl of *Lincoln* only, or the whole county of *Surrey* were concerned in cauſing this bridge to be erected over the *Thames*, we are not certain; but *Samuel Dicker*, Eſq; was the gentleman who, in the year 1747, procured an act for that purpoſe.

lined

lined with delightful villages, ſeats and gardens. In the town alſo is an alms-houſe and two free-ſchools, but its church is only a chapel of eaſe to *Kingſton*. The proſpect on the hill near it is, perhaps, the fineſt in the whole Kingdom.

Roehampton, a pleaſant village, containing many country-houſes belonging to merchants.

Southwark, properly the capital of this ſhire. *Edward* IV. conferred this borough on the city of *London*, to which it may at preſent be conſidered as a ſuburb, being joined to it by *London* bridge. It is very populous, as containing eleven pariſhes, and reaching, in a direction, from *Deptford* bridge to *Vaux-hall*, being about nine * *Engliſh* miles in length; and in breadth, from *London* bridge to St. *George*'s church, about one. In it are many ſtreets, ſome of which are both long and broad; and, though at preſent belonging to the city of *London*, enjoys, notwithſtanding, its own court of juſtice, and ſends two members to parliament. For a more accurate deſcription of this place we ſhall refer to *London*.

Croydon, a pretty town, ſeated on the *Wandle*. Excluſive of the old palace belonging to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, it contains likewiſe a free-ſchool and a hoſpital; the latter of which, as alſo the church, are handſome buildings. The market-houſe in it was erected by the generoſity of a citizen of *London*, who preſented two hundred pounds to the town for that purpoſe, beſides other benefactions. The country too around it, abounding in wood, *Croydon* makes great quantities of charcoal; and its market is much frequented for oats.

Epſom, a moſt agreeable and healthy place, which, though a village only, yet has a market every day throughout the ſummer; ſo great is the reſort there of gentlemen and merchants, who have ſeats either in the place itſelf or its neighbourhood. This advantage it owes, in a great meaſure, to its mineral waters, which have been known ſo long ago as the year 1618, but are now declined from their original reputation. Near it *Henry* VIII. had a palace called *Nonſuch*, which, though ſunk at preſent to a ſingle farm-houſe, confers, notwithſtanding, the title of baron on the duke of *Cleveland*.

Banſtead-downs, well known to the ſportſmen in theſe parts, and famous for the horſeraces held there. Theſe downs, which ſtretch thirty *Engliſh* miles in length, are covered with thyme and other aromatick herbs, which give a moſt delicate flavour to the mutton fed there. The whole country around too abounding in gentry, from hence we have a moſt delicious proſpect of towns, royal palaces and villas, from *Kent* even into *Oxfordſhire*, *Hampſhire* and *Berkſhire*. The village which gives name to them is famed for its plenty of wallnuts.

* By a late accurate ſurvey it appears to be under ſeven.

Darking, a town, noted for a large *Roman* cauſeway there called *Stony-ſtreet*, as alſo for the waſte of *Cottman Dean*, on which many alms-houſes have been erected. In the opinion of phyſicians, the air of this place is the healthieſt in all *England*. Every *Thurſday* there is a conſiderable market here, eſpecially for fatted geeſe and capons; and every year, on a *Holy Thurſday*, the greateſt market in all *England* for lambs. *Darking* carries on alſo a conſiderable trade in wheat and meal, is abundantly ſupplied every market-day with ſea-fiſh, and ſtands on a ſoft rock which affords it convenient cellaring. It is likewiſe the capital of its hundred, and, in the time of the *Danes*, underwent the common fate of moſt other places in this Kingdom; namely, that of being deſtroyed by them.

Obſ. Near it is a hill called *Box-hill*, being ſo named on account of the quantity of that ſhrub growing on it, which is famed for its raviſhing proſpect.

Rygate, *Riegate*, or *Rhiegate*, a very pleaſant and large borough, ſituate in a valley called *Holmſdale*, ſends two members to parliament. Beneath the caſtle, part of which is ſtill ſtanding, runs a deep vault, at the end of which is a large kind of a room capable of containing five hundred perſons without incommoding each other. Here the barons are ſaid to have held their conſultations againſt King *John*. The neighbouring country affords incomparable fuller's-earth, and under a hill near it formerly ſtood a priory of *Black Canons*, which is now converted into a private ſeat.

Gatton and *Blechingley*, two poor borough towns, ſending members to parliament. The firſt of theſe, though at preſent reduced to a mean village, without either fair or market, and having only one little church, yet was formerly a place of ſome conſideration, being ſaid to have contained a caſtle. It is alſo ſuppoſed to have been known to the *Romans*, which the numbers of coins, *&c.* found hereabouts render far from improbable.

Blechingley, which ſtands upon a hill commanding a fine proſpect, formerly alſo contained a caſtle. In it is an alms-houſe and a free-ſchool, but the ſpire of its church, which is a good building, was deſtroyed, in the year 1606, by lightning.

Obſ. At *Putney*, in this county, was born the celebrated *Thomas Cromwell*, who, from being the ſon of a blackſmith, arrived, in the days of *Henry* VIII. to be prime-ſecretary of ſtate.

Obſ. The valley of *Holmſdale* is ſo named from the plenty of thoſe trees growing in it, and the inhabitants have a tradition that it was never conquered.

9. SUSSEX, properly SUTH-SEX, that is, the country of the *South Saxons*, lies on the Channel, being bordered by a ridge of pleaſant downs, conſiſting of a marly kind of ſoil which is not devoid of fertility. The middle of the county is covered with meadows, corn-fields and woods; but the moſt woody part in it is the north, in which, as alſo in the eaſtern parts, are iron-

iron mines, which are worked with great induſtry. This ſhire contains about 1,140,000 acres, three hundred and ſeventy-two * pariſhes, ſeventeen † boroughs and towns, and ſends twenty ‡ members to parliament. The principal places in it are the following: *viz.*

Chicheſter, in Latin *Ciceſtria*, the county-town, ſeated on the river *Lavant*, which, though not populous, is yet gay and a biſhop's ſee. This place was formerly the reſidence of the kings of the *South-Saxons*. Its trade conſiſts principally in the exportation of corn. Excluſive of its cathedral, in it are five churches, and it ſends two members to parliament. This town, which our learned author would more properly have called a city, was not unknown to the *Romans*, as appears from ſome pavements and other antiquities found there. In *William the Conqueror*'s time, however, we are told it was ſo mean a place that it contained not above one hundred houſes. Since that it has flouriſhed ſo conſiderably, by means of its river and the removal of the epiſcopal ſeat there from *Selſey* (a place noted for cockles) that, in the year 1690, no leſs than ten churches were computed in it. The principal manufactures of this town are malt and needles; with the former of which, as alſo with all kinds of grain, its markets are abundantly ſupplied. *Chicheſter* abounds likewiſe in fiſh, and its lobſters are noted to a proverb. A ſtone wall, with four gates anſwering to the four cardinal points, ſurrounds the whole town; and from hence the ſtreets lead to one common center, which forms the market-place, in the midſt whereof is a beautiful croſs and a market-houſe, the latter of which ſtands upon pillars. The ſpire of its cathedral too is deſervedly admired, and the cathedral itſelf is not without its ornaments. It has twice, as well as the town, ſuffered by fire, and its ſteeple ſuſtained a very remarkable accident by lightning, divers ſtones of very conſiderable weight being driven thereby out of it, notwithſtanding which it ſtood firm. In that part now called the *Friars*, were formerly a convent of *Franciſcans* and a caſtle, and its river has this peculiarity belonging to it; *viz.* that it is low in winter and almoſt overflows in ſummer. This river is navigable a little way above its mouth, but not ſo as to form any conſiderable haven at *Chicheſter*. The other public buildings in this town are the *Guildhall* and biſhop's palace, *&c.* but theſe contain little worth notice. Its ſtreets, however, are broad and well-built. In it likewiſe are two charity-ſchools, and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, a certain number of aldermen and common-council without limitation.

Midhurſt, anciently *Midæ*, a large borough-town, ſending two members to parliament. It lies in a valley §, with a park near it. This town is

* All our *Engliſh* writers make them but three hundred and twelve.
† *Suſſex* is known to contain one city and eighteen market-towns.
‡ It ſends twenty-eight members to parliament.
§ *Midhurſt* ſtands upon a hill, with the river *Arun* flowing beneath it.

governed by a bailiff, who is yearly choſen at the court of the lord of the manor. At a village alſo near it, called *Trotten*, was born the celebrated tragic poet *Otway*.

Petworth, a large, populous, and well built market-town, ſituate on a riſing ground. Among its inhabitants are ſeveral families of diſtinction, who have been invited thither by the dryneſs and healthfulneſs of the air. Near it the duke of *Somerſet* has a moſt magnificent palace.

Arundel, an ancient borough town, pleaſantly ſituated on the declivity of a hill on the ſide of the river *Arun*, not far from its mouth, and on which it formerly had a good harbour, though at preſent miſerably decayed. A great deal of timber is brought down this river. The caſtle here has the privilege of conferring the title of the firſt earl and peer in *England* on its owner, without any nomination whatſoever from the King; being the only privilege of this kind in *England*. *Arundel* ſends two deputies to parliament. Over the river it has alſo a handſome wooden bridge, and it is famed above any place in *England* for its mullets. The caſtle above-mentioned, which is ſo old as the times of the *Saxons*, was twice beſieged and taken in the civil wars of the laſt century. In the town anciently ſtood a collegiate church, and a monaſtery of *Benedictines*; and its government is under the direction of a mayor, twelve burgeſſes, a ſteward and other officers.

Shoreham, or *New Shoreham*, a little borough-town lying on the ſea-ſide. Numbers of ſmall veſſels are built here; and the greateſt part of its inhabitants are ſhipwrights. It ſends two deputies to parliament. This town, conſiſting of the old and new, the former of which is dwindled into an inconſiderable village, lies upon the river *Adur*, which gave name to the *Portus Adurni* of the ancients. It was here alſo that *Ella*, the *Saxon*, landed. The greateſt part of it has been waſhed away by the ſea, yet is it populous, and contains a good harbour, and what is more, none of its inhabitants receive alms. The pariſh-church here was formerly a collegiate one, and the neighbouring country abounds in timber.

Horſham, a large old borough-town, the ſeat of the county-gaol; and the place alſo where the aſſizes are frequently held, ſends two deputies to parliament. It receives its name from *Horſa*, the *Saxon*, and is one of the largeſt towns in the whole county. In it is a beautiful pariſh-church and a good free-ſchool, and great numbers of the fine poultry mentioned above, are ſent from hence. *Horſham* is alſo noted for a good quarry of ſtone.

Bramber, a mean and poor borough-town, ſending two members to parliament. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected, that the poverty of the inhabitants over-rules their integrity in the election of members of parliament*. Near it

* Had our author favoured *England* with a viſit, as we are informed he has moſt other parts of *Europe*, he would have ſeen too many inſtances of the corruption of the inhabitants

it are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, which from the thickneſs of its walls ſeems to have been a place of conſideration. The town itſelf, which ſtands upon a little river, is divided into two parts, lying at ſome ſmall diſtance from each other. Of theſe one is called *Bramber-Street*, the other borders upon *Steyning*. Near its river too, which is ſaid to have been formerly navigable, are to be ſeen the ruins of an old bridge and other buildings.

Eaſt-Grinſted, or *Greenſtead*, a good borough-town, where the quarter-ſeſſions and other county meetings are held. *Robert Sackville*, earl of *Dorſet*, founded a hoſpital here for thirty-one poor people; the annual income of which amounts at preſent to three hundred and thirty pounds. This place ſends two members to parliament. It is ſo called by way of diſtinction from *Weſt-Grinſtead*, a manor in the rape of *Bramber*; is governed by a bailiff and other magiſtrates, and is much frequented for its fairs of cattle, *&c.*

Steyning, or *Stening*, ſends two members to parliament, notwithſtanding which it is but a mean place, and was formerly united to the corporation of *Bramber*. Its fairs are pretty noted for corn, ſheep, hogs, and other cattle, near 3000 of the laſt of which alone are ſaid to have been ſold here in one day. This place gives name to its hundred; contains about two hundred families, who are governed by a conſtable and burgeſſes, and formerly alſo had a priory, which was converted into a college of ſecular canons. In it likewiſe is a free-ſchool, and the lands hereabout are ſo fertile, that they have been known to produce forty and fifty buſhels *per* acre.

Lewes, a handſome borough-town, pleaſantly ſituated on a river: Among its inhabitants are ſeveral perſons of rank, and its neighbourhood alſo is full of ſeats. This town belongs to a nobleman who is its chief magiſtrate, and ſends two members to parliament. In it are ſix pariſhes and churches, with two pretty large and handſome ſuburbs. Along the river are ſeveral founderies for cannon and other iron-works. It is evidently an ancient place, as its caſtle and the ruins of its old walls ſhew, and is famous for a battle fought there between *Henry* III. and his barons, in which the latter were victorious. The river above-mentioned runs through the middle of the town, by which means it carries on a good trade in ſmall craft and barges. In the year 1711, a free-ſchool was founded here for twenty boys. The proſpect from the top of its caſtle, as alſo from a windmill near the town which ſtands upon a hill is both extenſive and delightful; and the country around it abounds in game.

habitants to have wondered at this venality in poor *Bramber*. We cannot, however, avoid confirming his remark by what is reported of a publican in this town, who is ſaid to have made 300 l. of one pipe of ſack at an election.

Newhaven,

Newhaven, lying about twelve *Engliſh* miles from hence at the mouth of the river, is almoſt choaked up by ſand. This place is alſo called *Seaford* *.

Heylſham and *Eaſtbourn* are both towns †: In the neighbourhood of the latter are caught great numbers of *whete-ears*, a bird reſembling ortolans.

Pemſey, or *Pevenſey*, a ſea-port where *William the Conqueror* is ſaid to have firſt landed: Though others fix the place of his debarquement at *Bullbide*; and others again aſſert the ſame thing with reſpect to *Haſtings*. The old palace here was conferred by *Henry* IV. on the illuſtrious family of the *Pelhams*.

Battel or *Battle*, a town noted for its incomparable gunpowder. This place is ſo called from the famous battle fought on *Heathfield*, which lies not far from it, on the 14th of *October* 1066, betwixt King *Harold* and *William* duke of *Normandy*, by which the latter gained the crown of *England*. On the ſpot where *Harold*'s body was found, *William* built an abbey of *Benedictines* called *Battle-abbey*, whoſe Monks were to pray for the ſouls of thoſe who had been ſlain in the fight: And to this the town owes its origin.

Haſtings, an old town conſiſting of two large ſtreets, with a church to each; ſends two members to parliament. This place was formerly famous, and is the head of the *Cinque-Ports* (of which I ſhall ſpeak more fully under the article of *Kent*, in which the other four ſtand) but at preſent is only a poor receptacle for ſmaller veſſels. Near it, in the year 1263, an obſtinate battle was fought between *Henry* III. and his Barons. It is ſaid to have taken its name from the celebrated *Daniſh* pirate, who landed and built him fortreſſes here for the ſake of plunder. In the reign of *Athelſtan* it is alſo reported to have had a mint. Its government conſiſts of a mayor, jurats and commonalty; and the town itſelf is ſituate betwixt two high cliffs near the ſea, which abundantly ſupplies it with fiſh. On a hill near it are the ruins of an old caſtle, and in it are two charity-ſchools for the education of two or three hundred children. About the year 1337, this place was burnt by the *French*.

Winchelſea, at preſent a mean borough. It was built by *Edward* I. on the ruins of a more ancient town of the ſame name, which contained no leſs

* Our author is here a little miſtaken, *Newhaven* and *Seaford* being two very diſtinct places. The latter lies betwixt the former and *Beachy-Head*, being a ſmall fiſhing town, but almoſt wholly built of ſlate and ſtone, and defended by a good fort. This place is reckoned among the appendages of the *Cinque-Ports*, but has no market. It ſends, however, two deputies to parliament, and is famous for a repulſe the *French* met there in 1690, under the gallant conduct of Sir *Nicholas Pelham*. *Newhaven* ſtands on the river *Ouſe*, and was formerly noted for its good harbour. But this falling to decay, it is inhabited at preſent by a few maritime people, who carry on a ſmall trade with *Lewes* in coals, corn, timber, &c.

† *Heylſham* and *Eaſtbourn* are rather ſmall villages.

than

than ſixteen * pariſhes, and ſtood at the diſtance of two or three miles from it, in a nook betwixt *Kent* and *Suſſex*; but being too much expoſed has frequently ſuffered by the *French* and *Spaniards*. This with the retreat of the ſea, which afterwards happened, and conſequently with the decline of their trade, ſo diſcouraged the inhabitants, that moſt of them have gradually forſaken it; and now the graſs grows ſo plentifully in the town that ſome years they make four pounds ſterling of it. *Winchelſea* contains three churches; but only one of them has ſervice read in it. It ſends alſo two members to parliament; and having been formerly a port, belongs to the *Cinque-Ports*, as an appendage to *Haſtings*. In its flouriſhing ſtate it was environed with a wall and rampart, the gates belonging to which are ſtill viſible; but being plundered by the *French* and *Spaniards*, and forſaken, as before obſerved by the ſea, it ſoon fell to decay. The very plough goes now over its houſes. Near the ſea formerly ſtood an old caſtle erected by *Henry* VIII. and cloſe by the town are two large marſhes, which the inhabitants are at great labour and expence in preſerving from the waves. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, commonalty and jurats.

Rye, a mean borough and market-town ſtanding in a bay on a hill ſurrounded with rocks, boaſts, indeed a harbour, which as another dependent on the port of *Haſtings*, belongs to the *Cinque-Ports*; but daily declines. The inhabitants are principally fiſhermen. This place lying oppoſite to *Dieppe* in *Normandy*, in peaceable times foreigners frequently paſs over, which has induced ſome *French* refugees to ſettle there. It ſends two members to parliament. *Rye* was fortified with a wall in the days of *Edward* III. and is remarkable for containing one of the largeſt churches in *England*. Notwithſtanding its decay, which has been occaſioned by the choaking up of its port, it is even yet pretty populous, and being ſeated on the ſide of a hill commands a fine proſpect of the ſea. It ſtands on a kind of peninſula, over one part of which it has a bridge. Its mackrel and herrings are in high eſteem; and it abounds alſo in divers ſorts of other fiſh, which are ſent in great quantities to *London*. In it are alſo two charity-ſchools, and it is ſupplied with water by means of ſome leaden pipes, which communicate with two conduits on the neighbouring hills. In the reign of King *Edward* II. it was burnt by the *French*; but for this the inhabitants took ample revenge. Part of its walls are ſtill to be ſeen. Its trade conſiſts principally in hops, wool, timber, *&c.* for the laying up of which an old church, formerly a monaſtery, has been converted into a warehouſe, and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, twelve jurats and freemen. In the year 1725-6, King *George* I. in his paſſage to *Dover* was obliged to put in here.

* Other accounts ſay eighteen.

Bakley

Bakely and *Breed*, two little places, but both pretty well known on account of their iron-works.

10. KENT, in Latin *Cantium*, lies at the entrance of the *Britiſh* chanel; and confers the title of duke. The upper part of this county, which borders on the *Thames*, is reckoned healthy, but not fruitful. The middle part is both healthy and fruitful: And the lower part of *Romney-marſh* very fruitful but unhealthy. It contains about 1,248,000 acres, four hundred and eight pariſhes, thirty-one * cities, towns and boroughs; and ſends ten members to parliament. This country was the firſt ſettlement of the *Saxons*; and afterwards alone conſtituted one of their Kingdoms. In it are four of the *Cinque-Ports*, which enjoy great privileges; and the members of which are ſtiled *Barons of the Cinque-Ports*. The following places in it are moſt worthy of notice, *viz.*

Appledore, a ſmall town ſeated on the river *Rother*. The ſea formerly came up to this place, but has long ſince retired; and the town itſelf has loſt its market.

Dungeneſs, a promontory.

Rumney, or *Romney*, a town ſending two members to parliament; and from which the circumjacent marſhland takes its name. This place is one of the afore-mentiond *Cinque-Ports*. It is divided into the new and old, the latter of which ſtood on a hill at ſome diſtance from the former, and is ſaid to have contained in it five churches, a priory and a hoſpital. The retreat however of the ſea from it, which happened in the days of *Edward* I. before which time ſhips are reported to have anchored in its very churchyards, has reduced that number at preſent to one. *New Romney*, which is properly the *Cinque-Port*, ſtands on a hill in the middle of the marſh, but in a dry healthful ſituation. The two grand meetings of the *Cinque-Ports* are held here. Its principal trade conſiſts in cattle which, are fed in what is called the *Marſh*, though it is ſaid to contain no leſs than 44,200 acres of good land, on which immenſe numbers of ſheep and cattle graze. If we may believe what is ſaid of it, namely, that the ſheep and cattle fed here are the largeſt in all *England*, the paſturage muſt indeed be excellent. One great inconveniency however, ariſing from it is, that it is from hence moſt of the fine *Engliſh* wool is clandeſtinely carried over to *France*. In general too it is reckoned unhealthy, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to its having been formerly overflowed by the ſea; but as ſome compenſation for this, it enjoys many very peculiar privileges and immunities. The *Marſh* is governed by a bailiff, twenty-four jurats and a commonalty; and *New Romney*, by the latter, a mayor, and jurats.

* *Kent* is reckoned to contain two cities, namely, *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, and thirty other market-towns.

Limne,

Limne, in Latin *Lemanus*, in the *Roman* times a port, but the ſea has retired ſo far from it, that at preſent it is two *Engliſh* miles diſtant. Near it lies *Weſt-hithe*, a village ſo called by way of contradiſtinction to

Hithe, which lies eaſtward nearer the ſea; and forming one of the *Cinque-Ports*, ſends members to parliament. Near *Limne* ſeveral coins and other antiquities have been found, and a part of the walls of the town are ſtill viſible. *Weſt-Hithe* owes its original to it, but being in its turn forſaken by the ſea, gave place, as a port, to *Eaſt-Hithe*, which is likewiſe almoſt choaked up by the ſands. This town was ſo reduced by fire, peſtilence, and other loſſes, in the days of *Henry* IV. that the inhabitants were on the point of removing elſewhere; but that monarch detained them by remitting their ſubſidies. In it were formerly five churches, which are at preſent reduced to one, two hoſpitals, and a charity-ſchool. In a vault under the church is a collection of ſeveral bones of a gigantic ſize, which are ſaid to be the remains of ſome *Danes* ſlain there in battle, and are diſpoſed with all the regularity of a library. In *April* 1739, the ſteeple of this church fell down, juſt as ten perſons were entering in order to examine it, but all of them providentially eſcaped unhurt.

Saltwood-Caſtle, belonging to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and lying one mile from the former. This place is fortified with a double wall and towers. In it too is a chapel and a large well, whence, as alſo from ſome anchors dug up near it, ſome conjecture it to have been a foundery belonging to the *Romans*, but others make uſe of this as an argument that the ſea once flowed up to it.

Sandgate-Caſtle, lying betwixt two hills on the ſea-ſide, and furniſhed with ſixteen pieces of cannon for the defence of the fiſhery againſt privateers in time of war. In it are ſome good houſes.

Folkſtone, a place of great antiquity, ſituate on the ſea-ſide, and formerly of ſome conſideration; but at preſent only a ſmall village. It has a great number of fiſhing-boats belonging to it, which are employed in carrying mackrel to *London*. In it formerly were five churches (four of which were demoliſhed in the reign of *Edward the Confeſſor*) a nunnery, a watch-tower and a caſtle. On the ruins of the laſt a fort was erected in the year 1068. Many other remains of antiquity have been found here. From hence to *Dover* lies a ridge of rocks, ſome of which are thought to ſink into the earth. This place is juſtly celebrated for having given birth to that excellent phyſician Dr. *Harvey*, who firſt diſcovered the circulation of the blood.

Eltham, a well built town, noted for being the reſidence of ſeveral wealthy merchants, and other people of fortune; as alſo for a palace in which King *Eward* II. uſed to reſide. The remains of this building are at preſent converted into a barn, but it is famous nevertheleſs for having given

birth to King *John*, who from hence obtained the ſurname of *Eltham*. This place alſo confers the title of earl on the Prince of *Wales*.

Dover, by the *Romans* called *Portus Dubris*, an open town ſituated in a large bottom near the ſea. At preſent it is but an inconſiderable place, as conſiſting ſolely of one long ill-paved ſtreet, with mean houſes on each ſide. Of its ſeven ancient churches two only now remain, but of theſe one is a collegiate. *Dover* ſends two members to parliament, and confers the title of duke. It is alſo one of the *Cinque-Ports*; and in times of peace the packet-boats go twice a week from hence to *Calais* in *France*. Its harbour is practicable only by ſmall veſſels, and by them never but at high-water. The caſtle, which ſtands on a very high cliff near the town, has ſome batteries erected on it towards the ſea. But its ſituation is too high to do much execution, neither is it kept in the beſt repair. The town itſelf too is ſaid to have been formerly walled, and to have contained nine gates; which proves it to have been of great extent. So late, indeed, as the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was looked upon as the key to the whole Kingdom. In it is a cuſtom-houſe and victualling-office, and the ſeveral courts relating to the *Cinque-Ports* are held here. The well in the caſtle, both of which are ſuppoſed to be the work of *Julius Cæſar*, is three hundred and ten feet deep, and lined to the bottom with freeſtone. Out of this well the water is drawn up by a wheel worked by men, after the manner of that at *Briſtol*. This, together with the palace and other buildings in it, ſhews its original grandeur. It is ſaid to ſtand upon thirty acres of ground, and in the late war with *France*, contained no leſs than 1500 priſoners. The braſs gun here, called Queen *Elizabeth*'s *Pocket-piſtol*, is a very curious piece of ordnance, near twenty-two feet in length. This piece was preſented to Queen *Elizabeth* by the States of the *Netherlands* as a memorial of the favours conferred upon them by that Princeſs. The other remarkables in this caſtle, are two old keys, an old ſword, and a *Chineſe* trumpet made of braſs, which it is pretended are as old as the days of *Julius Cæſar*, a church built in form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle, and two *Pharo*, or watch-towers. Of theſe that called *Bredenſtone*, is by the vulgar named *Devil's-Drop*, from the ſtrength of its mortar. The whole caſtle has been frequently repaired, particularly in the reigns of *Henry* IV. *Edward* IV. and Queen *Elizabeth*. Even in the laſt war conſiderable ſums were expended upon it, when what little was rebuilt, was done very perfectly. In the reign of King *William* too no leſs than 10,000 pounds were voted by parliament for cleanſing its harbour; but both that and all other aids have proved ineffectual towards making it capable of containing ſhips of burden.

Deal, by *Cæſar* called *Dola*, a handſome town ſituated on the ſea-ſide, and much frequented by ſea-faring people, whilſt lying at anchor in the *Downs*. To the ſouth of it ſtand the caſtles of *Deal* and *Walmar*; and on the north that of *Sandown*. The two firſt of theſe were built by *Henry* VIII.

Sand-

Sandown-caſtle is a fortification conſiſting of four lunettes of arched ſtone, with port-holes and a tower, which is bomb-proof. The whole is ſurrounded by a moat and drawbridge. In the town is a charity-ſchool.

Sandwich, a town lying in a bay near the mouth of the river *Stour*, ſends two members to parliament. It was formerly a place of conſequence, but has been ſometimes pillaged and deſtroyed; and, by the choaking up of the mouth of the harbour, which forms one of the *Cinque* ports, as alſo by a ſhip's ſinking in it, which ſoon became covered with ſand, has fallen greatly to decay. It is well furniſhed, however, with gardening, and as well ſupplied with water, and was formerly alſo ſurrounded with walls. Its antiquity is really great, if we may ſuppoſe it, as is ſaid, to have riſen out of the ruins of *Stenar*. In this place it was that *Canute the Dane* cut off the hands and ſlit the noſes of the *Engliſh* hoſtages. In the years 1217 and 1457, it was taken and burnt by the *French*. It contains three churches, the ſame number of hoſpitals, five charity-ſchools, a cuſtom-houſe and a quay; and, as well as all the other *Cinque* ports, is governed by a mayor, jurats and commonalty. *Sandwich* is alſo noted for its carrots, and has a manufactory of cloth.

Near it lies *Stenar*, where formerly ſtood the town of *Rutupia*; and one *Engliſh* mile from thence ſtands *Richborough* caſtle.

Ramſgate, a town, with a ſmall harbour, ſituate in what is called the *Iſle of Thanet*, though ſurrounded with the ſea only on three ſides, and therefore properly no more than a peninſula*. Its inhabitants are very active and induſtrious both by land and water. On this iſland are alſo the little harbours of *Broadſteer* and *Margate*. From the latter a great deal of corn, which grows on this fruitful iſland, is exported to *London*.

Thanet is about eight *Engliſh* miles long and four broad. It was the firſt place that ſuffered by the ravages of the *Danes*. In it are upwards of 1500 families, but among them few of any diſtinction, being moſtly fiſhermen and mariners. On it alſo formerly ſtood a nunnery, which was demoliſhed by the *Danes*. *Ramſgate*, or, as the inhabitants will have it, *Romans Gate*, as pretending that *Julius Cæſar* landed there at his firſt arrival in *Britain*, is the principal town in the iſland. It is indeed but a ſmall place, but by the erection of its new harbour, it is hoped may be of ſervice to all ſhips riding in the *Downs*. *Margate* likewiſe is but a mean town, though it contains a good bay for ſhips. King *William* uſed always to make it his landing-place in his return from *Holland*, whenever the wind ſat not right up the *Thames*; and it is noted for its marine bath, which is of great efficacy in all nervous complaints.

* Though our author is right here in aſſerting that *Thanet* is ſurrounded by the ſea only on three ſides, and therefore ought to be termed a peninſula; yet, conſidered with reſpect to the river *Stour*, or *Wantſom*, by which it is divided from *Kent*, it may very properly be called an iſland.

Obſ. The *Downs* conſtitute that part of the ſea lying betwixt the *South* and *North Foreland*; and within the *Goodwin-ſands*, which break the waves in ſuch a manner that ſhips riding betwixt it and the main-land, have very ſafe anchorage there.

Canterbury, in Latin *Cantuaria*, by the *Romans* called *Durovernum*, and by the *Britons Kent*; the principal city of this county, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate and metropolitan of all *England*, and the firſt peer of *Great-Britain*, but reſides at *Lambeth*, on the *Thames*, oppoſite *Weſtminſter*. This city ſtands on the river *Stour*, being built in the form of a croſs, but makes no great figure. The building of greateſt note in it is the cathedral, which, though *Gothic*, is notwithſtanding very fine. Subject to its choir is the church of the *Walloon* and *French* Refugees, who ſettled here and ſet up ſome ſilk manufactures. It contains likewiſe fourteen other churches, a King's ſchool and ſome alms-houſes. Near it alſo is an old caſtle. *Canterbury* ſends two members to parliament. That this city was known to the *Romans* appears evidently from the coins and other antiquities diſcovered near it. Many even go ſo far as to aſſert that it was built nine hundred years before *Chriſt*, and that it formerly contained a mint. In it too *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, is ſaid to have had a palace, which was converted by St. *Auguſtine* into a church, near which ſtood a monaſtery. In the year 1011, it was deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and about thirty years after ſuffered much by fire; as alſo, in the year 1174. The cathedral now ſtanding is ſuppoſed to have been begun in the days of King *Stephen*, but not finiſhed till the reign of *Henry* V. According to Mr. *Willis* it is five hundred and fourteen feet long, ſeventy-four broad and eighty high: the tower too in the middle is ſaid to be two hundred and thirty-five feet in height. In this cathedral the bodies of ſeven Kings, and the ſame number of archbiſhops lie interred; among the former of whom are *Henry* IV. and *Edward the Black Prince*; among the latter that of St. *Auguſtine*. The wealth of this church, before the diſſolution of the monaſteries, is reported to have been immenſely great. In the cloſe, where the prebends houſes ſtand, many ruins of ancient buildings are to be ſeen, particularly of a chapel dedicated by St. *Auguſtine* to St. *Pancras*, as alſo of one belonging to King *Ethelbert*. *Canterbury* was formerly fortified with a rampart, moat, walls and towers; the materials of which, as alſo thoſe of the modern part of *Dover* caſtle, were principally flint. To the ſouth of it ſtood the caſtle above-mentioned, which is conjectured to have been a work of the *Saxons*; and a part of the gates belonging to the abbey of St. *Auguſtine* are yet ſtanding. This city is particularly eminent for its hops and brawn. Its circuit is about three *Engliſh* miles, and in it are two charity-ſchools, a market-houſe, *&c.* It forms a county of itſelf, the government of which is under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twice

twice that number of common-council, a ſheriff, a mace and ſword-bearer, and four ſerjeants.

Feverſham, a good town, remarkable for being the burial-place of King *Stephen*, as alſo for being the port where King *James* was ſtopped on his retreat to *France*. The fiſhermen of this town export large quantities of oyſters to *Holland*. It is an ancient place, and in it formerly ſtood an abbey founded by the above King *Stephen*, a very inconſiderable part of which at preſent remains. Its ſituation, however, is delightful, and its communication with the *Thames*, by means of the river *Swale*, renders it both flouriſhing and populous. From hence the markets at *London* are ſupplied with fruit, oyſters, *&c.* in large quantities. It was formerly alſo noted for the clandeſtine trade carried on there with the *Dutch*. In it is one church, a charity-ſchool and a market-houſe; and its government is under the direction of a mayor, jurats and commonalty.

Sittingbourn, a market-town * and a great thoroughfare. It was alſo anciently governed by a mayor, and is particularly famous for the entertainment given there to *Henry* V. which, though elegant as we may ſuppoſe according to the taſte of thoſe times, yet amounted but to nine ſhillings.

Milton, or *Middleton*, an ancient town, noted for its delicate oyſters. It is ſo denominated as ſtanding in the center or middle of the county, and formerly contained a royal palace. The church here ſtands at near an *Engliſh* mile's diſtance from the town. *Milton* is pretty large, contains a good market for proviſions, fruit, *&c.* and has a harbour into which barges come. Its government is under the direction of a portreve.

Obſ. On *Kemſley* downs are to be ſeen the ruins of *Ruff* caſtle, founded by *Haſtings* the pirate; and on the other ſide of the water, oppoſite to it, ſtood a fort erected by King *Alfred* called *Barnard* caſtle.

Queenborough, a mean town, ſending two members to parliament, ſtands in the fruitful iſle of *Sheepey*, which is ſeparated from the other part of the country by a branch of the *Swale*. On the ſame iſland, and near the mouth of the *Weſt-Swale*, ſtands

The fort of *Sheerneſs*, which contains ſome ſtreets, and is well inhabited, as having a King's yard for the conſtruction of men of war. The firſt of theſe is ſaid to have been founded by *Edward* III. who alſo built a caſtle near it, and from his conſort is ſuppoſed to have received the name of *Queenborough*. The caſtle was repaired by *Henry* VIII. but now lies in ruins. The town itſelf is principally inhabited by publicans and fiſhermen, and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen and other magiſtrates. *Sheerneſs* was erected by *Charles* II. after the irruption of the *Dutch*, for the defence of the *Medway*. It is a regular fortification, planted with ſeveral pieces of large cannon, which command the entrance into that river. The

* *Sittingbourn* formerly contained a market, but does not at preſent.

channel

channel here is ſo ſoft and deep, that it is reckoned one of the moſt commodious ſtations in the world for men of war.

Rocheſter, in Latin *Roffa*, and the *Durobrivis* of the ancients, a city of great antiquity, ſituate on the river *Medway*, and a biſhop's ſee, ſending two members to parliament. This place confers the title of earl. In it is a charity-ſchool, and over the river a ſtately bridge of ſtone reckoned next to that of *London*, the largeſt, higheſt and ſtrongeſt * in all *England*, and leading to

Stroud, a handſome little town, built, like the preceding and following place, lengthwiſe, and lying directly on the other ſide of the river.

The firſt of theſe, namely *Rocheſter*, has frequently ſuffered by thoſe dreadful ſcourges of mankind fire and ſword. It lies in a valley, and is ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt biſhoprick in *England*. Formerly it contained two churches, which were afterwards united into one; as alſo a caſtle, ſuppoſed to owe its foundation to *William the Conqueror*, but lying at preſent in ruins. The bridge over the *Medway* was originally of wood, which, in the days of *Henry* IV. gave place to the preſent fabrick, erected, as is ſaid, out of ſome ſpoils taken from the *French*. It conſiſts of one-and-twenty arches, at the extremity of which ſtood a Popiſh chapel, and on each ſide is fenced with iron rails and a parapet. The other public buildings and foundations here are a town-houſe, a mathematical-ſchool and an alms-houſe. The city itſelf, which was partly ſurrounded with walls, conſiſts principally of one wide ſtreet and ſuburbs. Through it ran the ancient *Watling*, or *Vitelline* ſtreet of the *Romans*. *Gundulph*'s tower here is alſo another curioſity, being remarkable for the thickneſs of its walls; and belonging to the town is a good fiſhery for oyſters, which every freeman has a right to fiſh in. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, a town-clerk, a water-bailiff, twelve aldermen, the ſame number of common-council and three ſerjeants. *Stroud* is ſaid to have been a reſidence of the Knights Templars.

Chatham, or *Chattam*, lies contiguous to *Rocheſter*, on the eaſt ſide of the river *Medway*. This is the principal yard belonging to the *Britiſh* navy, being provided with immenſe quantities of all kinds of naval ſtores, and every thing requiſite for fitting out a fleet. The houſes of the officers belonging to it are very handſome, the magazine large and commodious, and the œconomy of the whole truly admirable. In it is alſo an office of ordnance, a hoſpital and a victualling-office. *Chatham* owes its foundation to *Charles* II. being built by him after the concluſion of the firſt *Dutch* war, and the dock in it is the work of Queen *Elizabeth*. Some lines have lately been run up at this place. Theſe three places, namely, *Stroud*, *Ro-*

* That of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* is ſaid to be at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior to it in ſtrength.

cheſter,

cheſter and *Chatham*, are built in ſuch a manner as to form but one ſtreet, which is not leſs than three *Engliſh* miles in length.

Graveſend, a ſmall town, ſituate on the river *Thames*, where all ſhips putting to ſea generally take in their proviſions, whence it is continually crowded with ſea-faring people. In it is a fort which can bring to any veſſels attempting to paſs without being ſearched; and exactly on the oppoſite ſide ſtands *Tilbury-Fort*, which is a regular fortification. In the days of *Richard* II. *Graveſend* was taken and burnt by the *French* and *Spaniards*; as a compenſation for which, it obtained, in conjunction with the neighbouring town of *Milton*, the excluſive privilege of carrying all paſſengers from theſe parts up the *Thames*, which has more than ſufficiently repaired that loſs. It was deſtroyed alſo by fire in the year 1727, but this damage was made up by the *Britiſh* parliament. In it is a charity-ſchool, and its aſparagus is preferred even to that of *Batterſea*; but the only piece of antiquity here is a ruined chapel, which is ſuppoſed to have belonged originally to a monaſtery.

Dartford, a pretty town, with ſeveral good houſes, lies on the river *Darent*, which empties itſelf into the *Thames* not far from this place. Here is a large powder-mill, which, betwixt the years 1730 and 1738, was four times blown up without hurting one ſingle perſon. The firſt mills uſed in *England* for the ſlitting of iron and the making of paper, were erected here; and it is ſaid formerly to have contained a nunnery founded by *Edward* III. which was converted by *Henry* VIII. into a palace.

Woolwich, a town, lying on the *Thames*, and containing a King's yard for the conſtruction of men of war, together with a cannon foundery, ſtore-houſes for bombs, carcaſſes, mortars and other pieces of artillery. This place is conſiderably increaſed within theſe four years. The pariſh-church here is one of the fifty new eccleſiaſtical buildings, which owe their foundation to Queen *Anne*.

Blackheath, is a large plain which, on account of its delightful ſituation and the healthfulneſs of the air, contains a great number of fine ſeats, together with a hoſpital built in the form of a college and founded by one Mr. *Morden*, a *Turkey* merchant, for the benefit of decayed merchants of good character. This college has a chapel and chaplain of its own; and the inſpection of it, as alſo the filling up of the vacancies, are committed to ſeven merchants trading to *Turkey*. On the heath, which has been the ſcene of many actions, are ſtill to be ſeen the veſtiges of an old *Roman* way, camp, *&c.* It is alſo ſaid to yield coal, but the digging of it being apprehended likely to be detrimental to *Great Britain*, by prejudicing that great nurſery of its ſeamen the *Newcaſtle* colliery, that commodity is not here ſought after.

Greenwich, a handſome delightful town, ſeated on the river *Thames*, with a ſmall royal palace in it, which was formerly the reſidence of ſeveral Kings

Kings and Queens, particularly of Queen *Elizabeth*; but is now the manſion-houſe of the naval hoſpital here, founded, in the year 1694, by King *William* III. With the ſituation, ſpaciouſneſs and ſplendid architecture of this noble ſtructure, Colonel *Brazey*, author of the *Guide d'Angleterre*, was ſo taken, that he thinks it would almoſt induce one to wiſh to be an invalid ſeaman for the pleaſure of ending one's life in ſuch a delightful receſs. It is indeed a very ſtately edifice, the two eaſtern and weſtern wings of which are particularly grand, and from the *Thames* yield a fine view. Theſe are wholly built of ſtone, with lofty covered colonades. In the eaſtern wing, which has been completed ſome years, is a very magnificent chapel for the uſe of the invalids. The hall too in the oppoſite wing is much admired for its fine paintings, which were executed by Sir *James Thornhill*. Here the lords of the admiralty and the chief officers of the hoſpital have their entertainments on particular occaſions. In the large area betwixt theſe two wings is a beautiful white marble ſtatue of King *George* II. and in this fine edifice fifteen hundred ſailors, diſabled by age or wounds from doing their country further ſervice, are comfortably provided for without any other labour than that of keeping guard by turns. The cloathing of theſe invalids is blue. In the adjoining park deer are kept, and on an eminence in the middle of it ſtands an excellent obſervatory called *Flamſtead* houſe, being firſt built for the uſe of that great man, who has been ſucceeded by *Halley* and *Bradley*. Its proſpect from hence towards *London* is incomparable. The ordinary annual expence of this hoſpital is 10,000 pounds. In the town are alſo two free-ſchools, one college and a beautiful church, which is one of the fifty new ones that owe their origin to the bounty of Queen *Anne*. In the year 1560, another college was alſo erected here by one *Lambard*, author of a ſurvey of *Kent*, which is ſaid to have been the firſt foundation of its kind in *England*. *Greenwich* is noted for its genteel company.

Deptford, formerly called *Weſt-Greenwich*, a large town, ſituate on the *Thames*, and containing a yard for the building and repairing of ſhips belonging to the royal navy. This town contains two churches, one of which alſo owes its foundation to Queen *Anne*'s bounty. In it likewiſe is the college of the *Trinity-houſe*. The magazine for naval-ſtores here, well known by the name of the *Red-houſe*, was totally conſumed by fire in the year 1739.

Wrotham, commonly called *Rootham*, as alſo *Malling*, are both market-towns.

Maidſtone, the town where the county-aſſizes are held, being not ſo large as it is neat and handſome. This place lies on the river *Medway*, with an elegant bridge over it. A great deal of thread is ſpun here, and the country about it is moſtly hop-ground. It ſends two members to parliament, and the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to whom the pariſh-church belongs,

longs, has a palace here. *Maidſtone* is alſo ſaid formerly to have been reckoned the third city of eminence belonging to the *Britons*, and to have been a *Roman* ſtation. In it are four charity-ſchools, and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, twelve jurats, twice that number of commoners, and other magiſtrates. The country around it breeds large numbers of fine cattle, and abounds alſo greatly in corn, cherries and other fruits.

Lenham and *Wye*, both market-towns. The firſt of theſe is remarkable for the tomb of Mr. *Thompſon*, grandſon to Mrs. *Honeywood*, who is noted in hiſtory for having left three hundred and ſixty-ſeven deſcendents alive at her deceaſe. *Wye*, in Latin *Vaga*, is the capital of its hundred, and ſtands on the river *Stour*, over which it has a bridge. It contains alſo a handſome church, a charity-ſchool and a harbour.

Aſhford, a good market-town, ſeated on the river *Stour*. This place is governed by a mayor, and contains one pariſh-church and a charity-ſchool.

Tenterden, *Cranbrook* and *Goudhurſt*, are all market-towns, containing manufactures of cloth. The firſt of theſe has alſo a free-ſchool, and is noted for the height of its ſteeple, on the top of which Queen *Elizabeth* cauſed a beacon to be erected. It is governed by a mayor and jurats. *Cranbrook* is famous for being the firſt place in *England* where any manufactures of cloth were eſtabliſhed, but is ſaid to be at preſent in a great decline.

Tunbridge, or the *town of bridges*, ſituate on the river *Medway*, which here divides itſelf into five ſmaller ſtreams, over each of which it has a bridge. The town itſelf, which is but an indifferent place, lies on the little river *Tun*. This town owes its reputation to the mineral-waters of *Stellburſt*, a pariſh about four *Engliſh* miles diſtant from it, and commonly called *Tunbridge-wells*, where ſo many houſes have been erected that it is at preſent become a large place, and contains a particular church of its own. It lies betwixt two hills, named *Mount Sion* and *Mount Ephraim*. On each of theſe are ſeveral fine ſeats and gardens; and though this ſpot is naturally but very indifferent, yet, by building and the other improvements of art, few places make a finer figure. In ſummer it draws a great reſort of the gay part of both ſexes, whoſe manner of living during their ſtay here is one continued round of diverſions. The two other places of amuſement in this neighbourhood are the *Cold-bath* and *Fiſhpan*.

In *Tunbridge* formerly ſtood a collegiate-church and a priory; and near it the remains of a caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen. The *Wells* are ſuppoſed to enjoy a good air, and abound in all manner of proviſions and wild-fowl.

Sevenoak, a market-town, ſo called from the ſeven oaks which formerly ſtood near it. In it is a handſome and well-endowed alms-houſe, as alſo a free and charity ſchool; the latter of which was founded by Sir *William Sevenoak*, one of the lord-mayors of *London*, who being a foundling, and receiving his education at this place by the charity of ſome private perſons,

out of gratitude erected the above ſchool. This town, which ſtands on the river *Darent*, is likewiſe noted for the defeat of Sir *Humphry Stafford* in the reign of *Henry* VI. by the celebrated *Jack Cade*. Its government is under the direction of a warden and aſſiſtants.

Weſterham, a handſome market-town, not far from which the river *Dart* has its ſource.

Bromley, a market-town, containing an alms-houſe for poor clergymens widows, founded by *John Warner*, biſhop of *Rocheſter*. Every widow received in this alms-houſe has an allowance of twenty pounds *per annum*, and the chaplain fifty. In the town too the biſhop of *Rocheſter* has a palace.

11. MIDDLESEX, ſo called from the *Middle Saxons*, is a ſmall but fertile and pleaſant county, and the ſeat of the capitol of the Kingdom. It contains 247,000 acres, two hundred * pariſhes and ſeven towns, and ſends eight members to parliament. The principal places in it are the following; *viz.*

London, the capital of *England* and all *Britain*, ſtands on both ſides the river *Thames*, and thus of courſe is partly in the county of *Surrey*. The tide flows not only up to this city, but even a great way above it, as far as *Kingſton*; inſomuch that, by means thereof, large and heavy laden ſhips come up almoſt to its bridge, which is a great conveniency to trade. The length of the city, from *Limehouſe* to the end of *Tothill-ſtreet*, is computed to be ſeven *Engliſh* miles and a half †; and its breadth, from *Blackmore-ſtreet* to *Shoreditch*, at about two and a half; but it is not every where of the ſame wideneſs. This city is continually increaſing to ſuch a degree that it bids fair in time to reach even to *Chelſea* and *Kenſington*. It is neither ſurrounded with walls ‡ nor moats; and, though after its conflagration it might have been rebuilt with regularity, yet that was not done, except in a few large and capital ſtreets, the reſt being quite irregular. The number of houſes in the whole city is generally computed at 120,000 §; though *Maitland*, in his *Hiſtory of London*, printed in the year 1738, admits of no more than 95,968, and among theſe not twelve of ſtone. The houſe lately built for the lord-mayor has an indiſputable preference. All the reſt are built of

* In *Middleſex* are uſually computed but ſeventy-three pariſhes, excluſive of thoſe in *London* and *Weſtminſter*. With reſpect to the number of towns in it, writers are not agreed, ſome making them but four, others five, excluſive, however, of the two cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, which our author, I ſuppoſe, comprehends in his account.

† Other calculations, and which alſo pretend to a greater degree of accuracy, make the length of this vaſt metropolis no more than ſix *Engliſh* miles, meaſuring from the above places and even allowing for the windings of the ſtreets; excluſive of which, that is, if we proceed in a direct line from *Tothill-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*, to the dock at *Limehouſe*, it is eſtimated by them at about five.

‡ This is not ſtrictly true, *London* being, in ſome places, environed with walls, but thoſe ſo ruinous that they are not worth mentioning.

§ The authors of *The preſent ſtate of Great Britain* make them 150,000.

narrow

narrow, red or yellow bricks, which are not beſides very laſting. Though the houſes in *London* make no great figure * on the outſide, yet within they are well furniſhed and ornamented, perſons of fortune there being very fond of paintings. This town is likewiſe ſo populous, that its inhabitants are computed at no leſs than 1,000000; but *Maitland* ſets them down at 725,903. Thus much is certain, that

It is to be obſerved, that in the yearly bills of mortality ſuch only are comprehended as are interred in burial-grounds belonging to the church of *England*; whereas thoſe who are interred in the burial-places of Preſbyterians, Quakers, *Jews* and hoſpitals, are not inſerted in theſe liſts, any more than thoſe who die on ſhip-board. That the number of burials in the yearly bills always conſiderably exceeds the births ariſes from hence, in that ſuch infants only as are baptiſed by the epiſcopal clergy are ſet down, but not thoſe of Preſbyterians, Anabaptiſts, Independents, Quakers, *Lutherans*, *German*, *Dutch*, *French* Proteſtants, Papiſts and *Jews*; many, however, of whom, as alſo of *Lutherans*, Proteſtants, Papiſts, *&c.* are frequently interred in burial-grounds belonging to the church of *England*.

In *London* are one hundred and twenty-eight † pariſhes belonging to the church of *England*, and near as many meeting-houſes for the ſeveral ſects of Diſſenters; as alſo five *Lutheran* churches; namely, 1. the *Daniſh*; 2. the *Swediſh*; 3. the *Hamburgh* chapel in the city; 4. that in the *Savoy*; 5. that at St. *James*'s; two *Jewiſh* ſynagogues, thirteen hoſpitals and almoſt one hundred alms-houſes, as alſo eight ſeminaries or ſchools where inſtruction is given *gratis*; three colleges; fifteen inns of court, or ſocieties of lawyers; four ‡ theatres, of which only two at preſent are open §; above twenty public priſons; forty-two markets, among which are twelve large ones and near twenty ſmaller ones for fleſh; eight large city-gates, moſt of them of great antiquity; twenty-ſeven ſquares, ſome of which are very large and a great ornament to the city, being the beſt and moſt regular buildings in

* The houſes of our nobility are, beyond all diſpute, inferior in this reſpect to thoſe of the *nobleſſe* at *Paris*; but in general we cannot help thinking that they make a much better figure on the outſide; and our ſtreets, it is certain, are a great deal wider, handſomer, and more convenient for foot paſſengers, though we as readily agree not ſo well paved, owing to the difference in the trade of the two places, which will not admit of the ſame manner of paving in *London*.

† The bills of mortality comprehend one hundred and forty-ſeven, but all theſe are not reckoned within the three cities of which this grand capital is compoſed.

‡ Our author ought rather to have added ſeven; namely, the two principal ones in *Covent-garden* and *Drury-lane*, the two ſmaller ones in the *Haymarket*, that in *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, and thoſe of *Sadler's-Wells* and *Goodman's-Fields*; though the laſt indeed, as well as that alſo in *Portugal-ſtreet*, has not now been opened for ſome time.

§ The King's theatre in the *Haymarket* is known to be generally open every winter for operas; the little theatre there is alſo frequently opened, and *Sadler's-Wells* have not been ſhut up any ſummer for many years paſt.

it*. Wood being very dear in *London* the common fuel there is coal, with the ſmoke of which the city ſeems quite covered at a diſtance, and the ſmell of it may be perceived two or three *Engliſh* miles off, but this is rather of benefit than of detriment to the health of the inhabitants. All the coals here come from the pits at *Newcaſtle*, and in one year amount to near 600,000 † chaldrons, or 21,800,000 buſhels. The natural want ‡ of ſpring-water here has been remedied by art. By the windmill § near *London*-bridge, which raiſes ſuch a quantity of water, and at the ſame time meliorates it, ſo as to ſupply near half the city; as alſo by the new river from *Ware*, and by conduits from *Marybone*, *Tyburn* and *Hyde-park*, and the incomparable water-works at *Chelſea*, near *London*, the whole town is plentifully ſupplied with that element, which is carried, at a ſmall expence, up to any ſtory. The great conſumption of proviſions there may be eſtimated by the number of lambs and ſheep killed in a year, which amount at leaſt to 700,000, as alſo 100,000 † beeves.

For the conveniency of going about buſineſs or viſiting in this large city, eight hundred hackney-coaches daily ply in the ſtreets, except on

* Other writers ſum up the ſeveral conſtituent parts of this great metropolis in the following manner; *viz.*

One cathedral,
Two collegiate churches.
Three choirs of muſic.
One hundred and forty-ſix pariſhes.
Sixty-nine chapels, where the ſervice of the church of *England* is performed.
Twenty-eight foreign churches, excluſive of meetings for all manner of Diſſenters, and thoſe of the *Romiſh* religion.
Two *Jewiſh* ſynagogues; according to others three.
Thirteen public hoſpitals, beſides alms-houſes, the number of which is computed to amount to one hundred, and many of them alſo having chapels.
Three colleges.
Twenty-ſeven public priſons.
Eight free-ſchools.
One hundred and thirty-one charity-ſchools, reckoning within the bills of mortality.
Fifteen fleſh markets.
Two for live cattle.
Two herb markets.
Twenty-three other markets.
Fifteen inns of court.
Twenty-ſeven ſquares.
Six public bridges.
One Guild-hall, or town-houſe.
The Royal-Exchange.
The Cuſtom-Houſe.
Three artillery-grounds.
Four peſt-houſes.
Two epiſcopal palaces.
Three royal ones.

† Other computations reckon the quantity of coals conſumed in *London* at about 500,000 chaldrons, others at 400,000.

‡ *London* does not labour under a want of ſpring-water, as the ſeveral conduits, ſprings, *&c.* formerly exiſting in it, teſtify; but theſe have only given way to aqueducts, as the greater conveniencies. We have even many pumps, at this very day, in all parts of the town, which yield a moſt excellent water for drinking.

§ We ſhould rather call this a water-mill, its wheels being ſet in motion by the tide.

† All accounts of this nature depending chiefly upon conjectural calculations, which are always uncertain, it is no wonder that we find authors frequently varying in them. The writers of the *Preſent State*, for inſtance, compute the number of beeves ſlain in this metropolis at no more than 67,500.

Sundays,

Sundays, when only one hundred and ſeventy-five * are permitted, as alſo a great number of chairs for the ſame purpoſe, and boats for going on the *Thames* from one place to another, all which have their ſettled rates. The penny-poſt, by means of which letters and ſmall parcels are conveyed to all parts of the city, as alſo to the neighbouring villages, is a very great conveniency.

London contains a general poſt-office, with five others dependent on it. In the coffee-houſes here a perſon's time may be ſpent both with pleaſure and improvement, all the news of the town being there diſcuſſed. The learned have their little meetings among themſelves, ſome of which are held weekly by rotation at the member's houſes, where the diſcourſe turns upon ſubjects of literature. The celebrated ſociety of ſciences here hold their meetings in *Greſham* † college, in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. Towards the end of the year 1751, a ſociety of antiquarians was eſtabliſhed at *London*. The renowned ſociety for promoting *Chriſtian* knowledge, is alſo a great ornament to this city. Among other entertainments too, of which it knows no want, are the play-houſes in *Covent-garden* and *Drury-lane*, which act every night, except *Sunday* night, all the winter ſeaſon; and the tragedies performed here, in which the *Engliſh* excel all nations, are admirable. The principal public walks in *London*, not including the Exchange, ſquares, porticos of churches, and ſeveral other places, are *Cupid*'s ‡ gardens, otherwiſe called *the Folly*, *Vaux-hall* and St. *James*'s park §. The three laſt are crowded till late at night, and are conſequently, not ſeldom, as may be eaſily conceived, the ſcene of many diſorderly practices. *Hyde-park* is the uſual place where the quality take the air. Racing, cock-fighting, and the other vulgar diverſions in uſe here, I omit.

That this city carries on an immenſe trade is evident from its enjoying two thirds of the whole commerce of *England*. The markets and tradeſpeople are divided into ſeventy-two ⸸ companies, all of which enjoy great privileges. At the head of every company is a maſter, who is annually elected, and next to him is the warden and aſſiſtants. The city itſelf is divided into twenty-ſix wards, each of which has an alderman appointed over it. Out of this body of aldermen, on *Michaelmas-day*, is choſen the mayor, who is generally a knight, and during his office a lord. He is the ſupreme magiſtrate in *London*, and his juriſdiction extends over all the city, properly ſo called, as alſo over a part of the ſuburbs; and eaſtward on the

* The number of hackney-coaches permitted to ply on *Sundays* is always one fourth of thoſe that are licenſed; *viz.* two hundred.

† The meetings of this celebrated ſociety have been held, ever ſince the year 1712, at a houſe of their own in *Crane-court*, *Fleet-ſtreet*.

‡ Commonly called *Cuper's-Gardens*.

§ Our author forgets *Ranelagh* and the opera-houſe, which conſtitute two of the moſt faſhionable places for public amuſement that this pleaſurable age abounds in.

⸸ The *Preſent State of Great Britain* makes them in all eighty-four, other accounts ninety-one.

Thames as far as *Yeudale*, at the mouth of the river *Medway*; and weſtward to *Colney-ditch*, beyond *Staines-bridge*. Under him are two ſheriffs, for the maintenance and execution of juſtice. The city itſelf ſends four and *Weſtminſter* two members to parliament. The inhabitants are poſſeſſed of great privileges. Thus much of the city in general.

Its ſituation, which lies on both ſides of the river, has cauſed its two main parts to be joined by two bridges. The old or *London-Bridge* is not far from the tower, joining *London*, properly ſo called, with *Southwark*. It was erected betwixt the years 1176 and 1209. This bridge, which is built of freeſtone, conſiſts of nineteen arches, which are eight hundred feet in length, and thirty broad, and is ſaid to be ſixty high. On both ſides, though with certain intervals, are rows of houſes. The new bridge, which joins *Weſtminſter* and *Southwark*, and which was finiſhed in the year 1750, is a moſt noble ſtructure, the expence of which amounted to above 500,000 pounds ſterling. The firſt ſtone of this bridge was laid on the ninth of *February* 1738, by the earl of *Pembroke*. The breadth of the *Thames* here is 1223 feet broad; conſequently the bridge is of that length, and at leaſt forty feet wide. The freeſtone pavement on each ſide is about twelve inches higher than the mid way. It conſiſts of thirteen large and two ſmall arches, ſupported by fourteen pillars, each of which is about ſeventy feet high, and reſts on a ſtrong foundation of piles. On both ſides is a ſtrong ſtone abuttment ſeventy-ſeven and a half feet long each, with ſteps of ſtone for the unlading of goods, and the convenient landing of paſſengers. On it are thirty-two lanthorns, with elegant ſeats, and for the ſecurity of travellers twelve watchmen do duty there all night. With reſpect to the principal curioſities in the ſeveral parts of this city I ſhall begin with *London*, properly ſo called, where the merchants chiefly reſide; and therein with the tower: This is a very ancient fortreſs ſeated on the ſide of the river *Thames*; but now greatly decayed. All ſhips paſſing by ſalute it; and its cannon is fired on ſolemn occaſions and rejoicings. It is about one *Engliſh* mile in circuit. In it are kept the Records of the Kingdom. It is alſo a ſtate priſon, and has an armory kept in very good condition, which contains arms for 60,000 men. In the jewel-office there are kept the *Regalia*, the crown jewels, and other trinkets of value. In the tower alſo is a kind of menagerie of wild beaſts, and likewiſe the mint. Not far from it is the cuſtom-houſe, which brings in an immenſe revenue. Near the old bridge ſtands the monument, erected in commemoration of the great fire which begun in that place in the year 1666. This building is wholly of freeſtone, being hollow within, and having a ſtaircaſe leading to the top. Its height is two hundred and two *Engliſh* feet, excluſive * of a pedeſtal of forty, and

* This is a miſtake; our author ought to have ſaid here *incluſive*, the Monument being reckoned but two hundred and two feet high meaſuring from the very ground.

a cupola and gallery of thirty-two †. The ſteps up to this gallery are three hundred and forty-five in number, and all of black marble. On it are inſcriptions both in *Latin* and *Engliſh*. The *Royal-Exchange* here is worth ſeeing, and coſt above 50,000 pounds *. Its vaults only let for above 4000 pounds ‡. This building is embelliſhed with the ſtatues of moſt of the Kings from *Edward* I. to *George* II. Behind it is the bank, which is ſaid to contain 4,000000 l. of ready-money lying in it. The church of St. *Stephen Walbrook* is looked upon as a maſterpiece of architecture. In *Greſham-College*, ſo called from its liberal founder Sir *Thomas Greſham*, are taught all the ſciences, there being ſeven profeſſors, who, excluſive of the houſe they hold in it, have a ſalary of fifty pounds *per annum*. The *London* workhouſe was erected in the days of *Charles* II. for the relief of orphans, whoſe daily employment is the ſpinning of flax. *Bedlam* in *Moorfields* is a large and elegant building for lunatics. The *Guildhall*, or town-houſe, is a very old faſhioned building. The church of St. *Mary le Bow* is diſtinguiſhed for its fine ſteeple. In it from the month of *September* to *April* are preached the ſermons inſtituted by the great Mr. *Boyle* in defence of the *Chriſtian* religion; as alſo ſome other ſet diſcourſes. The ſtately houſe in which the lord mayor ſpends his mayoralty, and called the *Manſion-houſe*, was begun in the year 1739, and finiſhed in the year 1752. It is wholly built of free-ſtone, and is a ſuitable reſidence for the chief magiſtrate of ſuch a city; though it wants the advantage of a free and open ſituation. St. *Paul's*, or the cathedral, ſtands on the higheſt part of the city; being a very ſuperb building in imitation of that of St. *Peter's* at *Rome*; and does great honour to its architect Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*. It is five hundred feet long §, two hundred and fifty || broad in the front, three hundred and forty high, meaſuring to the croſs on the dome; and the diameter of its fine cupola within one hundred feet, but one hundred and forty-five without. When not prevented by the ſmoke, from hence we have a complete view of all *London*. Through *Ludgate*, as we paſs on the right hand ſtands the *Old Baily*, or Seſſions-houſe for the trial of malefactors. In *Chriſt's* hoſpital about nine hundred boys and two hundred + girls are fed, cloathed, and taught, and forty of the boys inſtructed in the mathematicks. St. *Bartholomew's* hoſpital is a new and fine building; its patients one year with another amount to betwixt five and ſix thouſand. The college of phyſicians

† Other accounts ſay thirty.

* Other accounts ſay 80,000.

‡ The trade formerly carried on here being at preſent diſperſed into other parts, it does not now produce near that ſum.

§ Including the portico; within the walls it is but four hundred and ſixty-three.

|| The breadth of the weſt front is but one hundred and eighty feet, that of the centre is reckoned three hundred and eleven.

+ This rather exceeds the number of children educated there, which are more uſually computed 1000.

here

here is alſo a handſome building, but ſtands in a mean place. The ſociety of phyſicians, one of whom every year makes a *Latin* ſpeech in the college have the power of examining all who intend to practice phyſick in *London*, and within ſeven miles of it. *Temple-bar*, though undeſervedly, is reckoned one of the fineſt gates in *London*: On it are uſually fixed the heads of noted rebels. The building near it called the *Temple*, takes its name from the *Knights Templars*, who formerly reſided there. The *Temple* church is reckoned the beſt remnant of *Gothick* architecture now exiſting. St. *Martin's in the Fields*, St. *George's Bloomsbury*, and St. *George's Hanover-Square*, are, on account of their ſpacious portico's, computed among the fineſt in the city. *Covent-Garden* church is alſo worth ſeeing. The King's ſtables in the *Mews* form a handſome building. *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, excluſive of its many ſtately buildings is, next to St. *Mark*'s place in *Venice*, the largeſt ſquare in any city, being alſo pleaſantly laid out for walking, and ſurrounded with handſome iron-rails. But the walks in *Groſvenor-Square* are ſtill finer, not to mention the decoration of the gilt ſtatue of King *George* II. which ſtands in the centre. In *Golden-Square*, in the year 1753, was erected a fine marble ſtatue of his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. and at *Charing-Croſs* ſtands a fine braſs equeſtrian ſtatue of the unfortunate King *Charles* I.

Somerſet-houſe, which is a royal palace, has little or nothing left of its former grandeur; but of the garden, which from its lying on the *Thames* is very pleaſant, ſome care is taken: And this garden is open for the public amuſement. Of the old *Roman* palace of *Whitehall*, which is alſo delightfully ſituated on the *Thames*, but was burnt down in the year 1697, the only part remaining at preſent is the Banqueting-houſe, where is ſtill ſhown the window through which King *Charles* I. paſt on his aſcending the fatal ſcaffold. The only uſe now made of this palace is to entertain ambaſſadors *, and on *Holy-Thurſday* the feet of ſome poor people are waſhed here. Behind it ſtands a ſolitary braſs ſtatue † of King *James* II. St. *James's-Park*, which for walking is much the ſame as the *Tuilleries* to *Paris*, conſiſts of walks, graſs-plots, a long and wide canal, and rows of trees, the pleaſantneſs of which draws hither a vaſt concourſe of people of all ranks. It takes its name from the adjoining palace of St. *James's*, which is an ancient roomy building, where the court has been kept ever ſince the burning of *Whitehall*. This park is reckoned the healthieſt part in all *London*. The treaſury here is a fine building, and pleaſantly ſituated; but *Buckingham-houſe* is much pleaſanter, and contains alſo ſome fine paintings in it.

Weſtminſter, where the greateſt part of the nobility reſide, conſtitutes but one city with *London*; though not under the juriſdiction of the lord mayor,

* We know of no other uſe that it is applied to, than that of a chapel.

† This ſtatue, though but little known, is reckoned equal to any thing of its kind in *Europe*.

but

but of the chapter of its abbey, which chuſes a high-ſteward. This magiſtrate's office is for life; and he preſides in the Court-leet. Inſtead of a ſheriff, he has under him a bailiff. *Weſtminſter-abbey* is an ancient, lofty, and ſpacious church dedicated to St. *Peter*; and the place of interment of ſeveral Kings and Queens of *England*; as alſo of many biſhops, generals, and perſons of eminence in literature, who have ſuitable epitaphs. *Henry* VII's chapel here boaſts all the beauty and embelliſhments of the age in which it was conſtructed. In the parts adjoining are many fine monuments. Near the abbey ſtands the parliament-houſe, where the Lords and Commons ſit in ſeparate halls; but the hall of one hundred and ſeventy feet in length and one hundred and forty-eight * in breadth, without any pillars, is particularly remarkable. In this hall, which is called *Weſtminſter-hall*, and is an old *Gothick* building, the courts of judicature hold their ſeſſions. Laſtly, in this city is alſo an infirmary.

Over *Weſtminſter-bridge* we paſs to

Southwark, which is a large town and reckoned as a ſuburb to *London*, though it lies in the conty of *Surrey*, for which reaſon I have above annexed it to the capital. Beſides what I have already ſaid of this place, I muſt add that in it are to be ſeen St. *Thomas*'s and *Guy*'s hoſpitals; as alſo *Lambeth-houſe*, which is the uſual reſidence of the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

London, in the days of Queen *Elizabeth*, was but a fifth part as large as at preſent. In the year 1666, on the ſecond of *September*, and the four following days, one third part of this city, amounting to 13,000 houſes was burnt down. The memory of this calamity is not only perpetuated by the abovementioned pillar, but the ſecond of *September* is yearly obſerved as a day of humiliation and prayer. On the 17th of *February* 1750, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, a thing ſcarce ever heard of in *England* before.

Near the city are the following remarkable foundations and places. On the weſt ſide of it in *Lamb*'s-*conduit-fields* ſtands the *Foundling-hoſpital*, which was begun in the year 1742; and though a very large building completely finiſhed in two years ſpace. This foundation is perpetually increaſing. Every two months a day is appointed for receiving children; who muſt not, however, be above two months old; and theſe, according to the *Engliſh* cuſtom are immediately ſent into the country, from whence at the expiration of three years they return to the hoſpital in order to be brought up. Since the writing of the above ſome changes have been made in the regulations of this hoſpital, and an aid of 10,000 pounds granted by the *Britiſh* parliament in order to render this charity more extenſive.

The *London Infirmary*, which lies in *Preſcot-ſtreet*, *Goodman*'s-*fields*, is a receptacle for ſuch ſeamen as have been diſabled in the ſervice of the mer-

* Other accounts make it two hundred and twenty-eight, and ſixty-ſix wide.

chants of *London*. In it poor tradeſmen are alſo admitted, as likewiſe artificers with their wives and children when ſick. This hoſpital is ſupported by the munificence of the citizens of *London*, and other perſons. In the year 1746, its patients amounted to 6360. The *Charter-houſe*, which is alſo called *Sutton*'s hoſpital, and was formerly a monaſtery of *Carthuſians*, lies not far from *Smithfield*; being calculated for eighty poor old men and forty-four boys; the latter of whom are inſtructed in *Latin* and *Greek*. Twenty-nine young ſtudents are alſo conſtantly maintained at the univerſity out of the revenues of this hoſpital, the annual produce of which is ſaid to amount to full 6000 pounds. Belonging to it likewiſe is a governor, called the maſter, a preacher, a phyſician, a regiſter, a receiver, a treaſurer, two ſchoolmaſters, a manciple, a ſteward, an auditor, and other officers, who all receive handſome ſalaries from hence.

The infinite number of other things worthy of notice in *London* being wholly incompatible with the nature of this work, we hope to be excuſed if we here paſs them over in ſilence, and refer our readers for a more particular account of them to Mr. *Maitland*'s excellent hiſtory of that grand metropolis, in which he will find all the ſatisfaction he can poſſibly deſire.

Hyde-park, into which, after croſſing a road we paſs out of St. *James*'s-*Park*, along it goes a path and a broad road to *Kenſington*. In fine weather ſome hundreds of coaches are ſeen taking the air here. In it are ſeveral heads of deer, with a fine body of water called the *Serpentine-river*, as alſo ſome large reſervoirs, by means of which a conſiderable part of the town is ſupplied. The walls of this park are reckoned ſix miles in circuit. Near it lies

Kenſington, a pretty large town, owing its origin to the royal palace there; which was itſelf at firſt but an old houſe purchaſed by King *William* III. of the earl of *Nottingham*, and afterwards enlarged and embelliſhed; by which additions the palace has been rendered irregular, the old houſe ſtill ſtanding in the centre of the whole ſtructure. In it, however, are many fine apartments; and its garden is remarkable for its extent, variety, and open proſpect.

Chelſea, which ſtands behind St. *James*'s-*Park*, is a handſome village, containing a large and fine hoſpital for five hundred diſabled ſoldiers, who there enjoy in every reſpect a comfortable retreat. Excluſive of this five hundred, belonging to it are alſo many others as out-penſioners who receive from the hoſpital ſeven pounds ten ſhillings *per annum*. The company of apothecaries at *London* have a valuable phyſick-garden here. The hoſpital was founded by *Charles* II. and received ſuch improvements under *William* III. that it is well worth ſeeing. From hence, upward, the *Thames* on both ſides is bordered with an infinite number of villages and fine ſeats; as namely, *Batterſea*, *Wandſworth*, *Fulham*, *Putney*, *Barnes*, *Rowhampton*, *Hammer-*

Hammerſmith, *Mortlake*, *Brentford*, *Kew*, *Richmond*, *Iſleworth*, *Twickenham*, *Teddington*, *Acton*, *Ealing*, &c.

Hampton-Court, a royal palace, ſituated on the *Thames*, but without any large proſpect, as ſtanding low. This palace was built by Cardinal *Wolſey* in the reign of *Henry* VIII. after whom it eſcheated to the crown. It conſiſts of two large ſquares, excluſive of the outer court for the domeſtics. The firſt of theſe ſquares continues in its priſtine ſtate, having on the left a fine chapel erected by Queen *Anne*. The ſecond, or inner court, was entirely built by King *William* III. and, though of a very monaſtic appearance, yet the inſide of it is finely ornamented, eſpecially with valuable paintings. Among them the five cartoons of *Raphael* are particularly worthy notice. Towards the ſouth lies the garden, and behind it a delightful park with a fine canal. Near it alſo lies another park, with a handſome wooden bridge leading over the *Thames*. There are many other curioſities in and about this palace, which are well worth a ſtranger's obſervation; and *Hampton-Court* is noted for having been one of the places of confinement to the unfortunate King *Charles*.

Staines, *Colebrook* and *Uxbridge*, all market-towns, the laſt of which is pretty large, and contains in its neighbourhood abundance of fine ſeats. It ſtands on the river *Colne*, which here divides *Middleſex* from the neighbouring county of *Bucks*, and is famous for a treaty held there in the year 1644, betwixt *Charles* I. and his parliament.

Edgware, a ſmall market-town, through which runs the ancient *Watling-ſtreet* of the *Romans*. Near this town the late duke of *Chandos* built himſelf one of the moſt magnificent palaces in *England*, which was afterwards pulled down and the materials ſold; and on the ſpot where it ſtood another ſmall, though not inelegant, palace erected.

Hackney, a very large village near *London*.

Hampſtead, known for its mineral-waters. *Highgate*, *Newington*, *Tottenham*, *Edmonton* and *Enfield*, all conſiderable villages, and the reſidence of numbers of perſons of fortune. Near the latter lies what is called the *Chace*, being a large foreſt formerly well ſtocked with deer, in which *James* I. took great delight to hunt.

Obſ. The cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* in this county have been diſtinguiſhed by the births of many perſons of eminence, particularly of *Chaucer*, Sir *Thomas More*, *Ben. Johnſon*, the lord-chancellor *Bacon*, *Milton*, Sir *William Temple*, lord-chancellor *Talbot* and the great *Alexander Pope*.

12. ESSEX, ſo called from the *Eaſt-Saxons*, lies on the north ſea. This county, at the mouth of the *Thames* and towards the ſea, contains ſeveral very fertile marſhes; but the air of theſe parts is wholeſome. Its coaſts abound in fine oyſters. On the north ſide grows a great deal of ſaffron. *Eſſex* contains about 1,240,000 acres, four hundred and fifteen pariſhes,

twenty-ſeven * towns and market-towns, and ſends eight members to parliament. It gives the title of earl, and in it are the following remarkable places; *viz.*

Waltham-abbey, a town lying on the river *Lee*, which at this place forms ſeveral iſlands, takes its name from an abbey formerly ſtanding here, but at preſent the ſeat of a private gentleman. This monaſtery is ſaid to have been erected by King *Harold*, and the town itſelf ſuppoſed to have been firſt founded in the days of the *Saxons*.

Epping, *Hatfield* †, *Broad-oak*, *Chipping-Ongar*, &c. are towns famous for agriculture, corn, and the making of malt. The latter is ſo called by way of diſtinction from another place in this county named *High-Ongar*. In it are two charity-ſchools, as alſo the ruins of a caſtle founded in the reign of *Henry* II.

Barking, a large town, ſituate not far from the river *Thames*, and principally inhabited by fiſhermen. In it formerly ſtood a nunnery of *Benedictines*, which was reckoned the wealthieſt in the whole Kingdom. To this place *William the Conqueror* retired after the reduction of *England*, till he had ſecured himſelf in the poſſeſſion of that crown by erecting fortreſſes in proper places.

Rumford, *Brentwood*, *Ingatſtone* and *Billericay*, are good market-towns. In the firſt of theſe is a good charity-ſchool, and its government is under the direction of a bailiff and wardens. *Brentwood* has been frequently honored by being made the ſeat of the county aſſize.

Ingatſtone, otherwiſe called *Ingerſtone*, has a conſiderable market for live cattle, as alſo an alms-houſe for twenty poor.

Billericay ſtands on a hill, and is principally noted for its corn-market.

Tilbury-fort lies in the marſh near the *Thames*, being regularly fortified. Of this fort we have ſpoken before under *Graveſend*. It is a good fortification, ſtrengthened with a double ditch, baſtions, &c. and conſtantly ſupplied with a garriſon. On the land ſide are two redoubts, by means of which it is at any time able to lay the whole adjacent country under water.

Horndorn, *Rayley* and *Rochford*, are all towns ſituated in the marſh.

Schoeberry-Neſs, a ſandy point of land lying in the mouth of the *Thames* and receiving its name from an adjoining town.

Fobbing, *Curringham*, *Thunderſly*, *Beyfleet*, *Prittlewel*, *Wakering*, *Great-Stambridge*, *Crickſea*, *Burnham*, *Dangey*, &c. all marſh-towns.

Oſey, or *Oſith*, an iſland, famous for the great numbers of wild-fowl which frequent it at certain ſeaſons of the year.

* Other writers make them but twenty-one, others twenty-two.

† This town lies in *Hertfordſhire*, and is famous for its living, which is reckoned the beſt in the Kingdom.

Malden,

Malden, a borough-town, ſituate near the conflux of the rivers *Chelmer* and *Blackwater*, and containing a harbour, is about one *Engliſh* mile in length, and conſiſts principally of a ſingle ſtreet with ſome other croſs ones. This place enjoys a juriſdiction of its own and ſends two members to parliament. In it is a public library for the uſe of the clergy of the neighbouring country bordering on the ſea. This place was a *Roman* colony, but whether the *Camalodunum* of the ancients is matter of debate. *Malden* alſo contains a free-ſchool, and had formerly three churches in it, but theſe are at preſent reduced to two. It is ſaid to have been a royal ſeat in the times of the *Britons*, and has ſuffered frequently by war, particularly by the *Saxons* and *Danes*. It carries on a tolerable trade in coals, corn, *&c.* and is governed by a ſteward, a recorder, two bailiffs, ſix aldermen and other magiſtrates.

Boreham and *Beaulieu*, the latter of which is a ſpacious ſtructure noted for having been a favourite palace of *Henry* VIII.

Chelmsford, a town where the aſſizes are frequently held. The county goal alſo is here. This town lies in a fine plain near the conflux of the river *Chalmer* and *Cann*, and contains in it a good free-ſchool with a conſiderable market for cattle. It is likewiſe the capital of its hundred, which takes its name from hence. Over the river *Chalmer* it has a bridge; and, excluſive of the free-ſchool abovementioned, which is ſaid to have been founded by *Edward* VI. contains a very good charity-ſchool for children of both ſexes.

Witham, a well ſituated market-town, the reſidence of many noblemen and gentry. This place, which is alſo the capital of its hundred, is neat, well-built and pleaſant. It is ſaid to have been founded by *Edward the Elder*, and is generally ſuppoſed to be the *Ad Anſam* of *Antoninus*.

Colcheſter, an ancient, large, populous, and in many parts a well built town, containing ſeveral beautiful ſtreets. The river *Coln* runs through it, ſurrounding it on the eaſt and north. Over this river it has three large bridges. *Colcheſter* is the county-town, and ſends two members to parliament. In it are ſtill to be ſeen the traces of the civil troubles which prevailed in the days of *Charles* I. particularly in the churches. Ships of burden come only within three miles of the town, where they unload in lighters. For the conveniency of trade it has a very large quay and cuſtom-houſe on the ſide of the river. This place is famous for its manufactures of bays and ſerges, and contains an old caſtle, together with eight churches, excluſive of thoſe which were demoliſhed in the civil wars, five meeting-houſes for different ſects, two of which belong to the quakers; one library, three alms-houſes and hoſpitals, one * free-ſchool, two charity-ſchools and a workhouſe, beſides other handſome public buildings. This town, which from the many coins and other antiquities found in it, as alſo from its

* *Colcheſter* contains two free-ſchools.

buildings

buildings, is with reaſon ſuppoſed to have been a colony of the *Romans*, is near three miles in circumference, having been formerly ſtrengthened with a wall. Not two centuries ago it is likewiſe ſaid to have been a biſhop's ſee, and once contained a monaſtery, the heads of which ſat in parliament. It ſtands on an eminence, having ſixteen pariſhes within its juriſdiction, and is particularly famous for its oyſters, which are uſually of a green colour and very ſmall. Prodigious numbers of ſprats are alſo caught here. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, a chamberlain, eleven aldermen, a town clerk, aſſiſtants, and other magiſtrates.

Harwich, a ſmall handſome ſea-port, ſituate at the mouth of the river *Stour*, which in conjunction with the ſea ſurrounds it on three ſides. This place ſends two members to parliament. It contains alſo a large harbour, which is one of the ſafeſt in all *England*, and is defended by *Land-guard* fort on the oppoſite ſide, under the cannon of which all ſhips that come in muſt paſs. This is the port from whence the packet-boats ſail for *Holland*. *Beacon-hill*, near the town, is a pleaſant place for walking, and at its foot ſtands a vitriolic ſpring. On it alſo is a light-houſe. Near the mouth of the *Stour*, in the year 884, a bloody engagement happened betwixt the *Danes* and *Saxons*. *Harwich* is likewiſe noted for a very hard kind of clay, which being petrified by the ſpring above-mentioned ſerves the inhabitants inſtead of ſtone. Of this clay, which is reckoned both firm and durable, the walls and ſtreets of the town are built. In *Harwich* alſo is a yard for ſhip-building, with docks, ſtorehouſes, and other conveniences. It is likewiſe the capital of its hundred, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, eight aldermen, and twenty-four burgeſſes.

Manningtree, *Maintree*, or *Manningtree-water*, a market-town ſeated at the mouth of the river *Stour*.

Coggeſhall, *Halſted*, *Braintree*, *Dunmow*, and *Thaxted*, all market-towns, and noted for their manufactures of bays. Near the firſt of theſe ſeveral *Roman* antiquities have been found. The third is conſiderably dwindled in its manufactures. *Dunmow* is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence, and gives name to its hundred. It is ſaid alſo to have been a place of great antiquity, and not unknown to the *Romans*; but is more famed for its flitch of bacon, which muſt be beſtowed by the lord of the manor upon any married claimant who will make oath that he has never quarreled with his wife, nor once repented him of his marriage for a year and a day after his entering into that ſtate. In this town formerly ſtood a friary, and its government is under the direction of a bailiff and other magiſtrates.

Walden, a town, commonly called *Saffron-Walden*, from the large quantities of ſaffron which have been produced in the three laſt centuries, but which were not known there before the days of *Edward* III. though at preſent affirmed to be the beſt in the whole world. Lately, however, it has not been ſo much cultivated as uſual. In this town is a good church, and

and its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, and other magiſtrates.

II. SUFFOLK, properly SOUTH-FOLK, in contradiſtinction to *Norfolk*, ſtands on the ſea, near which the ſoil is heathy and ſandy; but produces rye, peaſe and hemp. Theſe heaths alſo feed large flocks of ſheep. At a greater diſtance from the ſea ſtands *High-Suffolk*, or the woodlands, which breed excellent cattle. The moſt fruitful part of this county is about St. *Edmondsbury*, where indeed it is delightful, and yields a vaſt plenty of all kinds of grain. This county makes great quantities of butter and cheeſe; and has likewiſe ſome cloth and linen manufactures. It contains about 995000 acres, fifty-five * pariſhes, twenty-one † towns, and ſends ſixteen members to parliament. In it are the following places, *viz.*

Ipſwich, the capital of the county, lies in a low ſituation on the river *Gippen*, which is by ſome called the *Orwell*, and nearly in the form of a ſemi-circle, being one mile in length, and adorned with broad ſtreets and old handſome houſes. In it are twelve pariſh-churches, though it formerly contained twenty-one, two chapels, one free-ſchool, one publick-library, namely, at *Chriſt*'s hoſpital, a yard for ſhip-building and a harbour. *Ipſwich* is not populous, but carries on however a pretty good trade by ſea, though nothing like what it did formerly. It is remarkable, that though at ſpring tides ſhips of five hundred tons come up to the city, yet beyond it the river is ſcarce practicable to the ſmalleſt boats. This place enjoys divers privileges, with plenty of proviſions of all kinds, which are very cheap. The adjacent country too affords timber for ſhip-building. This town was formerly ſurrounded with a wall and rampart, the latter of which was deſtroyed by the *Danes* in the year 991, and its caſtle afterwards met with the ſame treatment from King *Stephen*. Excluſive too of the buildings above-mentioned, in it alſo were ſeveral religious houſes, and a college founded by Cardinal *Wolſey*. The ſhambles here, which are likewiſe the work of that haughty prelate, who was a native of this place, are very ſtately. The guildhall, the council-chamber, the croſs and the market-place are likewiſe worthy of obſervation; beſides which it has alſo ſeveral handſome meeting-houſes, together with a bridge of ſtone over the river *Orwell*, and is ſaid to have contained a mint in the days of King *John*. Its principal manufactures at preſent conſiſt in linen and wool, but it is ſuppoſed to be the moſt advantageouſly ſituated of any ſea-port in *England* for the *Greenland* fiſhery. It is governed by two bailiffs, the ſame number of coroners, a town clerk, a recorder, twenty-four common-council, and other magiſtrates.

* This muſt ſurely be an error of the preſs, *Suffolk*, according to the beſt writers, containing five hundred and ſeventy-pariſhes.

† Others make them amount to thirty, and others to thirty-two.

Hardey,

Hadley, a populous town, ſeated on the river *Bretan*, and containing a fine large church. This place is remarkable for the execution of Dr. *Rowland Taylor*, in the year 1555, and carries on a woollen manufacture. The ſituation of the town being low, renders it, for the greater part of the year, very dirty. Its markets, however, are good, and it drives a pretty large trade in corn.

Neyland, a large market-town, lying on the river *Stour*, over which it has a bridge. This town alſo lying low is frequently overflowed by the above river, which furniſhes it, however, with coals. In it are two charity-ſchools, as alſo a ſmall woollen-manufacture; but from the many elegant monuments of clothiers in its church, it is ſuppoſed to have been formerly a much more conſiderable place.

Sudbury, an ancient town ſeated on the river *Stour*, by which it is almoſt wholly ſurrounded, and which has lately been made navigable for ſmaller veſſels. The houſes here make a good appearance, but its ſtreets not being paved, render it very dirty. In it are three pariſh-churches. It ſends alſo two members to parliament, and is one of the firſt places where woollen-manufactures were eſtabliſhed in the days of *Edward* III. which are ſtill in a very good condition. It is ſuppoſed to have received the name of *Sudbury*, or *South-Borough*, in contradiſtinction to *Norwich*, which ſtands more to the north, and by ſome is imagined to have been the county-town. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, a bailiff, a town-clerk, two ſerjeants, ſix aldermen, excluſive of the mayor, and twenty-four common-council.

Meldford, a delightful village, full an *Engliſh* mile in length. It ſtands near the river *Stour*, contains a handſome church, and formerly alſo a hoſpital. Here the civil-wars, in the days of *Charles* I. may be ſaid to have diſplayed their firſt fury by the plundering of Lady *River*'s houſe.

Lavenham, or *Lanham*, a pleaſant town, ſeated on a branch of the river *Breton*, and containing ſome good manufactures of wool, as alſo a market for that commodity on *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*. It ſtretches itſelf by a gradual aſcent to the top of a hill, on which ſtands its church and market-place. The former of theſe is a handſome ſtructure and adorned with a very lofty ſteeple. *Lanham* was alſo famous ſome years ago for its blue cloths, and even yet carries on a conſiderable traffic in ſhalloons and ſerges. Its fair likewiſe is much frequented for butter and cheeſe. In the town is a well-endowed free-ſchool, together with a bridewell, or work-houſe (for it anſwers both theſe purpoſes) and the inhabitants enjoy ſome very peculiar privileges. The cuſtom of *Borough-Engliſh*, by virtue of which the younger ſon inherits, obtains here; and its government is under the direction of ſix burgeſſes and other officers.

Bildeſton, or *Bilſton*, a market-town, containing a manufacture of cloth. It is a dirty place and meanly built, but contains a handſome church.

Newmarket,

Newmarket, a well built town, though conſiſting only of one long ſtreet; the north-ſide of which ſtands in this county, but the ſouth-ſide in *Cambridgeſhire*. In this town are two churches and a free-ſchool. The King has a houſe here; as alſo ſeveral of the nobility, for the ſake of the horſe-races in the months of *April* and *October*; to which is always an incredible reſort of people of all ranks. During the holding of theſe races, plays and other public diverſions are every night performed here, and excluſive of the free-ſchool above-mentioned, it contains alſo a charity-ſchool for girls. Both theſe owe their foundation to Queen *Anne*. The town itſelf was deſtroyed by fire in the year 1683, but the neighbouring downs are extremely delightful, and contain many remarkable veſtigies of *Britiſh* and *Roman* camps.

Mildenhall, a well built, populous, and delightful town ſeated on the river *Lark*. In it is a handſome church with a lofty ſteeple, and this town alſo contains a harbour for ſmall craft. Its markets abound in fiſh and wild-fowl. In the year 1507 this place ſuffered greatly by fire.

Brandon, a pretty, well built town, pleaſantly ſituated on the river *Ouſe*, over which it has both a bridge and a ferry. This town belongs to the biſhopric of *Ely*, and is the place whence goods are conveyed to and from that iſland. Its church is a pretty good one, but the town itſelf has loſt its market.

St. Edmundsbury, or *Burg St. Edmund*, in Latin *Villa Fauſtini*, a very pleaſant and regular town ſeated on a riſing ground, near the river *Lark*, and ſo called as being the place of interment to *Edmund* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* *. In it formerly was a ſumptuous abbey of *Benedictines*, which having been demoliſhed by fire in the year 1608, was ſoon after rebuilt. It contains likewiſe two large churches, with a *Latin* ſchool, two charity-ſchools and other handſome buildings; and has the privilege of chooſing two members. In the year 1407, a parliament was held here †. On *Angel-hill*, which is for the moſt part environed with the beautiful manſions of perſons of diſtinction, is held its annual fair, which begins on St. *Matthias*'s ‡ day, and laſts a fortnight. This fair is noted for its genteel company. On the hill too, on which this fair is held, ſtands a beautiful croſs with a clock and lanthorn. *Edmundsbury* alſo formerly contained a mint, together with five hoſpitals, one college, and upwards of forty chapels and churches. Its ſituation is extremely delightful, and the air here ſo wholeſome, that it is reckoned the *Montpellier* of *England*. In it the county and

* It is more generally ſuppoſed to have obtained that name from its being his burgh or town, and not from his being buried there.

† Many other parliaments have alſo been held here at different times; as namely, under *Henry* III. *Edward* I. and *Henry* VI. The barons likewiſe had a convention here in the reign of King *John*.

‡ We apprehend this is a miſtake; the great fair, for which *Edmundſbury* is ſo celebrated, being held yearly on St. *Matthew*'s day.

other judicial meetings are generally held. It carries on, however, no kind of manufacture but ſpinning, notwithſtanding which it is no leſs than three miles in circuit within the walls, and its ſuburbs are alſo very large. Excluſive too of the buildings above-mentioned, the town-hall, county-hall, and wool-hall here are worthy notice, and the abbey-gate, which is the only remnant of that ancient ſtructure now remaining, ſhews it to have been very magnificent. This place was burnt by *Swaine*, King of the *Danes*: In the year 1608 it ſuffered alſo conſiderably a ſecond time by fire; and in the days of *Charles* I. was dreadfully ravaged by a plague. Some traces of its walls, as alſo of its five gates are ſtill remaining, and its government is under the direction of twelve burgeſſes, twenty-four common-council, and four ſerjeants, with an alderman, a recorder, one coroner, and a town-clerk.

Ixworth, *Wulpit*, *Stow-market*, *Needham* and *Mendleſham* towns. The firſt of theſe is but an inconſiderable place, but contains nevertheleſs a market and two annual fairs. *Wulpit*, *Wolpett*, or *Walpett*, by Dr. *Gale* ſuppoſed to be the *Sitomagus* of the ancients, contains a good church and ſteeple, and is famous for its bricks. On a hill alſo betwixt it and *Orwell* are to be ſeen the ruins of an old caſtle called the *Hawbe*, which took up near two acres of ground. *Stow-market* is a pretty large town, containing a very handſome church and ſteeple, as alſo a very good market, and ſome manufactures of ſtuffs. It ſtands near the centre of the county, on the river *Orwell*. *Needham* alſo ſtands on the above river, and formerly carried on a good trade in cloths, which it exported to *Turkey* and other places, but is ſo much dwindled at preſent that its poverty is become proverbial. *Mendleſham* contains a good church, but its market is inconſiderable, and the place itſelf mean and dirty.

Eye, or *Aye*, a town corporate, ſometimes called the iſland, as being ſurrounded by a river. This place contains a handſome church, and ſends two members to parliament. In it alſo is a charity-ſchool, and to the weſt of it are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an ancient caſtle and monaſtery. It is but a mean place, as ſubſiſting principally by ſpinning and a ſmall manufacture of bone-lace, but its government is under the direction of two bailiffs, a recorder, a town-clerk, ten burgeſſes, and twenty-four common-council.

Debenham, a little town, ſo called as ſome imagine from the river *Deben*, near which it ſtands. Being ſeated on a hill, it is a clean place, and contains a pretty good church and market-place, but all its other buildings are mean, and the roads to it being bad, the town itſelf is little frequented.

Framlingham, a large well built town, pleaſantly ſituated on the river *Ore*, and containing a caſtle, two alms-houſes and a free-ſchool, to the laſt of which, agreeably to the will of the founder, a certain number of the poor of *Debenham* have a right of ſending their children. The town itſelf has undergone great viciſſitudes, having been alternately poſſeſſed by the *Britons*, *Romans*, *Saxons* and *Danes*. Its church, however, which as well

well as its lofty ſteeple is wholly built of black-flint, is a good one, and its market-place ſpacious. The walls of its caſtle too, which is ſuppoſed to have been a work of the Kings of the *Eaſt-Angles*, are remarkable for their ſtrength according to the notion of fortification in thoſe days, being forty-four feet high, eight thick, and ſtrengthened with towers at convenient diſtances. Thither *Mary*, afterwards ſurnamed *the Tyrant*, fled from her competitor in the kingdom, lady *Jane Grey*.

Woodbridge, a town ſituate on the river *Deben*, which being navigable by ſhips of burden, this place carries on a good trade to *Holland*, *Newcaſtle* and *London*. The commodities it principally deals in are timber, cordage, hemp, butter, cheeſe, *&c.* which are expor'ed every week from hence in a kind of veſſels called hoys, or pinks. Formerly it trafficked alſo in ſailcloth, but that commodity has now given place to ſalt. Its markets are good, and the church, ſteeple, and county-hall handſome buildings, but the reſt of its edifices are mean, the houſes being for the moſt part low built, and the ſtreets dirty. It contains, however, ſome uſeful docks for ſhip-building, with other conveniences for the landing and laying up of goods. In it too is an alms-houſe and a free-ſchool, and it is ſaid formerly to have contained a monaſtery.

High-Suffolk is famous for its butter, which is ſaid to be the beſt in *England*, and great quantities of it are ſent to *America*, though uſually under the denomination of *Cambridge* butter.

Orford, at preſent a mean borough ſituate on the river *Ore*, from which it derives its name, ſends two members to parliament, and contains an old caſtle. Not far from it lies the promontory called *Orfordneſs*, which ſerves as a ſhelter to mariners againſt a north-eaſt wind. On this point too ſtands a light-houſe. *Orford* was formerly populous, and contained a good harbour, but by the retreat of the ſea this has long been rendered impracticable to ſhips of any conſiderable burden. Excluſive alſo of its caſtle above-mentioned, in it are to be ſeen the ruins of a convent of *Benedictines*. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, a town-clerk, twelve burgeſſes, and other magiſtrates. From this place the family of the *Walpoles* take the title of earl.

Aldborough, a populous and well ſituated town ſtanding on the ſea, ſends two members to parliament, and is defended by ſome pieces of cannon. Abundance of fiſh are caught here, and in theſe its principal trade conſiſts, as alſo in corn, which it buys up for exportation. From *Newcaſtle* too it exports coals. This town has ſuffered much by the encroachments of the ſea, and at preſent conſiſts only of two long narrow ſtreets. On a hill without it ſtands the church, which is a good edifice, and the place itſelf is clean, though the houſes make no great figure. On its quay, which lies on the river *Ald*, whence the town alſo takes its name, are warehouſes and other conveniences for the laying up and drying of fiſh. Its government conſiſts chiefly of two bailiffs.

Saxmundham, a little market-town.

Dunwich, a ſmall ſea-port, once a ſtation of the *Romans*, and formerly a conſiderable place; but moſt of its public buildings and churches have been waſhed away by the ſea; though * two of the latter are ſtill remaining. This place ſends two members to parliament. Near it ſeveral *Roman* coins have been dug up, and ſome centuries ago it is ſaid to have been a biſhopric, which in the days of the Conqueror was removed to *Thetford*. Writers alſo tell us, that in the reign of *Henry* II. it was fortified with a rampart, ſome traces of which are yet to be ſeen, and that it contained in it no leſs than fifty churches, beſides three chapels, and other religious foundations. Of theſe churches, ſix are known to have exiſted. Certain alſo it is, both from its aſſeſſments to former monarchs, and the number of its burgeſſes, which in the days of the above-mentioned Conqueror are reported to have been no leſs than one hundred and thirty, that it was formerly of very great eminence. But whatever its ancient ſtate may have been its preſent condition is very mean, as conſiſting only of a few poor cottages, the government of which is under the direction of two bailiffs and other magiſtrates.

Southwould, a town pleaſantly ſituated on an acclivity near the ſea-ſide, at the mouth of the river *Blythe*, carries on a conſiderable trade in beer, ſalt, herrings, ſprats, *&c.* But the harbour is in ſome meaſure obſtructed by the ſands. In the year 1672, a very obſtinate engagement happened near this place between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* fleets. *Southwould* ſtands on a kind of peninſula, having a drawbridge over the river *Blythe*, and being further defended by ſome pieces of cannon. Its ſituation being ſtrong and commodious for trade draws thither a great reſort of mariners. In the year 1665, the *Engliſh* made it the place of rendezvous for the fleets. For the further conveniency too of its navigation, an act was paſſed in 1746 for the cleanſing and improvement of its harbour.

Haleſworth, a large and good market-town ſituate on the river *Blythe*, is famed for its manufacture of linen-yarn. Its church alſo is fine, and its ſtreets clean. This town contains one free-ſchool.

Bungay, a well built town ſituate on the navigable river of *Waveney*, and conſiſting of two pariſhes. In it is a *Latin* ſchool, which has the privilege of ſending ten ſcholars to *Emanuel* college *Cambridge*. It is ſaid alſo formerly to have contained a convent of *Benedictine* nuns, and the ruins of a caſtle are ſtill viſible here. On the firſt of *March* 1689, this town was damaged by fire to the amount of near 30,000 pounds. In it are two churches, one of which is eſteemed a very fine building.

* Of theſe too another has been carried away within theſe few years by the ſea, ſo that *Dunwich* contains at preſent but one ſingle church.

Beckles,

Beckles, a large and populous market-town, ſeated on the *Waveney* and containing two free-ſchools and a handſome church. In it are alſo to be ſeen the ruins of another. Its ſtreets are clean, but many of its houſes being thatched the buildings here make no great figure.

Leoſtoff, a conſiderable ſea-port, though its chief trade conſiſts in herrings and mackerel. Its church ſtanding a conſiderable way without the town, a chapel of eaſe has been erected here for the convenience of its inhabitants; and to the ſouth of it formerly ſtood alſo another, which has been ſwept away by the waves.

Burgh-caſtle, ſituate not far from the mouth of the *Waveney*, was in the time of the *Romans* a place of note. The walls of it, to the eaſt, north and ſouth, are ſtill in pretty good condition, and on the weſt it is defended by the river. Theſe walls, which are wholly built of flint and *Roman* brick, were upwards of ſeventeen feet in height and ſtrengthened with towers. The whole is ſuppoſed to have been erected by the *Romans* to prevent the incurſions of the *Saxons*, and is taken by Mr. *Cambden* to be the *Garionanum* of the ancients. Near it ſome *Roman* coins have been dug up.

14. NORFOLK, properly NORTHFOLK, lies on the *German* ocean, containing about 1,148,000 acres, ſix hundred and ſixty pariſhes, one city, thirty-two market-towns and boroughs, and ſends twelve members to parliament. The ſoil of this county is very different, being in ſome places fat, in others ſandy, and in others again heavy. Towards the ſea it is level and produces plenty of grain, other parts in it are woody, and others contain large heaths. Its commodities are corn, wool, honey and ſaffron, the beſt of which grows near *Walſingham*. Its manufactures are principally ſtuffs and knit-ſtockings, and the moſt remarkable places in it the following; *viz.*

Yarmouth, a handſome populous town, ſituate on a peninſula betwixt the river *Yare* (at the mouth of which it ſtands, and from whence alſo it has its name) and the ſea. The river forms a good harbour here. The town itſelf is fortified and regularly built, and contains an old and a new church, the ſteeple of the former of which is ſo high that its ſpire ſerves as a landmark to mariners. The cuſtom-houſe and council-houſe here are fine buildings. This place has a peculiar juriſdiction* of its own, being empowered to try and condemn without appeal to a higher court of judicature, and ſends two members to parliament. The herring-fiſhery, which begins at *Michaelmas* and laſts till the end of *October*, is very conſiderable in thoſe parts, lying near the town. For this purpoſe one hundred and fifty veſſels are uſually employed here, betwixt forty and fifty of which are ſent to *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Naples*, *Meſſina*, *Venice*, *Spain* and *Portugal*. All kinds of ſtuffs

* This privilege it had once the courage to exert upon a ſea-captain in the days of *Charles* II. who had committed a murder in the ſtreets; and the circumſtances of his crime being very black, the Court is ſaid never to have interfered in it.

likewiſe

likewiſe made at *Norwich* and in the adjacent parts are exported from hence, and with *Holland* it carries on a very conſiderable trade in woollen manufactures. From the eaſtern ſea too and *Norway* it imports hemp, flax, pitch, tar, timber, *&c.* beſides which it traffics alſo in other commodities. Since the decline of *Ipſwich*, *Yarmouth* has alſo of late been made the principal rendezvous of all ſhips paſſing from north to ſouth, particularly of the *Newcaſtle* colliers. Some dangerous ſands, however, lying near it, its coaſts frequently prove fatal to mariners, eſpecially when too far entered into the bay of *Cromer*, which ſeamen call *the Devil's throat*. In the year 1696, no leſs than two hundred colliers were driven on ſhore here, with the loſs of above 1000 lives. In ſhort, accidents of this kind are ſo frequent near this town, that it is no uncommon thing to ſee large piles of timber here, which have been ſaved out of the wrecks of ſhips, laid up for building and other uſes. Yet, notwithſtanding this, its trade, as above-mentioned, is very great, near 1100 ſhips being ſaid formerly to have belonged to this port, which has, for theſe many years paſt, been greatly improving. The ſituation, however, of its town on a peninſula, will not permit them to make any additional buildings to it, otherwiſe *Yarmouth*, as well as *Liverpool* and many other ſea-ports in *England*, might have been conſiderably enlarged. To this its quay, which is juſtly eſteemed one of the fineſt in *Europe*, would have been no ſmall temptation, eſpecially as the *Yare* is rendered, by the conflux of the many other rivers into it, ſo deep near this place, that ſhips are enabled to ride there ſo cloſe to the ſhore, that their bowſprits hang over the very land. On this quay alſo ſtand its fine cuſtom-houſe and town-houſe above-mentioned, with many other handſome buildings belonging to merchants. To theſe conveniences and its commodious ſituation for the herring-fiſhery, is owing the advantageous commerce it enjoys. So great too is its trade in coals and malt that upwards of 220,000 quarters are ſaid to be annually exported from hence. The herrings cured here are computed at 50,000 barrels, and the coal imported at 35,000 chaldron. From hence it is eaſy to form an eſtimate of the flouriſhing commerce of this place. The ſmell indeed of its herrings, during the fiſhing-ſeaſon, is ſomewhat offenſive; but its air, in other reſpects, is reckoned good. Over the river it has a draw-bridge. Its other works conſiſt principally of a wall and ſome old fortifications, which lie at preſent in ruins. On a ſmall neck of land too, at the harbour, is a platform with ſome guns mounted on it. Its market-place too, which is reckoned extremely fine, and is abundantly ſupplied with all manner of neceſſaries, muſt not be forgot; beſides which it contains a very good hoſpital and two charity-ſchools. Numbers of ſhipping alſo are built here. The manner of carrying paſſengers to the different parts of this town is ſomewhat ſingular, being generally done in a kind of wheelbarrow drawn by a ſingle horſe. The many wrecks on theſe coaſts have given riſe to a number

number of land-marks and beacons, and no leſs than eight light-houſes are kept burning here every night. For the cleanſing too of its harbour from the mud and ſands driven into it by ſtorms, the inhabitants are ſaid to be at near 3000 pounds expence annually. This, however, is abundantly made up by its commerce. *Yarmouth* was formerly a member of the *Cinque-ports*, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, aldermen and other magiſtrates.

Norwich, the county-town and the centre of all its commerce and manufactures, lies at the conflux of the *Winſder* and *Yare*, being ancient, large and populous, and, excluſive of its biſhop's-ſee, is a county of itſelf, ſending members to parliament. This city contains, among other fine buildings, one cathedral, thirty-two pariſh-churches, ſeveral diſſenting meeting-houſes and a hoſpital for near one hundred poor men and women. It owes its celebrated manufactures of ſtuffs to the *Flemings*, who fled thither from the oppreſſion and perſecutions of the *Spaniards*. The north wall of the old building here called *Bridewell*, which is one hundred and fourteen feet long and thirty high, is worthy notice, as being an inſtance of the, at preſent, loſt art of hewing, or rather breaking flints into ſimilar pieces with an even and ſmooth ſurface. This work is above three hundred and fifty years old; notwithſtanding which it is as entire and complete as if but newly finiſhed. The fine flints of this wall are hewn in ſo exact a ſquare that the point of a knife can hardly be inſinuated betwixt the joints, neither is it eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed whether they are cemented with mortar. Moſt of them are about three inches ſquare, and even and ſmooth as if poliſhed. Some other remnants of a ſimilar kind of architecture are ſtill to be ſeen in *England*; but this is the moſt remarkable. *Norwich* is ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Saxons* out of the ruins of the *Venta Icenorum*. In the days of *Edward* VI. it was reduced to a ruinous condition by *Ket*'s rebellion, but was rebuilt under Queen *Elizabeth*, and by her appointed as a ſettlement for part of the *Walloons*, who had fled to *England* from the duke of *Alva*'s perſecutions. To the manufactures of theſe induſtrious Refugees the city owes its preſent flouriſhing ſtate; but though the number of artificers employed in the manufactures belonging to this town have been computed at 120,000, near 50,000 of whom are ſuppoſed to dwell within the city, yet its walls contain a great deal of ſpare ground, being about three *Engliſh* miles in circuit. Theſe walls, which are ſaid to have been built in the year 1309, conſiſt wholly of flint and are ſtrengthened with towers at proper diſtances. Leading to the city are twelve gates, and its houſes are eſtimated at 8000. Excluſive alſo of its two churches and cathedral, the ſteeple of which is reckoned the higheſt in *England*, that of *Salisbury* excepted, this city contains a noble palace, with a caſtle which is conjectured to have been erected in the days of the *Saxons*. This caſtle, which ſerves for the county goal, communicates

communicates with the town by means of a bridge containing an arch of remarkable bigneſs. The other particulars worthy of notice in this city are the bridewell, the wall of which has been mentioned above; the croſs; the grammar-ſchool; the market-houſe, which is ſurrounded with handſome buildings; the ſhire-hall, which ſtands in the caſtle; the guild-hall; the new hall, or exchange, *&c.* and over the river it has ſix bridges. In the years 1112, 1348, 1479 and 1579, the plague made dreadful havock here, particularly in the laſt, when upwards of 49,000 perſons died of it, and in the ſecond near 58,000. In the year 1625 it received a like dreadful viſitation, and in the year 1665 alſo another, which carried off upwards of 22,000 people. In 1003 it was wholly burnt down, and in the years 1413 and 1507, nearly underwent the ſame fate. What ſubjected it greatly to the laſt of theſe calamities, was that ſeveral of its houſes were thatched, and even ſome of its churches have ſtill no better covering. To prevent the like melancholy accidents therefore for the future, an order was made that all buildings thereafter erected ſhould be tiled. In it, moreover, are four hoſpitals, including that of St. *Helen*'s, abovementioned, and twelve charity-ſchools. In the year 1696, it contained a mint, and, in 1444, the *Jews* crucified a child here in deriſion of our Saviour's paſſion. *Norwich* is alſo memorable for many other tranſactions. Within its walls are computed thirty-two pariſhes, but others make them thirty-four and nine without. Some even go ſo far as to ſay that it formerly contained ſixty-ſeven; but moſt writers will not allow of this, though, from the number of inhabitants who periſhed in the plague of the year 1348, it is evident that it muſt have been abundantly more populous than at preſent. So flouriſhing a place is it, however, to this day, that its ſtocking manufacture alone is computed to bring in 60,000 pounds *per annum*. Within its biſhopric too are reckoned 1121 pariſhes. This city was governed at firſt by a governor of its own, who was ſtyled a ſerjeant. Afterwards, namely, in the reign of King *Stephen*, it was erected into a corporation under the direction of two prepoſitors. In the year 1222, theſe were changed into four bailiffs, who were reduced again to two, but reſtored in 1275. In the year 1403, theſe bailiffs were changed into a mayor and two ſheriffs, who, together with a recorder, a ſteward, a town-clerk, a ſword-bearer, twenty-four aldermen, a common-council and other officers, conſtitute its preſent form of government.

Obſ. The crapes of this place are reckoned the beſt in *England*; and this city alſo is famed for having given birth to that great divine, critic and philoſopher Dr. *Samuel Clarke*.

The following market-towns are alſo noted for their manufactures; *viz.* *Hickling*, *North-Walsham*, *Alſham*, *Worſted*, *Caſſton*, *Keepham*, *Holt*, *Fakenham* and St. *Faith*'s. The fourth of theſe is famed for the invention of that

that excellent kind of yarn for ſtockings which goes by its name. The fifth ſtands on the river *Bure*, over which it has a bridge, and is famed for its brazen hand, which it bears inſtead of a mace. *Reepham* carries on a good trade in malt, and is ſaid formerly to have contained three churches within one church-yard. Near *Fakenham* have been ſalt-pits, and St. *Faith*'s is celebrated for its fairs for cattle.

Cromer, a market-town lying on the ſea, and noted for the large lobſters taken near it. This place contains a harbour near the bay of the ſame name mentioned under *Yarmouth*, and is principally inhabited by fiſhermen. It is even yet pretty large, and is ſaid formerly to have contained two churches, one of which, together with a part of the town, has been carried away by the ſea.

Clye has ſome rich ſalt-works which not only ſupply this county but ſerve alſo for exportation to *Holland* and the eaſtern ſea. This place likewiſe contains a harbour.

Marham and *Wells* are ſea-ports, at which great quantities of corn are ſhipped off for *Holland*.

The ſeven *Burnhams* are ſo many little towns of that name lying near the ſea and trading alſo to *Holland* in corn. Among them, however, that of *Burnham-market* contains a harbour, and *Burnham-Depdale* is noted for its ſalt-marſhes, which afford good paſturage to ſheep.

Obſ. On the ſea-coaſts hereabouts are the *Tumuli* of ſome *Danes* and *Saxons* who periſhed here in battle.

Walſingham, a good town, having excellent ſaffron growing in its neighbourhood. *Sneethham* and *Caſtle-riſing* are two little towns, the latter of which ſends two members to parliament. The firſt of theſe three places formerly contained a monaſtery, in which was a celebrated image of the Virgin *Mary*; and near the town are two wells which ſtill go by her name. *Caſtle-riſing* was anciently a place of conſideration and contained an harbour; but this is at preſent choaked up with ſands. It was famous alſo for its markets and fairs, but theſe likewiſe are now no more, and the town itſelf is ſo dwindled that it does not at preſent contain a dozen families. On a hill near it formerly ſtood a caſtle, from whence it is ſuppoſed to have taken its name. This work, from its manner of fortification, is conjectured to have been *Norman*. From other antiquities too found in its neighbourhood, *Caſtle-riſing* is ſuppoſed to have been known to the *Romans*.

Lynn, or *Lynn-regis*, formerly alſo, when the biſhop of *Norwich* was lord of the place, known by the name of *Lynn-epiſcopi*, a handſome, wealthy and populous town, ſeated at the mouth of the river *Ouſe*, and containing a harbour, which, next to *London*, boaſts the greateſt* number of ſhipping

* We are afraid this does not hold good; for, though *Lynn* is allowed to enjoy the greateſt inland trade of any port in the eaſtern part of this Kingdom, particularly in coals and wine,

ſhipping of any port in the Kingdom, though the principal part of its trade lies up into the country. Its ſtreets are watered by three or four rivulets over which are fifteen bridges. Next the ſea ſtands the fort of St. *Anne*, and on the land ſide is a wall fortified with regular baſtions, but ſomewhat decayed. This town contains about 2400 houſes, three * churches, one chapel, a free-ſchool, a houſe of correction, ſeveral alms-houſes, two hoſpitals and two public libraries, and in its ſpacious market-place ſtands a ſtatue of King *James* II †. *Lynn* ſends two members to parliament. Excluſive alſo of its churches and the chapel above-mentioned, this town contains two meeting-houſes for Diſſenters. The cuſtom-houſe, town-houſe, change and quay here are all likewiſe worthy of notice; and on the ſite of one of its hoſpitals formerly ſtood a priory, as alſo an abbey, where the church of St. *Margaret* now ſtands. That of *All-Saints* is ſaid to be founded upon the ruins of a monaſtery of *Carmelites*, and an old tower here, at preſent uſed as a land-mark, is ſuppoſed to have belonged to a religious foundation of Grey-friars. The other remarkables in this town are its market-place, in which is a beautiful croſs ſupported by ſixteen pillars, and a ſtately market-houſe of free-ſtone; its maces, its ſword and its ſilver cup, the firſt and laſt of which are ſaid to have been preſented to this town by King *John* in return for the loyalty ſhewn him by the inhabitants during his conteſts with the barons, as is alſo the ſecond, but erroneouſly, it being with greater probability ſuppoſed to be the gift of *Henry* VIII. In the ſquare too, called the *King*'s *Stath-yard*, ſtands a ſtatue of *James* I. *Lynn* is ſupplied with freſh-water by means of conduits, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, two ſtewards, a recorder, twelve aldermen and a common-council.

Obſ. Oppoſite the town lies a peninſula containing ſeveral thouſand acres of marſh land, which is ſaid to have been formerly entirely overflowed, but by means of drains and other works is now rendered ſo commodious for paſturage as to feed near 30,000 ſheep.

Downham, a very ancient town ſituate near the river *Ouſe*.

Thetford, an ancient and not very populous town, ſtanding both in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and ſending two members to parliament. In this place the *Lent* aſſizes are held. It roſe out of the ruins of the ancient town of *Sitomagus*, and was famous for its many ſtately churches and monaſteries, three

yet in number of ſhipping, and other reſpects, we apprehend it will by no means be found equal to many places which *England* can boaſt. *Hull*, for inſtance, exceeds it greatly in the exportation of corn, *Yarmouth* in its fiſheries, *Newcaſtle* in its coal trade, and *Briſtol* and *Liverpool* in number of ſhipping and almoſt every other article.

* Other accounts make them but two.

† Two other writers ſay it is a ſtatue of *William* III. and their account we are moſtly inclined to follow, as the fulſome inſcription ſaid to be upon it by thoſe who will have it to be a ſtatue of King *James*, could not but be diſagreeable after the revolution, and therefore probably gave occaſion to the erecting of another in memory of our glorious deliverer.

of

of the former of which ſtill remain. It ſtands, as the name imports, on the river *Thet*, which runs through the middle of the town, and was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which was afterwards tranſlated to *Norwich*. In it is a town-houſe, a grammar-ſchool and a hoſpital, and it contains alſo a woollen manufacture. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, common-council and other officers.

Dis, *Harling*, *Buckenam*, *Hingham*, *Weſtdereham*, *Attleborough*, *Windham*, *Harleſton*, *Eaſtderehum*, *Watton*, *Loddon*, &c. are moſt of them large and populous towns, betwixt which are villages equal in bigneſs to the market-towns in other countries. The firſt of the above towns ſtands about ſixteen *Engliſh* miles to the ſouth of *Norwich* on the river *Waveney*. *Buckenam* lies about nine miles to the eaſt of *Thetford*. *Hingham*, which is ſituate betwixt *Dereham* and *Attleborough*, is noted for its genteel company. This place was formerly burnt down, but has been rebuilt with great advantage. *Dereham* lies fifteen *Engliſh* miles weſt of *Norwich*; *Attleborough* about ten north of *Thetford*; *Windham*, briefly ſo called for *Wimondham*, contains one church and a charity-ſchool, on a ſteeple of the former of which the celebrated rebel *Kett* was hanged. The inhabitants procure themſelves a poor ſubſiſtance by making wooden-ware. *Harleſton* ſtands on the river *Waveney*, about fourteen *Engliſh* miles ſouth of *Norwich*, and *Walton* lies about two miles a little more to the weſt.

15. CAMERIDGESHIRE, towards the north, extends itſelf pretty near the ſea, in which parts it is very marſhy and ſubject to inundations from the *Ouſe* and other rivers, inſomuch that, beſides the unhealthineſs of the air, it produces little corn; but, on the other hand, contains excellent paſturage and abounds in fiſh and wild-fowl. The other parts of this county are full both of corn and meadow-ground, and yield great plenty of game, fiſh and ſaffron. *Cambridgeſhire* contains about 170,000* acres, one hundred and ſixty-three pariſhes, ſeven † towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament. The moſt remarkable places in it are the following: *viz.*

Wisbich, a well-built market-town, ſending great quantities of oil, butter and oats to *London*. By means of the conveniency of water-carriage, this town enjoys a very conſiderable trade. In it is a handſome town-houſe, and it formerly contained alſo a caſtle built by the *Conqueror*; but that of brick, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible here, is ſaid by *Cambden* to have been the work of one of the biſhops of *Ely*. In the year 1236, this place was wholly overflowed by the ſea.

* *Cambridgeſhire* contains 570,000 acres of land; but this difference, great as it is, is not to be imputed to the learned author as a miſtake, it being evidently only an error of the preſs, which few books, we preſume, are free from.

† Other writers, whom we chooſe to agree with, reckon up in this county, one city, one borough and eight market-towns.

Thorney and *Marſh*, two market-towns lying in the north *Marſhlands*. The former of theſe anciently contained a monaſtery of *Anchorites*, which being deſtroyed by the *Danes* another was erected in its ſtead. From this abbey the place is ſaid alſo to have borne the name of *Ankeridge*.

The *Iſle of Ely*, ſo called from its being ſurrounded by the *Ouſe* and other ſtreams. The city of *Ely* is unhealthy, but ſtands on an eminence in the midſt of a large plain, ſo remarkably fertile that a conſiderable part of it is laid out in garden-grounds which produce vaſt profit. It is a biſhops ſee, but ſends no members to parliament. Its greateſt ornament is its cathedral, and formerly it enjoyed alſo many privileges. In it likewiſe is the biſhop's palace, a free-ſchool and two charity-ſchools, and its church, in the times of the *Saxons*, is ſaid to have been a monaſtery. This county abounds greatly in fiſh and wild-fowl, and is alſo famous for its plenty of ſtrawberries.

Soham, a little market-town, ſaid formerly to have been a biſhop's ſee. In it is a charity-ſchool for a hundred poor children.

Obſ. An account has already been given of *Newmarket*, which lies partly in this county and partly in *Suffolk*.

Rech, a little market-town, near which ſtands the fortification called *Devil's-Dyke*, which has already been taken notice of.

Weſtward of *Gogmagog*, or *Hogmagog-Hills*, on which are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of an ancient fortification, lies a pleaſant valley, which is delightfully interſperſed with corn-lands, ſeats and villages.

Cambridge, in Latin *Cantabrigia*, the county-town, lies in a large, pleaſant and fruitful plain, on the river *Cam*, by which it is divided into two unequal parts. It is pretty large, but dirty and by no means handſome. Of the fourteen pariſh-churches here, that of St. *Mary* is made uſe of as the univerſity church. To this ancient univerſity the town owes its reputation and proſperity. The chancellor is the head of it, and is choſen every three years, or continues in his office during the *tacit* conſent of the ſenate of *Cambridge*. A peer of the firſt rank is uſually elected into this office, and he appoints a commiſſary, who acts as judge over the ſtudents. Next to him is the high-ſteward, who is alſo choſen by the ſenate of the univerſity. The vice-chancellor, who is annually elected, and has the government of the univerſity, is not dependent on the chancellor, and under him are two proctors and two taxers, the latter of whom take cognizance of weights and meaſures. The ſenate-houſe, which ſtands in the middle of the town, is a new and beautiful edifice. Near it are the ſchools, the vice-chancellor's court and the *Muſæum*, in which are kept Dr. *Woodward*'s curioſities. Over theſe ſchools lies the univerſity library, which received a conſiderable augmentation in that of Dr. *Moor*, biſhop of *Ely*, which contained 30,000 volumes, and was purchaſed for 6000 guineas, by King *George* I.

George I. who preſented it to the univerſity; and the ſenate, in return, honoured their benefactor with a ſtatue. To this univerſity belong ſixteen colleges and halls, to which are annexed as many maſterſhips, four hundred and ſix fellowſhips, ſix hundred and ſixty-two ſcholarſhips, and two hundred and thirty-ſix exhibitions, inſomuch that about a few years ago the maſters, fellows, ſcholars, exhibitioners, and other ſtudents here, amounted to about fifteen hundred. Its colleges are the following, *viz.* 1. *Peterhouſe*, 2. *Clare-hall*, 3. *Pembroke-hall*, 4. *St. Bennet's*, or *Corpus Chriſti College*, containing a valuable treaſure in manuſcripts of *Homer*, *Pindar*, and other ancient writers. 5. *Trinity-hall*, 6. *Gonvil* and *Caius College*, 7. *King's College*, a grand building containing a curious chapel of *Gothick* architecture. 8. *Queen's College*, 9. *Catherine-hall*, 10. *Jeſus College*, 11. *Chriſt's College*, 12. St. *John's College*, being one of the largeſt. 13. *Magdalen College*, 14. *Trinity College*, the moſt ſplendid and largeſt, and containing alſo a moſt valuable library, which ſtands in a building ſuitable to its merits, and is open every day. 15. *Emanuel College*, and 16. *Sidney-Suſſex College*. All which, two alone excepted, lie round the town, and enjoy pleaſant views into the country, with a wholſome air * and beautiful gardens. The univerſity as well as the town ſends two members to parliament. This place, which moſt probably takes its name from the river on which it ſtands, is ſaid to have been known ſo early as the days of the *Romans*, by whom it was called *Camboritum*. It has frequently ſuffered much by war, and near it many coins and other antiquities have been found. In the town *William the Conqueror* built a caſtle, part of which is ſtill ſtanding, and ſerves for the county-goal. The dyke on the eaſt ſide of it, known by the name of the *King's Ditch*, was thrown up for its defence by *Henry* III. Its conduit, which owes its foundation to a common carrier, who was a great benefactor to this place, is handſome; and its town-hall and ſhire-houſe are likewiſe worthy notice. The government of the town is under the direction of a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, a town-clerk, aldermen, common-council, and other officers. The univerſity is ſaid to owe its riſe to a *Spaniard*, who is fabled to have founded it three hundred and ſeventy-five years before *Chriſt*, but received ſeveral checks and interruptions by war. The ſtudents being at firſt obliged to lodge in private houſes, met with great diſcouragements from the exactions of the townſmen and other calamities. To remedy theſe inconveniences, a college was erected here by *Hugh Balſham*, biſhop of *Ely*, which gave birth to the preſent flouriſhing univerſity. Its government, as before obſerved, is under the direction of the chancellor and other officers, and to it the town is yearly obliged to take an oath of fealty.

* Mr. *Camden* very judiciouſly obſerves, that as *Cambridge* lies in a low ſituation amidſt fens and marſhes, its air muſt be very thick and foggy, and conſequently cannot be very good.

In

In the country near *Cambridge*, in the month of *September* is held the greateſt fair in all *England*, which being kept near a bridge over the *Stour*, a river falling into the *Cam*, is from thence called *Stourbridge-fair*.

Linton, a little market-town, through which ran a *Roman* military way.

16. HUNTINGTONSHIRE, was formerly covered with woods, but is at preſent cleared of them. The marſhes in its north-eaſt parts afford excellent paſture. It is in general a pleaſant county, and abounds in corn and cattle. This ſhire contains 240,000 acres, ſeventy-nine pariſhes, ſix towns, and ſends four members to parliament. The moſt remarkable places in it are the following, *viz.*

Yaxley and *Ramſey*, both towns. The firſt of theſe places contains a church with a lofty ſteeple, and its buildings are pretty good. *Ramſey* was once famed for its rich abbey dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*, but of this, at preſent, only the gate-houſe and an old monument or two remain. In the year 1731, a great part of this town was deſtroyed by fire. The neighbouring country being full of fens, this place abounds much in fiſh and wild-fowl, and its markets for cattle are in great repute. Near it many *Roman* coins have been dug up.

Stilton, a town noted for its fine cheeſe. Near it ran a *Roman* military way called *Erminſtreet*, which at this place is interſected with an old fort. Among its ruins many coffins and other antiquites have been found.

Huntington, anciently *Hunterſdune*, the county-town, was formerly a conſiderable place, but is at preſent much reduced. Of its fifteen ancient churches here only two now remain, nevertheleſs it has a good free-ſchool, and ſends two members to parliament. This town ſtands on the river *Ouſe*, over which it has a very handſome bridge of freeſtone, communicating with a beautiful long cauſeway of the ſame materials. In it too once ſtood an abbey and a caſtle, the latter of which was demoliſhed by *Henry* II. *Huntington* conſiſts principally of one long well built ſtreet, in which ſtands the market-place. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes. The decay of this place is ſaid to have been owing to ſome obſtructions in the navigation of the *Ouſe*.

Obſ. The meadows around it are remarkably pleaſant, and feed vaſt numbers of cattle. In the town too was born the celebrated uſurper *Cromwell*.

Erith and *St. Ives* are both towns, the firſt of which has no market, but the latter is ancient, large and beautiful, and has a fine bridge of ſtone over the river *Ouſe*. It appears formerly to have contained a mint, but ſuffered greatly not many years ago by fire.

St. Neots, a town ſeated on the river *Ouſe*, over which it has a handſome bridge of ſtone, is large, well built, and contains a good church, and a charity-

a charity-ſchool. In it alſo formerly ſtood a monaſtery, which was demoliſhed by the *Danes*.

Obſ. In a village near this town are two wells, the waters of which are much recommended in ſcrophulous caſes, and diſorders of the eyes.

Kimbolton, anciently *Kinnibantum*, a good market-town containing a caſtle, which has been much improved by the *Mancheſter* family, its preſent poſſeſſors.

17. BEDFORDSHIRE is very fertile in grain and cattle, particularly in the northern parts. It contains 260,000 acres of land, twenty-four pariſhes, ten market-towns, and ſends four members to parliament. In this county are the following places, namely,

Bedford, the county-town, which is divided by the river *Ouſe* into two parts, being large, populous, pleaſant and well built. In it are five pariſh-churches, two alms-houſes, one free-ſchool, another leſſer alms-houſe and a charity-ſchool for forty poor children. It has alſo ſeven yearly fairs, and carries on a great trade in corn to *Holland*. *Bedford* is likewiſe famous for having been the burial-place of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*. Near it, towards the year 572, the *Britons* were defeated by the *Saxons*. Under the *Danes* it was deſtroyed, but under *Edward the Elder* again rebuilt, who alſo joined it with the other town on the oppoſite ſide of the river, at that time called *Mikeſgate*. Not long after the conqueſt one of the barons of *Bedford* erected a caſtle here, which was remarkable for its ſtrength, but in the days of King *John* this was laid in ruins, and the ſpot on which it ſtood is at preſent converted into a very fine bowling-green. In the town too formerly was a priory. Over the river, by which it is divided, it has a handſome bridge of ſtone, leading to which are two gates; and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, the ſame number of chamberlains, twelve aldermen, and other officers.

Potton, *Biggleſwade* and *Shefford*, towns. In the ſecond of theſe, which ſtands on the river *Juel*, are two charity-ſchools. *Shefford* lies betwixt rivulets, over each of which it has a bridge.

Ampthill, a pretty town containing a charity-ſchool and a hoſpital. This place lies near the centre of the county in a delightful ſituation between two hills, and formerly contained a royal palace. Its market and ſeſſions-houſe are good buildings.

Houghton-park, or *Houghton-Conqueſt*, ſo called from the ancient family of the *Conqueſts*, and containing a free-ſchool.

Leighton, *Tuadington*, *Dunſtable*, *Luton* and *Woburn* or *Wooburn* are all towns, the laſt of which in the year 1724 was much damaged by fire; but the duke of *Bedford*, to whom the greateſt part of it belongs, ſoon rebuilt it to advantage. This nobleman has a moſt ſuperb and delightful ſeat here called *Wooburn Abbey*, before which lies a large canal with a yacht in it betwixt thirty and forty tuns burden, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels. This palace

ſtands

ſtands on the ruins of an old abbey. In the town is a free and charity-ſchool, and its neighbourhood is famous for that valuable kind of earth called *Fuller's-Earth*, of ſuch infinite ſervice in the woollen manufactures. *Leighton* too, which is otherwiſe called *Leighton-Beaudſert*, and corruptly *Leighton-Buzzard*, is famous for its markets for cattle, particularly for horſes, and contains a free-ſchool. Near it are to be ſeen the remains of a *Roman* camp. *Tuddington* ſtands to the north of *Dunſtable*, and has three annual fairs. *Dunſtable* ſtands on the *Watling* and *Ikening-ſtreets* of the *Romans*, both joining in this place, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Magiovinium* of *Antoninus*, many coins and other antiquities having been diſcovered near it, particularly a large fortification containing about nine acres of ground. This town is well built, but ſtanding on an eminence in a dry chalky ſoil, labours under a ſcarcity of water. Under the *Danes* it met with the common fate of other towns, namely, that of being deſtroyed by them; but was rebuilt by *Henry* I. who erected a church and priory here. In it too *Edward* I. built a croſs to the memory of his Queen *Eleanor*; but this was deſtroyed in the civil wars. The road near it is plain and ſmooth to a proverb, and the country around it famous for its larks. *Luton* lies between two hills, containing a good market-houſe and market, with a manufacture of ſtraw-hats.

18. HERTFORDSHIRE is a fine pleaſant county ſituate in a wholſome air and a fertile ſoil. It contains about 451,000 acres, one hundred and twenty pariſhes, eighteen towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament. The remarkable places in it are the following, namely,

Royſton, a genteel market-town lying partly in *Cambridgeſhire*, and carrying on a great trade in malt. In this town are ſome alms-houſes and a free-ſchool. Its name is ſuppoſed to be derived from one *Royſia*, an ancient counteſs of *Norfolk*, to whoſe memory a croſs is ſaid to have been erected near this place. In it too formerly ſtood a priory ſacred to the turbulent *Becket*, which contributed not a little to the improvement of the town. But what has moſt of all tended to its advancement was the turning of the road to *Biggleſwade*, which before ran along the *Ermin-ſtreet*, or *Via Conſularis* of the *Romans*, through this place. At preſent it contains a good church, in which are ſeveral fine old monuments; and its market for corn is ſtill very conſiderable. The coins and other antiquities found near it declare it to have been a *Roman* town, and it is ſaid formerly to have conſiſted of five pariſhes, which were converted into one. In the 14th century, as alſo in 1747, this place ſuffered greatly by fire.

Baldock, a large market-town, in which reſide ſeveral ſubſtantial malt-ſters. This place lies on the *Ikening-ſtreet* of the *Romans*, in a chalky ſoil ſituate amidſt hills. In it is a ſpacious church and ſeveral alms-houſes, and its market for corn is alſo conſiderable.

Obſ. Betwixt it and a little neighbouring town called *Icleford*, are ſtill to be ſeen the veſtiges of an ancient *Britiſh* entrenchment.

Hitching,

Hitching, a market-town, lying in a bottom near the great wood called *Hitch-wood*; contains a good free-ſchool, and is noted for its corn-markets. It makes alſo great quantities of malt, and is reputed the ſecond town in the county. Formerly it is ſaid to have been more conſiderable than at preſent, being at one time the ſtaple for moſt of the commodities of this kingdom, and containing two priories. In it, however, ſtill are ſeveral alms-houſes, and a well endowed free-ſchool, with a large church which has ſeveral monuments. Its government is under the direction of a bailiff and four conſtables.

Stevenage and *Buntingford*, both market-towns containing free-ſchools. The firſt of theſe has likewiſe a church ſeated on a hill, with an hoſpital and ſome other pious endowments. *Buntingford* lies on the celebrated *Ermine-ſtreet*, and excluſive of its free-ſchool above-mentioned, contains alſo a handſome alms-houſe for eight poor people.

Standon, a little market-town ſeated on the *Rib*, and containing a good church, with a charity-ſchool and ſome other pious donations.

Biſhop Stortford, a large well built town erected in form of a croſs with a conſiderable ſchool, in which is a library. This town, which as the latter part of its name ſhews, ſtands on the river *Stort*, is ſubject to the biſhops of *London*, from whom it borrows the firſt part of its appellation. *William the Conqueror* erected a caſtle here, which was demoliſhed in the days of King *John*. In a dungeon in this caſtle the perſecuting biſhop *Bonner* confined numbers of Proteſtants, who had been convicted of what the *Roman* Catholics ſtill call hereſy, whence the place has obtained the name of the *Convicts Priſon*. Its church is large and ancient, and in the town are two alms-houſes and other charitable foundations. The ſchool-houſe too is a ſtately building, ſtanding upon arches, with ſhops and a market-place underneath.

Obſ. The waters of St. *Oſyth*'s well near this town are eſteemed of ſingular efficacy in all diſorders of the eyes.

Ware, a town ſeated on the river *Lee*, and noted for its trade in corn and malt. A ſmall canal has been dug from hence to *London*, by means of which a conſiderable part of that large city is ſupplied with good water. It is a very conſiderable thoroughfare, and contains a ſpacious church. In it too formerly ſtood a priory, and at this place the *Danes* built them a fort in order to ſtop the progreſs of King *Alfred*'s Army. The broad bed here, which is ſaid to be capable of containing near forty people, is well known.

Hertford, or rather *Hartford*, ſo called from the numbers of deer formerly in theſe parts, is the county town, contains a caſtle and a free grammar-ſchool, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Durocobrivæ* of *Antoninus*, and was frequently honoured with the reſidence of the *Saxon* Kings, as alſo ſometimes with the preſence of Queen *Elizabeth*. The caſtle here was erected by the pious King *Alfred*, in order to check the

ravages of the *Danes:* And *Edward the Confeſſor* founded the town, which he fortified with a rampart of earth. The caſtle was taken twice during the conteſts of *Henry* III. with his barons. In the town formerly ſtood a monaſtery, and it is alſo ſaid even to have contained five churches, but of theſe only two at preſent remain. Its ſhape reſembles that of a Y, between the two branches of which ſtands the caſtle. *Hartford* contains many charitable foundations, and its government conſiſts of a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, aldermen, *&c.* The ſchool-houſe is a good building.

Hodſdon and *Hatfield*, conſiderable market-towns. The firſt of theſe contains a good corn-market. *Hatfield* has been mentioned already by miſtake, p. 324. under the county of *Eſſex*.

St. Albans, a town, deriving its name from the firſt martyr in *England*, roſe out of the ruins of the old city of *Verulam*; and owes its origin to a monaſtery founded there in memory of the above ſaint. Excluſive of its abbey in it are alſo three other churches. This place ſends members to parliament, and has a juriſdiction of its own. At *Gorhamsbury*, near it, is a ſtatue of King *Henry* VIII. and at a ſmall diſtance from the town are to be ſeen the veſtiges of a *Roman* camp, called *Oyſter-hills* as is ſuppoſed from one *Oſtorius* a proprætor. The name of *Verulam* was firſt given this place from a river running near it, on which the great duke of *Marlborough* had a fine ſeat. In *Cæſar*'s time it is ſaid to have been very populous, and in it the *Britiſh* Prince *Caſſibelan* kept his court. Afterwards it was rendered famous by the defeat of 70,000 *Romans* under the conduct of the martial *Boadicea*, Queen of the *Iceni*. In the days of the *Saxons* it underwent great viciſſitudes, and during the conteſts betwixt the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, two battles were fought near this place. It is famous alſo for the many coins and other antiquities found in it, and ſome traces of its old walls are even yet to be ſeen. The abbey too, which is a remarkably fine ſtructure, ſerves at preſent as a pariſh-church, but has long been kept up by voluntary contributions; nothing now remaining of the immenſe poſſeſſions which once belonged to it. *St. Albans*, however, being a great thoroughfare, is ſtill populous and flouriſhing, and contains one of the largeſt markets in *England* for corn. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, aldermen, and other magiſtrates and officers.

Obſ. The celebrated *Watling-ſtreet* of the *Romans*, which commenced at *Dover*, paſſes in a direct line through this town; and *St. Alban's* is alſo noted for having given birth to the great Sir *Francis Bacon*, afterwards created lord *Verulam*.

Barnet, the name of two places, one of which is frequented for its mineral-waters, and the other noted for the victory obtained there by the houſe of *York* over that of *Lancaſter*. That properly called *Weſt-Barnet* is a town containing a very good market for corn and ſwine, as alſo ſeveral alms-houſes, with a free-ſchool and other charitable donations; but is only

a chapel

a chapel of eaſe to the other. *Eaſt-Barnet* is a pleaſant village containing a church, and in it likewiſe lie the wells. Near it too ſtands a beautiful ſeat, which from its delicious ſituation is ſtiled *Mount Pleaſant*.

Watford, a market-town ſeated on the river *Coln*, and containing a free-ſchool and ſeveral alms-houſes. Through this town alſo paſſed the *Watling-ſtreet* of the *Romans*, and from it, in all probability, the place took its name.

Rickmanſworth, the air of which is unwholſome, yet is it a pretty conſiderable market-town containing two alms-houſes. In it alſo is a good church and a charity-ſchool; but the town itſelf lies in a low marſhy ſituation, which is the reaſon why, as above-mentioned, it is unhealthy. It is famous, however, for its eels and trout, and near it is a hill which repeats the ſound of a trumpet a dozen times.

Hempſted, a market-town containing the greateſt corn-market in the county, and, very few places excepted, even in all *England*. It has alſo a conſiderable manufacture for ſtraw-hats, and contains a good church. Its ſituation among hills on the river *Gade* renders it commodious for water-mills for the grinding of its corn, which is ſent up in meal from hence to *London*. Near 20,000 pounds are ſaid to be returned here weekly in that commodity.

Great Barkhamſted, the *Durobrivæ* of the ancients, a town containing an old caſtle; and formerly alſo the reſidence of the Kings of *Mercia*. In this town was held the celebrated conference betwixt the *Engliſh* nobility and *William the Conqueror* after his victory over *Harold*. *Barkhamſted* likewiſe contains a free grammar-ſchool, and ſome alms-houſes, with a ſpacious church; but its caſtle is long ſince fallen to ruins, and a part of it is at preſent converted into a gentleman's ſeat.

Tring, a little market-town, but of great antiquity, and in the time of the *Saxons* alſo of ſome note. It has a good market for corn, and contains one church and a charity-ſchool, the former of which is an elegant ſtructure. Near it runs the *Ikening-ſtreet*. Notwithſtanding the vicinity of this place to *London*, and the ſtrenuous propagation of learning throughout all parts of the kingdom, yet ſo great, it ſeems, is the rudeneſs of the inhabitants even ſtill hereabouts, that ſo lately ago as the year 1751, two poor decrepit old people were ſeized here by the populace under the notion of their being witches, and ſo cruelly treated, that one of them, a woman, died under their hands; and the other, her huſband, with difficulty recovered the duckings and other ill uſage he received.

Obſ. Moſt of the above towns were appendages of the abbey of *St. Albans*.

19. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE contains 441,000 acres of land, one hundred and eighty-five pariſhes, ſeventeen towns, and ſends twelve members to parliament. This county, and particularly the vale of *Aylesbury*, is famed

for its vaſt flocks of ſheep. The remarkable places in it are the follo w ing, *viz.*

Oulney, a good market-town, noted for its manufactures of lace. This town ſtands on the river *Ouſe*.

Newport-pagnel, a large, well built, populous town, ſeated on the *Ouſe*, over which it has two bridges. A great deal of lace is likewiſe made here, as alſo in its neighbourhood. *Newport-pagnel* formerly had a caſtle.

Stony-Stratford, large, well built, and containing two churches; and being alſo a lace town. In it too formerly ſtood a croſs ſacred to the memory of Queen *Eleanor*. This place, which is ſuppoſed to be the *Lactorodum* of *Antoninus*, ſtands upon the celebrated *Watling-ſtreet*, having a bridge of ſtone over the river *Ouſe*. In the year 1742 or 1743 it was almoſt wholly conſumed by fire.

Buckingham, the county-town, lies in a low ſituation near the river *Ouſe*, on which are ſeveral paper-mills. It is a pretty large and populous place, with an old caſtle in it ſeated on a high hill, which divides the town into *North-Buckingham*, in which ſtands the town-houſe, and into *Weſt-Buckingham* containing the church. It is the ſeat of the county-gaol, and the aſſizes alſo are ſometimes held here. *Buckingham* ſends two members to parliament. In the hundred to which it gives name is a ſpot called *Caversfield*, which is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been the ſcene of action betwixt *Allectus* and *Carauſius*; and near it, *Aulus Plautius*, in the days of *Claudius Cæſar*, is conjectured to have defeated the *Britons*. This town is alſo famous for a chapel anciently erected there to the memory of the *Saxon* Saint *Rumbald*, patron of the fiſhermen, whoſe feſtival is annually obſerved even to this day at *Folkſtone* in *Kent*. The caſtle above-mentioned, as alſo another ſeated at no great diſtance on the river *Ouſe*, was built by *Edward the Confeſſor*, for its ſecurity againſt the *Danes*. Both theſe, however, now lie in ruins. Over the river it has alſo three bridges, and this town was formerly famous as a great mart for wool. In it too anciently ſtood a chapel dedicated to the inflammatory *Becket*, but at preſent converted into a free-ſchool. The other buildings of note here are its town-hall and church. In the year 1698 the ſteeple of the latter, which was reckoned one of the higheſt in the whole kingdom, was blown down; and in 1725, the place itſelf demoliſhed by fire. Its government conſiſts of a bailiff and burgeſſes.

Stow, a village, remarkable for the celebrated ſeat and gardens there belonging to the right honourable the earl of *Temple*.

Winſlow and *Ivingo*, both market-towns.

Aleſbury, or *Ailesbury*; the largeſt and beſt town in this county, in which are uſually held both the aſſizes and ſeſſions, or the meetings of juſtices in affairs of ſmall importance. This place ſends two members to parliament, and alſo makes fine laces. The vale of *Ailesbury* is that luxuriant tract

of land reaching from *Tame* in *Oxfordſhire* to *Leighton* in *Bedfordſhire*, and noted for fattening of cattle. This fine vale, at one end of which the town ſtands, is famed alſo for its numerous flocks of ſheep, which are much valued for their wool. The ſituation of the town is on an eminence, with ſeveral handſome ſtreets in it; and in its market-place, which is a ſquare, ſtands the ſhire-hall, a goodly building, with ſome other public ſtructures: Its church is very ancient, and its markets very good. *Aileſbury* was known ſo long ago as the time of the *Saxons*, when it was reckoned ſtrong, and its government is under the direction of a conſtable as ſupreme magiſtrate.

Obſ. Near it is one ſingle field which lets for eight hundred or a thouſand pounds *per annum*.

Windover, *Amerſham* or *Agmondeſham*, and *Wickam*, commonly called *High* or *Chipping-Wycomb* are all market-towns, each of which ſends two members to parliament. The firſt of them lies between hills, at the end of the fine vale above-mentioned, in a low dirty ſituation. Though a borough, it is but a poor place, containing one free-ſchool. *Amerſham* lies alſo betwixt hills which are covered with woods, and is very ancient. In it is a good town-hall and a free-ſchool. *High-Wycomb* is ſituate in a vale on a rivulet of the ſame name, being very ancient. It is delightfully ſurrounded with hills, which are cloathed with woods, being pretty large, well built, populous and handſome. Its church is a ſpacious edifice, and its markets very good, particularly for corn. Near it are ſeveral paper and other mills. In it formerly ſtood a monaſtery and an hoſpital, the revenues of which were appropriated by Queen *Elizabeth* to the maintenance of a grammar-ſchool and alms-houſe. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen and other officers and magiſtrates.

Obſ. In a field near this town, in the year 1724, was diſcovered a very curious teſſellated *Roman* pavement.

Great-Marlow, a good borough-town ſeated on the river *Thames*, ſends two members to parliament. Very large quantities of manufactures, malt and meal are brought hither and ſent down the *Thames* to *London*, over which, near this place, it has a bridge. In it alſo is a handſome church, a town-hall, and a charity-ſchool; and its neighbourhood contains divers mills for the grinding of corn, preſſing of oil, *&c.* The proper manufacture of the town is bone-lace.

Beaconsfield and *Cheſham* both market-towns, the former of which has been rendered famous by the birth of the celebrated poet *Waller*.

Eton, or *Eaton*, a town ſituate on the river *Thames*, facing *Windſor*, and containing a very famous ſchool, in which are uſually four or five hundred boys. This ſchool is divided into the upper and lower; each of which is again divided into three claſſes. The college here is a very large ſtately ſtructure of *Gothick* workmanſhip founded by King *Henry* VI. the

revenues

revenues of which are about 5000 pounds *per annum*. Belonging to it is a fine library, and gardens with commodious apartments and other offices for the provoſt and ſeven fellows. In one of its courts alſo ſtands an excellent ſtatue in honour of the founder. From hence ſcholars are ſent to *King's-College* in *Cambridge*.

20. OXFORDSHIRE is a healthy fertile county, containing 534,000 acres, two hundred and eighty pariſhes, one city, fifteen towns, and ſends nine members to parliament. The remarkable places in it are the following, *viz.*

Henley upon Thames, a large and conſiderable market-town, particularly for corn and malt, and containing a grammar free-ſchool, a charity-ſchool, and one alms-houſe. This town is ſituated, as the name denotes, on the river *Thames*, over which it has a wooden bridge. Excluſive of the two articles above-mentioned, great quantities of timber are ſent from hence and the neighbouring places, in barges to *London*. *Henley* is very ancient, and its government conſiſts of a warden, burgeſſes, *&c.*

Wathington and *Tame*, both market-towns. The former is ſmall but the latter pretty large, and very ancient, and in the days of King *Stephen* contained a monaſtery. The *Danes* erected a fortreſs here, which was taken from them by *Edward the Elder*. It lies at the confluence of the river *Tame* and two other little ſtreams, and is ſaid to have been a place of eminence in the days of the *Saxons*. The town conſiſts principally of one large ſtreet, and in it is a church and a free-ſchool, both which are handſome buildings. Its markets alſo are good. Numbers of *Roman* coins have been found near this place.

Oxford, in Latin *Oxonia*, or *Oxonium*, the county-town, and a biſhop's ſee, ſtands on an eaſy aſcent on the river *Iſis*; being for about an *Engliſh* mile in length, ſurrounded with delightful meadows, which towards the eaſt, ſouth and weſt, terminate in hills. This city is large, handſome, populous and cleanly, and well ſupplied with water by means of pipes, conduits and ſprings. It enjoys alſo a very wholeſome air, and its markets are ſtored with a prodigious plenty of proviſions of all kinds. In it are thirteen pariſhes, and as many churches; among which that of St. *Mary's* is the principal, and alſo the univerſity church. The part of *Oxford* moſt worthy of obſervation is unqueſtionably the univerſity; the head of which is the chancellor, who is uſually ſome nobleman of eminence; and his office is for life. Next to him is the high-ſteward, who is appointed by the chancellor and confirmed by the univerſity, and his place alſo is for life. The third perſon in dignity here is the vice-chancellor, who is annually choſen, though generally continued for three years, and is always the head of a college. This magiſtrate acts almoſt in every thing as chancellor. The other officers belonging to the univerſity are the proctors, the orator, and the keeper of the records, the regiſter, *&c.* The univerſity library, which

which from its founder, Sir *Thomas Bodley*, is called the *Bodleian*, contains more ancient than modern books; and is particularly valuable for its manuſcripts. The books in the lower rows are all chained. Over the library is the picture-gallery, in which are to be ſeen ſeveral fine portraits and paintings, as alſo a collection of medals, and a part of the celebrated *Arundelian* marbles or inſcriptions. Near it lies the anatomy chamber, and the *Sheldonian* theatre, being about ten paces from the ſchools, and ſo called from Dr. *Sheldon*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who founded it. This building, which reſembles the form of a *Roman* D, contains betwixt four and five thouſand perſons in it, being neither ſupported by pillars nor arches, and is uſed only on ſolemn occaſions. Not far from hence ſtands the fine *Clarendon* printing-houſe, the books printed at which have the repreſentation of the *Sheldonian* theatre in their title page. On the walls round the theatre formerly ſtood the celebrated *Arundelian* marbles, of which notice has been already taken above, but theſe have been ſince removed. In the *Muſæum*, to the weſt, which takes its name from Mr. *Aſhmole*, who preſented the univerſity with a fine collection of antiquities and curioſities, is kept that valuable preſent, together with other phyſical books. In it is likewiſe a laboratory; but the neweſt and moſt beautiful building here is that intended for Dr. *Ratcliffe*'s library, which he left to the univerſity. Theſe buildings ſtand together without any regularity, only that the laſt lies in a kind of ſquare. The phyſic-garden ſtands on the banks of the *Cherwell*, at the entrance into the city, having a moſt beautiful gate leading to it, and containing an excellent collection of exoticks. The colleges or buildings in which the maſters and ſcholars reſide, are the twenty following, *viz. Univerſity-College*, *Baliol-College*, *Merton-College*, *Exeter-College*, very grand; *Oriel-College*, *Queen's-College*, a very beautiful building; *New-College*, alſo very beautiful; *Lincoln-College*, *All-Souls-College*, extreme handſome; *Magdalene-College*, the handſomeſt of all, if conſidered only with reſpect to its new buildings; *Brazen-Noſe-College*, at the entrance of which a large brazen noſe is fixed; *Corpus-Chriſti-College*, neat; *Chriſt's-Church*, the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt beautiful of all, and alſo contains the moſt valuable library and collection of medals; *Trinity-College*, very neat and elegant; *St. John's-College*, alſo very neat; *Jeſus-College*, *Wadham-College*, *Pembroke-College*, *Worceſter-College* and *Hertford-College*. Excluſive too of theſe are five halls, which are ſmaller than the colleges, and annexed to them, as namely, *Alban-hall*, *Edmund-hall*, *St. Mary's-hall*, *New-Inn-hall*, and *Magdalen-hall*, of which the third and laſt are the chief. *New-Inn-hall* is old and deſtitute of members. Moſt of theſe colleges and halls lie ſcattered up and down the city among the townſmens houſes, being large freeſtone buildings with towers over them; but they are gradually coming into a more modern architecture. Almoſt all of them too have gardens, many of which are large and extremely well laid out, as namely,

thoſe of *Merton-College*, *St. John's*, *Trinity-College*, *New-College*, &c. In *Magdalen-College* are alſo very delightful walks and a paddock, the former of which are environed on all ſides with the river. *Chriſt-Church* walks alſo are extreme pleaſant, and on *Sundays* the rendezvous of all the gay and polite. In this college likewiſe ſtands the cathedral, which is a *Gothick* ſtructure; and over its gate is the large bell called *Tom*, by which the ſeveral members of the univerſity are ſummoned every evening at nine of the clock to confine themſelves within their reſpective colleges. The quadrangle too here called *Peckwater*, together with the library which forms the ſouth ſide of it, is extremely fine and magnificent. All the other colleges alſo are highly worthy of obſervation. Nor muſt the city itſelf paſs without notice. Its ſtreets are well paved, handſome and ſpacious, and its private buildings good. That, in particular called the *High-ſtreet*, is one of the fineſt in *Europe*. In it, excluſive of the beautiful fronts of *Queen's*, *Univerſity*, and a part alſo of *All-Souls-College*, ſtands the noble *Gothick* building of St. *Mary*'s, above-mentioned; as alſo that of *All-Hallows*, or *All-Saints*, which may vie with moſt modern ſtructures for beauty and elegance. In *Oxford* too are many other churches which are worthy of obſervation, particularly that of St. *John Baptiſt*, belonging to *Merton*, which is a fine *Gothick* ſtructure. All the other colleges have chapels of their own, which are for the moſt part beautifully painted and decorated, particularly thoſe of *Trinity* and *New-College*, and in ſome of them alſo are choirs. Upon the bridge at the ſouth-end of the town ſtands a gate or tower called *Friar Bacon*'s *Study*, being ſo named from that learned Monk, who is ſaid to have meditated there. Near it is the machine by means of which the town is ſupplied with water from the *Iſis*. At the north-end of the town is another gate called *Bocardo*, which ſerves for the city-gaol, and in the centre betwixt both lies the conduit, a beautiful ſtructure in its kind. On an eminence to the weſt of the town ſtands the caſtle, which was founded by *William the Conqueror* as a curb to the inhabitants, who had revolted from him. What remains of it ſerves at preſent for the county-gaol. To the eaſt ſtands the eaſt-gate, and all the way from thence as far as *Holywell-ſtreet*, being near a quarter of a mile in length, the remains of the city-walls and ditch are to be ſeen entire, forming a kind of bulwark to the back of *All-Soul's* gardens. Beyond the bridge to the weſt lies *Oſney-abbey*, over another that of *Raleigh*, over *Maudling-bridge*, St. *Bartholomew*'s hoſpital, and up the river to the north, the nunnery of *Godſtow*, ſo celebrated for the monument there of *Fair Roſamond*, concubine to *Henry* II. Without the town, in a place called the *White-Friars*, once ſtood a royal palace; and near a green called *Beaumond's*, or *Glouceſter-Green*, is ſhown a tower, in which *Richard*, ſurnamed *Coeur de Lion*, is ſaid to have been born. Before *Baliol-College* is ſeen the ſtone on which *Cranmer* and *Ridley* ſuffered. Many more are the particulars in and about

Oxford

Oxford worthy of notice, ſuch as their walks, libraries, hall, *&c.* Among the firſt of which thoſe called the parks are the moſt frequented on week-days, though little better than common corn-fields, while that leading up *Hedington* hill which is more delightful and commands a fine view of the city and colleges, is neglected. With reſpect to the antiquity of this place *Oxford* is ſaid to have been an univerſity before the days of *Alfred*. In the times of the *Saxons* it underwent great viciſſitudes; by the *Danes* was deſtroyed, and during the civil wars ſuffered much for *Charles* I. In the reign of *Henry* III. it is ſaid to have contained 30000 ſtudents, but at preſent their number does not exceed 3000. The univerſity ſends two members to parliament, as does alſo the city, in which are two charity-ſchools, and an elegant ſhire-hall; and its government is under the direction of a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, *&c.*

Woodſtock, a town famous for its watch-chains and other curious ſteel wares, ſends two members to parliament. This place was formerly a demeſne belonging to the crown, and contained in it a royal palace. The duke of *Marlborough*, in the year 1704, having gained a moſt important and ſignal victory at *Blenheim* in *Bavaria*, over the *French* and *Bavarians*; the Queen and Parliament, as a reward for his conduct on that occaſion, ordered a palace to be erected at *Woodſtock* under the name of *Blenheim* caſtle, which, together with the town and country adjoining, was given to the duke and his heirs. It is a moſt ſuperb ſtructure; and ornamented on the inſide with divers admirable pictures of the moſt celebrated maſters, not to mention the curious tapeſtry on which are repreſented the heroic actions of the duke. Over a ſmall rivulet too which runs along the adjoining plain the parliament ordered a ſtately bridge to be erected, which coſt 20,000 pounds, and which, though of a very conſiderable length, yet conſiſts but of one ſingle arch. In the centre of this plain the dutcheſs (to whoſe addreſs the building of this ſumptuous palace was owing) erected an obeliſk with the duke's ſtatue on the top, and a large account of his actions inſcribed on the foreſides of the pedeſtal. Through the park formerly ran the *Akeman-ſtreet* of the *Romans*, and *Ethlred* called a parliament here. King *Alfred* is ſaid alſo to have honoured it with his reſidence. Excluſive too of its ſteel-wares above-mentioned, *Woodſtock* is famous likewiſe for its gloves and other leather manufactures. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, a high ſteward, a recorder, aldermen, chamberlains and common-council.

Obſ. In this town *Edward* the *Black Prince* was born, and it is noted likewiſe for having been the place of confinement to Queen *Elizabeth* after her removal from the tower; as alſo, according to ſome, for the birth of *Chaucer*, but others give this honour to *London*.

Biceſter, a poor town, but noted for its beer. In its neighbourhood formerly ſtood the ancient town of *Aldcheſter*. Near it many coins and

other antiquities have been found, and in the place itſelf formerly ſtood a monaſtery.

Deddington, a ſpacious town, containing a charity-ſchool, and formerly alſo having a caſtle.

Banbury, a large pleaſant borough, ſeated on the river *Cherwell*, carries on a conſiderable trade particularly in its excellent cheeſes, and ſends one deputy to parliament. Divers battles have been fought near this place. In it is one free and two charity-ſchools, as alſo a houſe of employment for the poor; and in the reign of King *Henry* VII. it contained a caſtle. Near the town many *Roman* coins and other antiquities have been found. Its government conſiſts of a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, burgeſſes, and aſſiſtants.

Rollrich-ſtones are probably remains of an old *Britiſh* temple. Not far from hence lies

Chipping-Norton, a ſmall town, enjoying a good trade, and having the privilege of finally determining all matters under four pounds within itſelf. Many *Roman* coins have been found here; and near its church, which is a handſome building, are to be ſeen the veſtigies of a caſtle. In the town too formerly ſtood a monaſtery. This place is under the direction of two bailiffs and other officers, and ſome centuries ago is ſaid to have been a borough.

Burford, a town, ſeated on the *Windruſh* and famous for its ſaddles, but more ſo for a council held there in the days of *Ethelred* and *Berthwald*, as alſo for a battle fought near it between *Æthelbald* the *Mercian* and *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*. In alluſion to this battle the inhabitants, to this very day, annually carry the figure of a dragon about the town. This place likewiſe is governed by bailiffs.

Whitney, a town noted for its blankets, and having alſo great numbers of ſkinners. In it is a free-ſchool and library. This town alſo is ſeated on the *Windruſh*.

Bampton, an ancient market-town, carrying on the greateſt trade in ſkins of any town in *England*, and ſituate on the river *Iſis*.

21. GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a fine fruitful and pleaſant county. *Cotſwold* downs, on the eaſtern part of it, are noted for their ſheep-walks and the beſt wool in *England*. The commodities of this county are corn, wood, iron, ſteel, and excellent cheeſes: It makes alſo a great deal of cyder, and contains about 800,000 acres, two hundred and eighty pariſhes, one city, and * twenty-five towns, and ſends eight members to parliament. In it the following places are the moſt remarkable, *viz.*

Lechlade, a populous town, ſeated at the influx of the *Lech* into the *Thames*, which here becomes navigable, and thus furniſhes this town with

* Other accounts make them twenty-ſix, others twenty-ſeven.

a conveniency of tranſporting its butter, cheeſes, and other commodities by water to *London*. From the traces of a *Roman* way, which lead from hence to *Cirenceſter*, it is ſuppoſed to be a place of great antiquity.

Fairford, a ſmall market-town ſeated on the river *Coln*, over which it has two bridges. In this town is a very handſome, ſpacious church, the windows of which are moſt beautifully painted with hiſtorical pieces out of the holy Scriptures, after a deſign of *Albert Durer*. In its neighbourhood many urns and other antiquities have been found.

Cirenceſter, or *Ciceſter*, anciently *Corinium*, a town ſeated on the river *Churn*, but formerly more flouriſhing than at preſent; though even yet it carries on a conſiderable trade in wools and divers woollen manufactures. In this town is one free and two charity-ſchools, with ſeveral hoſpitals and alms-houſes; and it ſends two members to parliament. *Ciceſter* is alſo ſaid to have contained one collegiate and three pariſh-churches, but of theſe only that of St. *John*'s, at preſent remains, which is a fine, large building. In it too formerly ſtood an abbey, of which two ruinous gatehouſes are ſtill to be ſeen. Many are the coins, pavements, vaults and other antiquities, which have been dug up in this place, all which ſerve to denote that it was formerly of no ſmall conſideration; and from the traces of its walls it appears to have been once about two miles in circuit, though not above one fourth of that ground is at preſent inhabited. On a mount too called *Griſmund*'s *Tower*, a leaden veſſel with ſome aſhes, and bones of an uncommon ſize have been found. Two conſular *Roman* ways alſo interſected each other at this place; and it formerly likewiſe contained a caſtle, which was demoliſhed by *Henry* III. during his conteſts with the barons. The many viciſſitudes it has known under the *Britons*, *Romans*, *Saxons* and *Danes*, have, as before obſerved, greatly reduced this place. It is ſtill, however, of note for its wool-market; and its government conſiſts of two high-conſtables and fourteen wardſmen.

North-Leche, a market-town ſituate on the river *Leche*, and containing a grammar-ſchool, ſeveral alms-houſes and a good church. Its government is under the direction of a bailiff and two conſtables.

Stow on the Would, commonly called *Stow St. Edward*, carries on a great trade in hops, cheeſe and ſheep; and contains alſo one free-ſchool, an hoſpital and an alms-houſe. In its ſpacious church, which ſtands on a hill, are ſeveral monuments, and near it, in the year 1645, the forces of King *Charles* I. were defeated by thoſe of the parliament. Of the downs of *Cotſwold* I have already ſpoken above.

Moreton-Henmarſh, a ſmall town, once containing a market, which is at preſent diſcontinued.

Obſ. The three laſt mentioned places ſtand on the ancient foſſe-way of the *Romans*, which runs from *Moreton-Henmarſh* into *Warwickſhire*.

Campden, a borough-town, whoſe magiſtrates have the final deciſion of all cauſes not exceeding ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence. Excluſive of its grammar-ſchool, in it are alſo two charity-ſchools and an alms-houſe. In its handſome church are ſeveral curious monuments of marble, and the place itſelf is alſo noted for its manufactures of ſtockings, as likewiſe for a congreſs held there by the *Saxons*, in the year 689. Its government is under the direction of two bailiffs, burgeſſes, and a ſteward.

Tewksbury, a large populous borough-town, ſituate betwixt the rivers *Severn*, *Avon*, *Swilgate* and *Carron*; makes a great deal of cloth and ſtockings, and ſends two members to parliament. Near it was fought the deciſive battle betwixt the houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York* in the days of *Edward* IV. Over three of the rivers alſo by which it is ſurrounded, it has as many bridges; and its church, which is the remnant of an ancient abbey, is the largeſt in *England*, that is neither cathedral nor collegiate. In it too is a free-ſchool and an hoſpital; and *Tewksbury* is likewiſe noted for its muſtard. Its government is under the direction of two bailiffs, and a certain number of burgeſſes.

Winchcomb, a little market-town, ſituate amidſt paſture and arable grounds. Its church is large and handſome; and in the town formerly ſtood a rich abbey, founded by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*.

Cheltenham, a market-town, containing one good church, a free-ſchool and an hoſpital; and particularly famed for its mineral-waters. It carries on alſo a pretty large trade in malt, and obtains its name from the *Chilt*, a ſmall rivulet on which it ſtands. The mineral-waters of this place are ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered by the great flocks of pigeons that reſorted to them.

Glouceſter, or *Gloſter*, by the *Romans Glevum*, by the *Britons* called *Caer-Glowi*, the county-town and a biſhop's ſee, lies on the river *Severn*, being large, full of wealthy inhabitants, and once fortified: But on account of its obſtinacy againſt *Charles* I. the works were afterwards demoliſhed. In it are twelve pariſhes, though only five churches and a cathedral; in the laſt of which lie interred *Robert*, eldeſt ſon to *William the Conqueror*, and *Edward* II. This city contains alſo ſeveral hoſpitals and ſchools, confers the title of duke on one of the younger Princes of the Royal-family, and ſends two members to parliament. *Glouceſter* ſtands low, but in a pleaſant ſituation, being a clean, well-built, healthy place, and environed to the weſt with moſt delightful meadows, through which runs the river *Severn* abovementioned, which is here divided into ſeveral branches. Over theſe ſtreams it has divers bridges, or rather one large, continued, grand cauſeway, called *Lanthony*, which runs for a conſiderable way in length. This river is alſo noted for the rapidity of its tide, called the *Boar*, a ſimilar inſtance of which has been taken notice of in p. 271, under the article *Bridge-*

Bridgewater. In the city too, excluſive of the buildings above-mentioned, are many curious remains of ſteeples, churches, croſſes, abbies, and other ancient ſtructures, for which this place was formerly particularly remarkable; as alſo for its iron manufactories. The tower of its cathedral is ſaid to be one of the fineſt pieces of architecture in *England*, as are likewiſe its cloyſters, which reſemble thoſe of *King's-College*, *Cambridge*. The caſtle here was built by *William the Conqueror*, and what remains of it, is at preſent, converted into a very convenient priſon. Its market-houſes alſo are fine old buildings; but of theſe one has been converted into a reſervoir for water, the city being ſupplied with that element partly by means of a machine from the river *Severn*, and partly by means of conduits from other places. *Glouceſter* has frequently ſuffered by war and fire, by the latter of which its cathedral is ſaid to have been no leſs than thrice deſtroyed, notwithſtanding which it is ſtill a very flouriſhing place, though its trade is ſomewhat impaired by its vicinity to *Briſtol*. It is governed by a mayor, a high-ſteward, two ſheriffs, a recorder, aldermen, common-council, *&c.* who for the moſt part wear ſcarlet gowns and other enſigns of authority, and are endowed with great privileges. In the iſle of *Alney* too a little below it was fought the ſingle combat betwixt *Edmund Ironſide* and *Canute* the *Dane*.

Obſ. The *Ermine-ſtreet* of the *Romans*, which began at *Southampton* and proceeded from thence to *St. David's* in *Wales*, paſſes through this place; as does alſo the *Ikening* way, which extended from the mouth of the *Severn* as far as *Yorkſhire*.

Newnham, an ancient town, ſituate on the river *Severn*, and having a great many iron-works and woods in its neighbourhood. This town is remarkable for having been the orignal place where glaſs-houſes were erected in *England*, as alſo for its being the firſt fortification raiſed againſt the *Welſh*, on the eaſt ſide of the *Severn*.

Painſwick, a market-town, having a manufacture of cloth. This place ſtands on the river *Stroud*, and contains a good church. Its air alſo is reckoned very wholeſom.

Stroud, a market-town, ſituate on the above-mentioned river, and famous for its cloths, particularly for thoſe of a ſcarlet-die, which are ſuppoſed to owe their beautiful luſtre to the abſterſive qualities of the waters of that river.

Stanley and *Minchinhampton* both towns. The firſt of theſe contains a church built in the form of a croſs, and in it alſo are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a priory. The latter alſo contains a church erected in form of a croſs, and in it ſeveral monumental inſcriptions

Tetbury, a well-built populous market-town, containing one church, one free-ſchool, two market-houſes and an alms-houſe, and driving a great trade in yarn, cheeſe, bacon, *&c.* In its pariſh riſes the *Briſtol Avon*, over which

it

it has a bridge of conſiderable length, but notwithſtanding this, in dry ſummers, the town labours under a great ſcarcity of water. It was formerly defended by a caſtle, and in the neighbourhood many *Roman* coins have been found. Near it alſo are to be ſeen the veſtigies of a camp. This town is under the direction of a bailiff.

Durſley, a market-town, having a good manufacture of cloth, and formerly containing a caſtle.

Berkley, or *Barclay*, a town, with a caſtle near it belonging to the earl of *Berkley*, and noted for having been the place of impriſonment to *Edward* II. In the town is a large church containing many ſtately monuments of the *Berkely* family; and the walls of its caſtle are built of a very particular kind of ſtone found, as it is ſaid, near *Durſley*, and remarkable for its durance.

Wotton-under-edge, a market-town, famous for its manufactures of cloth, and containing one church, one free-ſchool, an alms-houſe, and divers other benefactions. This place is governed by a mayor.

Thornbury, a market-town, containing one free-ſchool and four alms-houſes. In it are the ruins of a caſtle which is ſaid never to have been completed, and formerly alſo it contained an abbey. This town ſtands on a rivulet which falls, a little below it, into the *Severn*; has one large handſome church; and is governed by a mayor, aldermen and conſtables.

Wickwar, and *Chippen-Sodbury*, the latter of which, next to *Atherſtone* in *Warwickſhire*, has the greateſt cheeſe-market in *England*, together with *Marſhfield*, are all market-towns. In the firſt is a large church and free-ſchool: Its government under the direction of a mayor. The ſecond ſtands upon a rivulet which runs into the *Frome*, and though but a chapel of eaſe to *Old-Sodbury*, yet contains in it one large church, a free-ſchool, and other pious donations. Excluſive too of its cheeſe-market above-mentioned, it abounds in corn and other neceſſaries. The government of this place is under the direction of a bailiff and burghers. *Marſhfield* is famous for its cakes; carries on a good trade in malt and cloth, and contains in it one church and an alms-houſe. This town is governed by a bailiff.

22. MONMOUTHSHIRE, a mountainous and woody, but yet not unfruitful country, being watered by ſeveral rivers; and containing in it 340,000 acres, one hundred and tweny-ſeven pariſhes and eight towns, ſends three members to parliament. The remarkable places in it are the following, *viz.*

Newport, a good town and a place of ſome trade, with a harbour belonging to it ſituate on the river *Uſk*. Near it formerly ran a *Roman* highway, ſuppoſed to have been erected by *Julius Frontinus*, and its wooden bridge, which leads over the river above-mentioned, is very remarkable both for its height and length. This town contains one church, and to the weſt

weſt of it lies a pretty large ſuburb. In it alſo once ſtood a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

Caer Leoon, in Latin *Iſcalegio*, a town ſituate about two miles higher on the river *Uſk*; and formerly a conſiderable place, being an univerſity, an archbiſhop's ſee, and famed for the round table of the fabulous King *Arthur*, who is ſaid to have kept his court here. The *Romans* fortified it with a brick wall near three miles in circumference; and decorated it with baths and other elegant buildings, but of theſe as well as of its fortifications very few traces remain. It has ſtill, however, a wooden bridge over the river *Uſk*, and contains a ſmall harbour for barges.

Pontypool and *Burrium*, or *Uſk*, both towns. The former of theſe is famous for its iron-mills, and manufactures of ſnuff-boxes, *&c.* The latter is ancient, and ſtands on the river of that name.

Chepſtow, a good town ſituate on the river *Wye*, which not far from this place empties itſelf into the *Severn*. This town contains a harbour; and two *Engliſh* miles to the ſouth of it lies a ferry croſs the river *Severn*, which on this ſide is called *Beahley-paſſage*; on that the paſſage of *Auſt*. *Chepſtow* was formerly walled round, and a place of great note. It is ſituate on a riſing ground, and in it ſtood a monaſtery and a caſtle, the former of which has been converted into a pariſh-church. Its bridge is as remarkable as that of *Newport*, being near ſeventy feet in height at low-water, and of a very conſiderable length, and differs from it only in this, *viz.* that it has one little houſe upon it, and a ſtone pier in the middle. *Chepſtow* is ſuppoſed to have riſen out of the *Venta Silurum* of the ancients. The tide uſually riſes here near forty feet in height, raging with great fury, and in the year 1738 overflowed the very bridge and all the neighbouring grounds, ſweeping off vaſt numbers of cattle. By means of it, however, this town is furniſhed with a very convenient harbour, and carries on alſo a pretty good trade in corn and coals

Monmouth, the county-town, lies at the conflux of the river *Mynwy* and *Wye*, formerly contained a caſtle, and ſtill carries on a good trade with *Briſtol*. This place ſends one member to parliament. It is a large, handſome, populous, well-built town, pleaſantly ſituated betwixt the two rivers above-mentioned and a third called the *Trothy*, over each of which it has a bridge, and was formerly, as the ruins of its fortification ſtill ſhow, of conſiderable ſtrength. Its church and town-houſe are very good buildings, and its government is under the direction of two bailiffs and a common-council.

Obſ. *Monmouth* is noted for having given birth to the victorious *Henry* V. as alſo to the *Britiſh* hiſtorian *Galfridus Arthurius*, biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, commonly known by the name of *Geofrey* of *Monmouth*, whoſe writings ſeem to merit better treatment than they have hitherto met with.

Abergavenny,

Abergavenny, a large, well built, populous town, ſituate on the river *Gavenny*, and dealing largely in flannels. This place was formerly ſurrounded with walls; is ſuppoſed to have been the *Gobannium* of *Antoninus*, and once contained in it a caſtle and a priory.

23. HEREFORDSHIRE, abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, particularly in corn, wood, excellent wool, ſalmon, trouts and cyder. It contains about 660,000 acres, one hundred and ſeventy-ſix pariſhes, one city, eight market-towns and ſends eight members to parliament. In it, among others, are the following places, *viz.*

Roſs, a town ſituate on the river *Wye*, and famous for its cyder, and iron manufactures. It is a very neat, populous place, abounding in proviſions of all kinds, and much frequented for its fairs and markets, in the former of which large numbers of cattle are ſold. In it are two charity-ſchools, a market-houſe and a church, the laſt of which is a very handſome building. Leading to it alſo is a very fine ſtone cauſeway running for near a mile in length, and near it formerly ſtood a caſtle. This town is of great antiquity.

Hereford, the county-town, and ſituate on the river *Wye*; probably aroſe out of the ruins of the ancient city of *Ariconium*, on the ſide of which ſtands *Kincheſter* at about three *Engliſh* miles diſtance from this place. *Hereford*, is a pretty large city; but though a biſhop's ſee, neither populous nor handſome, and its low ſituation amidſt rivers renders it dirty. It ſends two members to parliament. Over the river *Wye* it has a ſtone bridge of eight arches, and formerly contained within its walls ſix churches, four of which were deſtroyed in the civil wars. Near it alſo are to be ſeen the traces of ſeveral camps, this city being for many ages a frontier againſt the *Welſh*, who in the year 1060 took and ſacked it, and burnt its cathedral, which has ſince been rebuilt with great magnificence. In it too formerly ſtood a moſt beautiful caſtle, which at preſent lies in ruins, but this city ſtill contains one hoſpital and two charity-ſchools. It has ſuffered much by war; carries on a ſmall trade in gloves and other leathern manufactures, and is governed by a mayor, a high and deputy-ſteward, ſix aldermen, a common-council, and other magiſtrates.

Ledbury, a ſubſtantial market-town lying on the river *Ledden*, and the reſidence of a great many clothiers. In it is an hoſpital and a charity-ſchool, and not far from it are to be ſeen the veſtigies of an old encampment. A peaſant digging on the waſte near this town found a large coronet of gold ſet with precious ſtones, of a very conſiderable value.

Weobley, *Kyneton*, and *Pembridge* are all market-towns. The firſt of theſe ſends two members to parliament; is famous for its ale, as alſo for a caſtle which ſtood there in the days of King *Stephen*, and ſtill contains two charity-ſchools. The ſecond is a pretty large well built place on the river *Arrow*,

Arrow, containing a charity-ſchool and a very good market. Its inhabitants principally clothiers. *Pembridge* carries on a good trade in cloth.

Leominſter, or *Lemſter*, a large, well-built borough-town, ſituate on the river *Lug*, over which it has ſeveral bridges. Its wooll and wheat are reckoned the beſt in *England*. This place ſends two members to parliament. Excluſive too of the river *Lug*, abovementioned, near it flow many other leſſer ſtreams which furniſh the inhabitants with conveniencies for erecting mills and other machinery for the carrying on of their ſeveral manufactures in the leathern and woollen way. In the days of King *John*, *Lominſter* was burnt by the rebellious *William Breoſa*, a *Britiſh* Prince, but ſoon revived again by means of its trade. Its markets for cattle are very good, its church large and handſome, and in it formerly ſtood a priory, as alſo a caſtle on a neighbouring hill. The government of this place is under the direction of a high-ſteward, a bailiff, a recorder, burgeſſes, *&c.*

24. WORCESTERSHIRE enjoys a great plenty of corn, ſheep, cattle, fruit and fiſh; and has alſo divers ſalt-ſprings. The vale of *Eveſham* here is diſtinguiſhed for its fertility. This county contains in it about 540,000 acres, one hundred and fifty-two pariſhes, one city, eleven towns, and ſends nine members to parliament. In it, among others, are the following places: *viz.*

Upton, a market-town, ſituate on the river *Severn*, on which it has a bridge and a harbour. The many *Roman* coins, *&c.* dug up here, ſhew its antiquity; and in it is one charity-ſchool. To the weſt of it, near *Hereford*, lies a ridge of high hills called *Malvern-hills*, on which ſtand *Great* and *Little-Malvern*, two villages, each of which formerly contained in it a *Benedictine* abbey. On theſe hills alſo are two mineral-ſprings.

Ferſhore, a pleaſant market-town, ſituate on the river *Avon*. It is a pretty large place, and ſo old, at leaſt, as the days of King *Edgar*, in whoſe reign it had a monaſtery, and ſtill contains in it two pariſh-churches. The principal manufacture of this place is ſtockings.

Eveſham, a good old town, ſituate on the river *Avon*, with two churches in it, and ſending the like number of members to parliament. Over the river it has a handſome bridge of ſtone with a ſmall harbour on it for barges. In the town formerly ſtood an abbey of *Benedictines*; and in the pariſh of *Bengworth*, which lies over the bridge and is annexed to it, a caſtle, on the ſite of which ſtands its preſent church. Each of them contains a well endowed charity-ſchool, and the firſt alſo a grammar-ſchool; and from the town we have a proſpect of the fine vale which takes its name from hence and is ſo remarkable for its exuberance of corn and ſheep. The principal manufacture of this place alſo conſiſts in ſtockings, and *Eveſham* is likewiſe famous for the deciſive battle fought near it between *Edward* I. while Prince, and the Barons, in which the latter were entirely overthrown. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes and other officers and magiſtrates.

Worceſter, by the *Romans* called *Branonium* and by the *Britons Caer-Wrangon*, the county-town, ſtands pleaſantly on the river *Severn*, over which it has a ſtately bridge of ſtone with a tower on it; is a biſhop's ſee, and, excluſive of its cathedral, contains in it twelve pariſh-churches, three grammar-ſchools, ſix charity-ſchools, ſeven alms-houſes, one work-houſe, and one hoſpital, divers manufactures for fine cloths and gloves, and ſends two members to parliament. Near this city, in the year 1651, *Charles* II. was defeated by *Cromwell*. *Worceſter* is a very ancient place and memorable for many other important tranſactions. In the year 1041, it was ravaged and burnt by the *Danes:* in 1080, the ſuburbs were ſet on fire by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who failed however in his attempt upon the place: in 1113, the city itſelf nearly underwent the ſame fate by another terrible fire, in which the *Welſh* were ſuppoſed to have had a hand; and, in 1202, it was wholly deſtroyed. On a hill at ſome diſtance without the ſouth gate is a place called *Perrygood*, on which *Cromwell*'s army lay encamped; and above it lies a fortification called the *Royal Mount*, from whence ran ſome works which were erected for the defence of the city. The place itſelf lies in a bottom, but makes a pleaſing appearance, its buildings being very good and regular and its ſtreets broad. Of the firſt, the cathedral, guildhall and work-houſe are the moſt remarkable; of the latter that called the *Foregate-ſtreet* is diſtinguiſhed for its regularity. The church of St. *Nicholas* alſo is an elegant building, and *Berkeley-hoſpital* a beautiful ſtructure. This city was formerly ſurrounded with walls which were ſtrengthened with gates and watch-towers at proper diſtances, and on the banks of the river ſtood a caſtle, ſome remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen. In the chapter-houſe alſo is a library containing ſome good manuſcripts, and in its cathedral many illuſtrious perſonages lie interred, particularly King *John* and Prince *Arthur*, brother to *Henry* VIII. In the city is a cuſtom-houſe and quay, to which numbers of ſhips come up. In it too formerly was a commandery of the order of *Jeruſalem*, the building belonging to which is ſtill to be ſeen. Its markets likewiſe abound in corn and cattle, its river in fiſh, and its government conſiſts of a mayor, a ſheriff, aldermen, common-council, a recorder, a ſword-bearer, and divers other magiſtrates and officers.

Droitwich, a town, ſeated on the river *Salwarp*, ſends two members to parliament, and is famous for its white ſalt. In it are four pariſh-churches, whence it may be ſuppoſed to be a place of conſideration, which ariſes, however, chiefly from its ſalt-pits. It is ſaid to have been known ſo long ago as the days of the *Saxons*, and, in the year 1290, was deſtroyed by fire.

Bromſgrove, a town, ſituate on the river *Salwarp*, and having a manufacture of cloth.

Tenbury, a ſmall market-town. This place ſtands on the river *Teme*.

Bewdly, i. e. *Beaulieu*, a town, pleaſantly ſituated on the river *Severn*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone, and ſending one member to parliament. It ſtands on a hill, and was formerly remarkable for the loftineſs of the oaks in its neighbouring forreſt of *Wyre*, as alſo for a palace founded there by *Henry* VII. which was deſtroyed in the civil-wars. *Bewdley* deals largely in ſalt, iron-wares, *Mancheſter* goods, *&c.* which are conveyed, by means of barges, down the *Severn* to *Glouceſter*, and from thence to other places; has alſo a very good market for hops, leather, corn and other commodities; but is only a pariſh of eaſe to *Ribbeſford*, under the direction of a ſteward, a town-clerk, a recorder, a bailiff, burgeſſes, *&c.*

Kidderminſter, a large and populous town, lying on the *Stour*, and driving a conſiderable trade in cloth. In it is one good church, one free-ſchool and two alms-houſes. Its government is under the direction of a bailiff, burgeſſes and common-council.

Stourbridge, a handſome, thriving town, ſituate on the river *Stour*, with a bridge over it, from whence it takes its name. In this town are ſeveral manufactures of iron and glaſs, as alſo of cloth. *Stourbridge* yields likewiſe a very peculiar kind of clay, or earth, of which the beſt crucibles and other utenſils of that ſort are made. In it too is a well-endowed grammar-ſchool, one church and a library, and in the days of King *Ethelbalcht* it is ſuppoſed to have contained a monaſtery. At *Old-Swinford* alſo, a town near it, to which *Stourbridge* was at one time but a pariſh of eaſe, is a very beautiful hoſpital and two charity-ſchools.

Dudley, a ſmall town: the caſtle formerly belonging to it lies in *Staffordſhire*.

25. WARWICKSHIRE is woody towards the north, but its ſouthern parts are fruitful. Its diſtinguiſhed commodity is cheeſe. This ſhire contains about 670,000 acres, one hundred and fifty-eight pariſhes, one city, ſeventeen towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament. The moſt remarkable places in it are the following: *viz.*

Birmingham, a large, handſome, populous, thriving town, everywhere known for its hard-wares, contains in it a free and charity-ſchool, with one or two beautiful ſquares, which are built entirely in a modern taſte, and three or four churches. This place is extremely well ſupplied with all ſorts of neceſſaries, particularly with coals, which are very cheap here, and contribute, of courſe, greatly to the improvement of its manufactures.

Sutton-Cole-field and *Coleſhill*, both towns. The firſt of theſe is ſeated in a barren, woody ſoil, and formerly contained in it a grammar-ſchool, a market and ſeveral handſome buildings; but is, at preſent, greatly reduced, and its market fallen to nothing. *Coleſhill* ſtands, as its name denotes, on a hill, on the ſummit of which is its church, which may be ſeen a great way off. Near it ſome *Roman* coins have been found.

Tamworth, a town, ſituate on the river *Tame*, and ſtanding one half of it in this county the other in *Staffordſhire*, in the latter of which it is properly reckoned. This place is famed for its fine malt-liquor and ſends two members to parliament. It contains in it one large church, a grammar-ſchool and a charity, and was alſo noted for its caſtle, as likewiſe for a palace built there by Queen *Ethelfleda*, ſome remains of each of which are ſtill to be ſeen. The *Mercian* Kings alſo honoured it with their reſidence, but it had the fortune of being deſtroyed by the *Danes*. At preſent it is a town of pretty good note, as well as one of the moſt ancient in this county, and carries on a conſiderable trade in cloth and other manufactures. Its church too is collegiate, and its government is under the direction of bailiffs, burgeſſes, *&c.*

Poleſworth and *Atherſtone*, both market-towns. The latter of theſe places is well known for its very conſiderable cheeſe-market, which is one of the greateſt in *England*. In it formerly ſtood a monaſtery of *Auguſtines*, and it ſtill contains a charity-ſchool for girls. *Poleſworth* too anciently contained a nunnery, and has a very good free-ſchool for children of both ſexes.

Nun-eaton, a town, ſeated on the river *Anker*, and having ſome manufactures of cloth. This place alſo contains a free-ſchool, and in it formerly ſtood a nunnery, as its name imports.

Coventry, a large, populous city, ſeated on the little river *Sherburn*, and ſending two members to parliament. This city carries on a pretty good trade, particularly in tanneries and ribband-weaving. In it alſo were held two parliaments; one in the reign of *Henry* IV. called *parliamentum indoctorum*, the other in that of *Henry* VI. and nicknamed *parliamentum diabolicum*. *Coventry* likewiſe contains three churches and enjoys ſeveral privileges. The free-ſchool here has a library belonging to it, and in the city is a hoſpital. Its dioceſe is incorporated with that of *Litchfield* in *Warwickſhire*, from whence the ſee of its biſhop was once removed to this place on account of the rich priory here founded originally by *Canute* the *Dane*, and which is ſaid to have been ſo ornamented with ſilver that five hundred marks were ſcraped off one beam. The other remarkables in this place are a tall ſpire ſtanding by itſelf at the ſouth end of the town, and which formerly belonged to a foundation of Gray-Friars here: its croſs, which was upwards of ſixty feet in height and adorned on each ſide with the ſtatues of the ſeveral Kings and Queens of *England*; but this has ſince fallen to decay: its walls, which were three *Engliſh* miles in circuit and of great ſtrength, till demoliſhed in the days of *Charles* II. and only the gates left ſtanding; and the lofty ſpire of St. *Michael*'s church, which is near three hundred feet high. Excluſive too of its three churches abovementioned, in this city alſo are divers meeting-houſes for Diſſenters; but in other reſpects it is but a mean place, its buildings being low and moſt of them of timber,

timber, projecting too ſo greatly at top that the inhabitants may almoſt ſhake hands from the oppoſite ſides. The ſtory of peeping *Tom*, the taylor here, is well known.

Warwick, the county-town, lying on the river *Avon*, over which it has a ſtately bridge of ſtone. This place likewiſe has a caſtle in it, which is ſaid to have been built before the time of our Saviour, and ſends two members to parliament. In it alſo are three free-ſchools and a hoſpital for decayed gentlemen. *Warwick* is a very beautiful, clean town, and contains two churches. That of St. *Mary* is a very handſome ſpacious edifice, and in it are ſeveral ſtately monuments. The town-houſe alſo here is a good free-ſtone building, and in its fine and ſtrong caſtle are ſhown the ſword and other antiquities of the great *Guy*, Earl of this place, concerning whom ſo many legendary tales are told. On the ſite too of this caſtle is ſaid formerly to have ſtood a cathedral; but either the caſtle is not ſo old as is pretended, or this could not be. It is agreed, however, that in the times of the *Romans Warwick* was a ſtation of that enterpriſing people; and ſince their days it has ſuffered much by the *Picts*, *Scots*, *Saxons* and *Danes*. In the year 1694, it was damaged by a fire to the amount of near 100,000 pounds, but has ſince been rebuilt with greater beauty by the liberal contributions of the *Engliſh*.

Henley, *Aulceſter* and *Stratford upon Avon*, are all towns. The river on which the laſt of theſe places ſtands is navigable for ſome miles above the town, and by means thereof a good trade is carried on here in malt, cheeſe, iron, lead and grocery wares. Over this river is a ſtone-bridge of thirteen or fourteen arches, and in the town is a church which is ſaid to be almoſt as old as the Conqueſt: but its greateſt boaſt is that in this church lie interred the remains of the incomparable *Shakeſpear*, who received his birth at this place. *Aulceſter* is very ancient, and in it many *Roman* coins have been found. Its market for corn is conſiderable, and ſome of the firſt Kings of *England* are ſaid to have had their reſidence at this place. Through it too paſſes the *Icknild-ſtreet* of the *Romans*. *Henley* ſtands in a fine country, on the little river *Alne*, and formerly contained a beautiful caſtle, which from its ſituation was named *Bell-deſert*; but this caſtle has long ſince fallen to ruins.

Edgehill is famous for having been the ſcene of the firſt battle, which was fought in the year 1642, betwixt King *Charles*'s forces and thoſe of the parliament. On it alſo ſtands an old *Britiſh*, or, according to ſome, a *Daniſh* encampment.

Kyneton, *Southam* and *Rugby* are likewiſe towns. In the firſt of theſe places *Edward the Confeſſor* is ſaid to have had a caſtle, which King *John* is reported to have made his reſidence; and accordingly at the foot of the hill on which it ſtood is a ſpring to this day called after his name. *Kyneton* has alſo a good market for cattle. *Rugby* is noted for the number of its butchers,

butchers, and *Southam* for nothing, that I know of, remarkable, excepting that it ſtands about ſeven *Engliſh* miles from *Warwick*.

26. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, which is one of the beſt counties in *England*, being very populous and fruitful, as alſo rich in corn and cattle. This ſhire contains in it about 550,000 * acres, three hundred and twenty-ſix † pariſhes, one city, eleven towns, and ſends nine members to parliament. The places to be taken notice of in it are

Daventry, or *Daintry*, a conſiderable market-town, formerly containing a monaſtery of *Auguſtines*. Through it alſo ran the *Watling-ſtreet* of the *Romans*, and on a hill near it are the remains of a camp which was firſt occupied by that people, and after them by the *Saxons*, or, as is generally ſuppoſed, by the *Danes*. Near the town alſo divers coins and other antiquities have been found. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, a ſteward, aldermen and twelve freemen.

Brackley, a town, ſeated on the river *Ouſe*, with a free-ſchool, and ſending two members to parliament. Its name, according to *Camden*, ſignifies a place full of brake, or fern, and it is ſaid to have been anciently noted for its dealings in wool. In it are two pariſh-churches, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes.

Obſ. The free-ſchool here was formerly a college ſubordinate to *Magdalene-college* in *Oxford*.

Northampton, the county and aſſize-town, lies on the river *Nen* and ſends two members to parliament. This town contains in it four pariſh-churches, two hoſpitals and a charity-ſchool. Over the river on which it ſtands it has two bridges, and near the town this ſtream is joined by another rivulet. Excluſive too of the hoſpital above-mentioned, in it alſo is another erected for the uſe of the county. Its ſeſſions-houſe and the church of *All hallows* are very beautiful buildings; but before its conflagration, in the year 1675, it is ſaid to have contained no leſs than ſeven churches within its walls and two without. Though of no great antiquity too, yet it has borne a very conſiderable ſhare in all the commotions in *England* ever ſince the Conqueſt, and near it formerly ſtood a nunnery and a caſtle, the remains of the latter of which are ſtill to be ſeen. It is alſo ſaid to have been honoured with the reſidence of ſome of the *Engliſh* Kings who aſſembled their parliaments at this place. The other remarkables here are its county-goal and its market-place, which is reckoned one of the fineſt in *Europe*. The inn here likewiſe, called the *George*, is worthy of notice, being more like a palace than a houſe of entertainment. It is ſaid to have coſt 2000 pounds in building, and was the charitable donation of a private gentleman

* *The preſent ſtate of Great Britain* computes the number of acres in this county at no more than 50,000; but this, I ſuppoſe, muſt be an error of the preſs.

† So alſo ſays *Camden* and *The Preſent State*, but other authors make them three hundred and thirty.

to

to the poor of this place. In the days of King *Hery* III. *Northampton*, for a ſhort time, bore the appearance of an univerſity, ſome diſcontented ſtudents from *Oxford* and *Cambridge* reſorting thither; but this confluence was ſoon after forbid by a royal order; and ſince that its chief commodities have been ſhoes and horſes, for the latter of which it is highly celebrated. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, burgeſſes, a town-clerk and a recorder; the laſt of which is generally the noble Earl to whom it gives title.

Towceſter, or *Torceſter*, a large populous town, ſeated on the *Watling-ſtreet* of the *Romans*, and by *Camden* ſuppoſed to be the *Tripontium* of *Antoninus*, there being to this very day three bridges over the little river on which it ſtands. In the year 917, the *Danes* beſieged this place in vain, after which it was ſurrounded with a ſtone-wall by *Edward the Elder*. At preſent it conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and the inhabitants apply themſelves with great diligence to the making of lace and ſilk. Numbers of *Roman* coins and other antiquities have been dug up at this place.

Wellingborough, *Kettering* and *Higham-ferris*, the laſt of which ſends two members to parliament, together with *Rockingham*, *Thrapſton*, *Cliffkings* and *Oundle*, are all market-towns. *Wellingborough* ſtands on the river *Nen*, being large, populous, and containing a good free-ſchool. In the year 1738, a fire broke out at this place which conſumed above eight hundred houſes. It ſuffered much alſo by the incurſions of the *Danes*, but was raiſed to be a market-town by King *John*, and at preſent carries on a conſiderable trade in corn and lace. Near this town is a medicinal-ſpring. *Kettering* alſo contains in it a charity-ſchool for girls, and ſtands on a riſing ground at no great diſtance from a ſmall river which runs into the *Nen*. In it too is a church, a county-hall and a hoſpital; and the buſineſs carried on here in tammies, ſhalloons and other woollen-manufactures, is very conſiderable. *Higham-Ferrers*, or *Ferris*, ſtands on the river *Nen*, being governed by a mayor, ſteward, recorder, burgeſſes, *&c.* In it is a church with a very lofty ſpire, and a free-ſchool; and it formerly contained alſo a college, a hoſpital and a caſtle, ſome traces of the laſt of which are ſtill to be ſeen. Its corn-market has ſuffered by the increaſe of that of *Wellingborough*. *Rockingham* lies on the river *Welland*, and formerly contained a caſtle of the Conqueror's. In it is a charity-ſchool; and, by a ſurvey made in the year 1641, this place ſeems to have extended for near fourteen *Engliſh* miles in circuit and four in breadth. Large quantities of iron cinders being dug up near it, it is from thence conjectured to have been anciently famous for its iron-works. *Thrapſton* lies in a fine vale on the river *Nen*, over which it has a bridge. The *Nen* at this place is made navigable to boats. *Cliff*, or *Cliffkings*, ſtands about twenty-five miles north-eaſt of *Northampton*. *Oundle*, or rather *Avondale*, lies in a vale on the river *Nen*, abovementioned, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded. Over this river it has two very remarkable

remarkable bridges of ſtone; and near the town is a ſpring which from the noiſe it ſometimes makes, is called the *Drumming Well*. This noiſe the country people always interpret as a preſage of ſome mighty event. In the town is one free-ſchool, two charity-ſchools, a church and an alms-houſe.

At *Aldwinckle*, near this place, was born the celebrated *John Dryden*, whoſe lays do ſo much honour to *Engliſh* poetry.

Peterborough, an ancient city, ſeated on the river *Nen*, is a biſhop's ſee, and ſends two members to parliament. Its biſhopric, however, is reckoned the pooreſt in *England*, and in the time of the *Danes* the city itſelf ſuffered ſo prodigiouſly that it lay almoſt deſolate for near a hundred years. Its cathedral is a very handſome building and of great antiquity, but was much defaced in the civil wars. In the town likewiſe is one grammar and two free-ſchools, and excluſive of the cathedral above-mentioned, it contains alſo a pariſh-church, and a handſome market-houſe. Formerly too this town contained a monaſtery, but in the days of *Henry* VIII. it was ſuppreſſed. By means of the river *Nen*, which was made navigable in the reign of Queen *Anne*, this place carries on a conſiderable trade in corn, malt, cloth, ſtockings, and other woollen manufactures. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, *&c.* who are elected by the dean and chapter.

27. RUTLANDSHIRE, which is the ſmalleſt of all the counties in *England*, but remarkably fruitful, abounding in corn, cattle and ſheep, whoſe wooll, as well as the ſoil, is reddiſh. This county contains in it about 110,000 acres, forty-eight pariſhes, and two market-towns, and ſends the ſame number of members to parliament. Its remarkable places are the following: *viz.*

Oakham, a market-town, lying in the rich vale of *Catmoſs*, and having a caſtle in which the aſſizes are held; as alſo a free-ſchool, a charity-ſchool, a hoſpital and a good church with a lofty ſpire.

Uppingham, a new, well-built market-town, containing a hoſpital and a free-ſchool. Its markets are much frequented for corn and cattle.

28. LEICESTERSHIRE is fertile both in corn and cattle, but abounds particularly in a prodigious plenty of peaſe and beans. Its wooll is the longeſt in *England*. Coal-pits alſo are found in it. This county contains in it about 560,000 acres of lands, two hundred pariſhes, twelve* boroughs and market-towns, and ſends four members to parliament. The moſt remarkable places in it are the following: *viz.*

Harborough, a good market-town, but remarkable for having no land belonging to it; whence the proverb, that a gooſe will eat up all the graſs at *Harborough*.

* So alſo ſays *The Preſent State of Great Britain*, but others make them thirteen.

Lutterworth,

Lutterworth, an old town, and the birth-place of *John Wickliff*, who opened the way to the Reformation in *England*. To the weſt of this place is the *Watling-ſtreet* of the *Romans*. Its church is a good building and has a lofty ſpire.

Hinkley, alſo a market-town, ſeated on an eminence. The church here is a good ſtone-building, and its ſteeple fine.

Boſworth, an old market-town, ſeated on a hill. Three *Engliſh* miles from it lies *Redmoorfield*, in which was fought the deciſive battle betwixt *Richard* III. of the houſe of *York* and *Henry* VII. of *Lancaſter*. In this field is a mount from whence the latter is ſaid to have made a ſpeech to the army before the engagement, and many ſpears and other monuments of the dreadful deeds of that day, are frequently dug up hereabouts.

Aſhby de la Zouch, a pretty market-town, lying betwixt two parks, and having four annual fairs, which are chiefly frequented for young horſes. Its markets alſo are good, and in it is a handſome croſs and a church with a well-endowed free-ſchool. *Aſhby* is noted likewiſe for its caſtle, which was garriſoned for the King in the civil-wars, but never attacked; whence it obtained the name of the *Maiden-garriſon*. Of this caſtle the ruins are yet to be ſeen. It is famous alſo for its ale, and near it lie the coal-pits at *Orton*, which catching fire in the days of *Henry* VIII. burnt inextinguiſhably as long as there was any thing for the flames to feed on. At the ſame place alſo is a mineral-ſpring named *Griffydam*.

Loughborough, *Montſorrel*, *Waltham on the Would* and *Melton-Mowbray*, are all market-towns. *Loughborough* ſtands on the river *Soar*, over which it has a good bridge of ſtone. *Montſorrel* lies among rich paſtures, and, as well as the former, ſtands upon a *Roman* foſſéway, being alſo in itſelf a very agreeable place. *Waltham on the Would* is but a mean town. *Melton-Mowbray* is large and well-built, and almoſt ſurrounded by the little river *Eye*, over which it has two handſome bridges. Its church too is a good one, and its market one of the beſt in *England* for cattle.

Leiceſter, the county-town, is pretty large and populous, and of the many it once had retains ſtill five pariſh-churches, belonging to which are ſix pariſhes. This place ſends two members to parliament. In the times of the *Romans* it was called *Ratæ Coritanorum*, and at preſent carries on a great trade in woven ſtockings. It ſtands pleaſantly on the river *Soar*, and was formerly alſo the ſee of a biſhopric, which was removed to *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*; upon which the town fell to great decay; but being afterwards repaired and fortified by the pious *Edelfleda*, became again ſo flouriſhing that it is ſaid to have had in it no fewer than two and thirty churches. Siding, however, in the reign of King *Henry* II. with the rebellious *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, it was beſieged and taken and its walls diſmantled. After this it ſuffered much by two ſieges in the reign of *Charles* I. In the days of *Henry* V. a parliament was held here for the ſuppreſſion of *Wickliff*'s doctrine. In this town too

the great *Henry of Lancaſter* had a caſtle which took up above ſix and twenty acres of ground; and in the ſpacious hall of this caſtle the aſſizes for the county are ſtill held. The other remarkables here are its monaſtery of St. *Mary de Pratis*, or *de Prez*, a terrace-walk and well of which, ſtrengthened with battlements, are yet to be ſeen, though the monaſtery itſelf is converted into a dwelling-houſe: a gate of curious workmanſhip, leading to the caſtle above-mentioned and in which the arms for the militia of this county are kept: a croſs of great beauty ſtanding in the market-place: three hoſpitals and a charity-ſchool. In the hoſpital called *The new Bede-houſe* is a chapel and a library, and in the beautiful church of St. *Margaret* here *Richard* III. after the action of *Boſworth-field*, is ſaid to have been interred. This place too, ſtanding upon a *Roman* foſſéway, divers *Roman* coins and other antiquities have been found here. Its markets alſo are plentifully ſupplied with all manner of proviſions, particularly with corn; and its government is under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, a ſteward, a bailiff, common-council men, *&c.*

Billeſdon, and *Halladon*, are both likewiſe market-towns, but of no note.

Obſ. *Brokeſby*, in this county, is famous for having given birth to the ſprightly and voluptuous *George Villers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, whoſe extravagancies are ſo admirably characteriſed by Mr. *Dryden* under the name of *Zimri*, in his beautiful poem called *Abſolom* and *Achitophel*.

29. LINCOLNSHIRE, which towards the ſouth and eaſt is marſhy, but in the north and weſtern parts fruitful. The horſes of this county are greatly eſteemed. *Lincolnſhire* conſiſts of three parts, *viz.* of *Holland* towards the ſouth-eaſt, of *Keſtevan* to the weſt of *Holland*, and of *Lindſey* which forms its northern part, and contains in it about one half of the county. In the whole here are about 1,740,000 acres, 630 * pariſhes, one city, and thirty-four towns, and it ſends twelve members to parliament. The principal places in it are,

Stamford, a well-built town, ſeated on the river *Welland*, which being rendered navigable has opened a good trade to theſe parts. In this town are ſix pariſh-churches, and it ſends two members to parliament. In the time of *Edward* III. *Stamford* had an univerſity, of which the remains of two colleges are ſtill to be ſeen. *Edward* IV. alſo conferred great privileges on this place. The mayor or chief magiſtrate here is the King's Lord-lieutenant, and within the juriſdiction of this town the ſecond perſon in the realm. A ſingularity too in *Stamford* not unworthy notice is, that the younger ſons ſucceed here to the eſtate of a father who has died inteſ-

* In this number of its pariſhes our author has the ſanction of Mr. *Chamberlain* in his *Preſent State*; but *Camden* computes them at 688, and others again at 635. For our own part we chooſe the medium, and therefore are moſt inclined to join iſſue with the latter.

tate,

tate, by virtue of an old cuſtom ſtiled *borough Engliſh*. For the reſt *Stamford* is a very ancient place, as the many antiquities found there ſhow, and formerly contained in it a mint and a caſtle. Over the river too on which it ſtands it has a beautiful bridge of ſtone, and its town-houſe is a fine building. In it alſo is a charity-ſchool for eighty children, who are employed in ſpinning, and other branches of the woolen manufacture, by which means they are ſaid to earn near four hundred pounds a year. *Stamford* is famous likewiſe for having been the place where the Barons aſſembled to levy war againſt King *John*; and is affirmed by ſome to have had a univerſity before the days of our Saviour. In the times of the civil wars betwixt the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* it was taken by the latter and reduced to aſhes; ſince which it has never been able thoroughly to recover itſelf, notwithſtanding it has all along enjoyed a pretty good trade; the principal articles of which are malt, ſea-coal, and free-ſtone.

Market-Deeping, a mean old town, ſituated on the river *Welland*.

Crowland lies at the conflux of the rivers *Nyne* and *Welland*, and had formerly a very conſiderable monaſtery. This place is remarkable for its ſituation and fiſhery, being ſo ſurrounded with lakes and fens that it is perfectly inacceſſable on the ſouth and weſt ſides. Its ſtreets are ſeparated from each other by water-courſes, but joined by a triangular bridge of very ingenious contrivance. The houſes here are built upon piles after the manner of thoſe at *Amſterdam*. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in wild-fowl, of which, by means of dogs, they ſometimes drive 3000 into a net; but ſtill a greater by their fiſhery, which is ſo very conſiderable that they pay three hundred pounds a year to the crown for the liberty of fiſhing there. This country is full of lakes, all which abound in fiſh; but theſe lakes rendered it, as has been obſerved, ſo fenny, that the inhabitants are obliged to go to milk their cows in boats. On the borders of the three canals, which run through the three ſtreets of which this town is compoſed, are planted rows of willows, and its church is formed out of the ruins of the once celebrated abbey here, erected by *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians*.

Spalding, a large populous market-town, ſeated on the river *Welland*, and having a harbour. In it too formerly ſtood a monaſtery, and *Spalding* ſtill contains a good and convenient market-place, with a grammar and a charity-ſchool, as alſo a bridge over the river on which it ſtands. Its traffic conſiſts principally in corn and coals, which are brought hither by means of barges belonging to the place; but the *Welland* is alſo navigable by ſhips of larger burden which may come up to the very harbour.

Bourn and *Folkingham* both ſmall towns. The former is noted for having been the place of inauguration to *Edmund* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*; and likewiſe for the birth of the great Lord *Burghley*, Secretary of State to

Queen *Elizabeth*. Near *Folkingham* are to be ſeen the ruins of an ancient monaſtery.

Grantham, a handſome well-built and populous town, containing a free-ſchool. Betwixt this place and *Sleaford* lies the town of *Ancaſter*, in which are ſeveral remains of *Roman* antiquities. *Grantham* ſtands on the river *Witham*, being a place of pretty conſiderable trade. Its church is large and the ſpire to it one of the loftieſt in the kingdom. From the remains of a caſtle which has been found here, it is conjectured to have been a *Roman* town, and it formerly contained alſo divers religious foundations. Excluſive too of the free-ſchool above-mentioned, in it are two charity-ſchools. Its government is under the direction of an alderman, twelve juſtices, a common-council, *&c.* *Sleaford* lies in a valley on a river of that name, the current of which is ſo ſwift in this town that it is ſaid never to freeze. In it is a handſome pariſh-church, together with a free-ſchool and a hoſpital. Formerly alſo it was defended by a caſtle. Its markets for corn and cattle are likewiſe reckoned very good. *Ancaſter* is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Segeloſum* of the ancients, but *Camden* makes it their *Crocolanum*. At each end of this town is a ſpring, which are almoſt the only ones in theſe parts.

Beckingham and *Dunnington* are both towns, the latter of which is famous for its hemp-ſeed, and has a ſmall harbour for barges.

Boſton, an ancient town, and a place of note, ſituated near the mouth of the river *Witham*, and containing a commodious harbour. It is inhabited by numbers of merchants, and ſends two members to parliament. The church here is very large and beautiful, and its ſpire, which is two hundred and eighty * feet in heighth, ſerves as a land-mark to mariners. The number alſo of windows and pillars in this church correſponds with that of the weeks and months in the year. In *Boſton* too was formerly a nunnery, together with four friaries, one priory, three colleges, and a church dedicated to St. *John*, as alſo a chapel without the town. All theſe received their diſſolution in the days of *Henry* VIII. At preſent it contains, excluſive of the large church above-mentioned, two well endowed charity-ſchools, and over the river on which it ſtands, it has a ſtately wooden bridge. It is ſupplied with water from a pond on a common near the town, from whence that element is conveyed in pipes all over the place. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, or admiral, a recorder, aldermen, common-council, *&c.*

Tatterſall, *Bolingbroke*, *Wainfleet*, *Spilsby*, *Horncaſtle*, *Alford*, *Burg*, *Louth*, *Saltfleet*, *Binbroke*, *Market Raſen*, *Stanton*, *Caſter*, *Brigg*, and *Kirton*, are all towns. At the firſt of theſe formerly ſtood an old caſtle, which was afterwards the ſeat of the *Clintons* Earls of *Lincoln*. At *Bolingbroke* alſo

* Others ſay two hundred and eighty-two; but the learned Dr. *Stukely*, in his ſurvey of this church, ſays that 'We aſcend to the top of the ſpire by three hundred and ſixty-five 'ſteps, and that its height is exactly three hundred feet.'

was

was a caſtle. This place is noted for the birth of *Henry* IV. King of *England*, who was from thence ſurnmamed *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*. *Wainfleet* contains a good free-ſchool. *Spilsby* has a good market. *Horncaſtle* is large, well-built, and ancient, having formerly been a *Roman* town. Its caſtle too was *Roman*, and numbers of coins belonging to the ſame people have been dug up here. *Alford*, in Mr. *Camden*'s time, was memorable for its market. *Binbroke* too contains a market. At a place called *Oumby*, near *Market Raſen*, divers *Roman* coins have been found, with the following inſcription upon them; viz. *Urbs Roma* on one ſide, and on the reverſe *Pax & Tranquillitas*. *Market Raſen* ſtands on the river *Ackam*. *Stanton* lies ſeventeen miles weſt of *Lincoln*. *Caſter*, as its name imports, was a camp or ſtation of the *Romans*, and a part of its fortifications, with ſome other antiquities, are ſtill to be ſeen here. *Brigg*, otherwiſe called *Glandford-Bridge*, ſtands upon the *Ackam*, over which it has a bridge, and hence this town obtains the preſent name of *Brigg*, its other of *Glandford* being long ſince grown into diſuſe. *Kirton* is the capital of its hundred, to which it gives name, and is famous alſo for its beautiful church.

Grimsby, a borough town having once an harbour, and ſtill a road before it; ſends two members to parliament. This town ſtands on the *Humber*, having a good church, and formerly alſo contained a caſtle, a nunnery, and two monaſteries. Before the choaking of its harbour it was a place of good trade, but at preſent the principal branch of its commerce conſiſts in coals and ſalt. The road here is ſtill of ſervice to ſhips that are wind-bound. *Grimsby* is governed by a mayor, aldermen, common-council, bailiffs, *&c.*

Thornton college, a large abbey founded in the year 1139. In digging here was found the ſkeleton of a man, with a book and candle-ſtick, who it is ſuppoſed had been immured for ſome very atrocious crime. This college was formerly a place of ſtrength, having been fortified with a ditch and towers, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

Burton, a town, ſeated on the *Humber*, and containing two churches. This place is generally called *Burton in Lincolnſhire*, by way of diſtinction from another *Burton* in *Staffordſhire*, commonly called *Burton upon Trent*.

The iſle of *Axholm*, formed by the rivers *Trent* and *Dunn*, and lying both in this county and in *Yorkshire*, is a ſwampy tract of ground, which was formerly a wood, as appears from the many oaks, firs, and other trees frequently found in the bogs here. Some of theſe oaks are three yards in circumference, and ten in length. The firs lie about a foot or eighteen inches under ground, being more numerous than the oaks, and many of them thirty feet long. The time of the firſt inundation of this woody country is uncertain; but from the depth of the bogs it muſt have been ſome centuries ago.

Gainsburgh, or *Gainsborough*, a market-town, which, by reaſon of its pleaſant and convenient ſituation on the river *Trent*, is continually enlarging.

It

It is a place of conſiderable trade, and, excluſive of its church which has been rebuilt ſince the year 1735, contains in it alſo divers meeting-houſes. The tide of the *Humber* flows quite up to this town, and here it was that the *Danes* landed when they ſailed up the *Trent*.

Lincoln, the *Lindum colonia* of the ancients, as alſo the county-town, and a biſhop's ſee, ſtands on the river *Witham*, which runs through it. The channel of this river is arched over. This city contains in it thirteen churches, and ſends two members to parliament; but was formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent. In *Edward* VI. time it is ſaid that there were no leſs than fifty-two churches in this place, which number was reduced by act of parliament to eighteen, and thoſe again, as before obſerved, to thirteen. Theſe churches are, in general, meanly built, excepting the cathedral, which is a moſt noble *Gothick* ſtructure. In the time of *Henry* III. *Lincoln* was beſieged by that Prince and taken, but King *Stephen*, who had unfortunately laid ſiege to it, was defeated and made priſoner here. Under the *Saxons* it was taken and recovered no leſs than four times. This city has alſo ſuffered by fire. The number of religious buildings here, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible almoſt in every ſtreet, gave riſe to the proverb of *the Devil's looking over* Lincoln, by which is denoted the aſpect of an envious perſon. Of the caſtle founded here by *William the Conqueror* very ſtately ruins ſtill remain, and of the *Roman* wall which environed the city a conſiderable part is yet to be ſeen. The other remarkables here are *Neuport* gate which is alſo a *Roman* work, conſiſting of large ſtones cut wedge-faſhion and placed on each other without mortar or any other cement; a well called *Grantham*'s in which the *Jews*, who were formerly very numerous in this city, threw a child, as it is ſaid, whom they had crucified; the palace of *John of Gaunt*, whoſe arms are carved in ſtone over the gate; and to the weſt of the caſtle an entrenchment of King *Stephen*, with many other curioſities of the like nature, as *Lucy tower*, *Were dyke*, *Sinſil dyke*, &c. The great bell too here, generally called *Tom of* Lincoln, is remarkable for its bigneſs, weighing, it is ſaid, no leſs than five tons. The government of this city is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, recorder, coroners, chamberlains, common-council, *&c.*

At *Woolſtrope* in this county, was born that prodigy of learning and philoſophy, the unequalled Sir *Iſaac Newton*.

30. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, which towards the ſouth-eaſt is very fruitful, but to the weſt is full of woods, and abounds likewiſe in coal-pits. This county contains in it about 560,000 acres, one hundred and ſixty-eight pariſhes, and nine towns, and ſends eight members to parliament.

Blith, a market-town, containing a large church. In it too formerly ſtood a caſtle and an abbey.

Eaſt-

Eaſt-Retford, a town, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river *Idle*, and ſending two members to parliament. This place formerly carried on a conſiderable trade in hops, barley, and malt, but *Workſop* has lately found means to come in for a ſhare of this traffick. In it is a free-ſchool, together with a town-hall, which ſerves likewiſe for the holding of the county-ſeſſions, and a very good ſhambles. Its government is under the direction of two bailiffs, two chamberlains, aldermen, common-council, *&c. &c.*

Weſt-Retford lies on the weſt ſide of the river *Idle*, and has a good hoſpital. This town has a communication with the former by means of a bridge.

Workſop, or *Wirkſop*, a pretty ancient market-town, in which are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a monaſtery. *Workſop* market is famous for its plenty of liquorice and malt.

Tuxford in the clays, a market-town, ſo ſurnamed from its mirey ſituation. In the year 1702 this place was deſtroyed by fire. *Tuxford* contains a well endowed free-ſchool.

Mansfield, a large well-built market-town, noted for its malt-trade, and containing a charity-ſchool. This place ſtands in the ancient foreſt of *Sherwood*, ſo memorable for the exploits of the bold *Robin-hood*. On *September* 14, 1304, *Mansfield* was conſumed by a fire, as alſo a part of the church.

Southwell, a market-town, containing a collegiate church and a free-ſchool. In it are alſo the ruins of a chapel, and an archbiſhop's palace, the prelates of which had likewiſe three parks here.

Newark, a handſome wealthy town, ſituated on the river *Trent*, ſends two members to parliament, and formerly contained a caſtle. This town is ſuppoſed to have been originally *Roman*, from the great number of coins and other antiquities found here. In the Barons war its caſtle held out nobly for King *John*, and in the time *Charles* I. the town did not open its gates to the rebels till by order of his majeſty. Over the river on which it ſtands it has ſeveral bridges, and in the town is a charity-ſchool. Its other remarkables are the north gate, which from the figure of its ſtones is ſuppoſed to be *Roman*, and its church which is reckoned one of the beſt in *England*. The markets here abound in corn, cattle, and wool, and the place where they are held is ſo ſpacious that 10,000 men have been drawn up in it at one time. *Newark* is governed by a mayor and aldermen.

Nottingham, the county-town, and one of the moſt delightful and beautiful places in *England*, ſtands on a rock near the river *Trent*, over which it has a large bridge of ſtone. At this place is alſo a caſtle; and *Nottingham* ſends two members to parliament. This town has ſuffered frequently by the wars, particularly in the time of the *Danes*, by whom it was taken thrice. In it are at preſent three churches, together with a ſtately

ſtately town-houſe built upon piazzas, a ſpacious market-place, a goal, a hoſpital an alms-houſe, one free-ſchool, and three charity-ſchools. Exclu-ſive too of the ſtately bridge above-mentioned, which conſiſts of nineteen arches, here are alſo three others over the different branches of the *Trent*, together with a handſom ſtone cauſeway near a mile in length, with arches under it for the waters to have free courſe during inundations. In *Notting-ham* too formerly were many religious houſes. The principal manufactures of this place are ſtockings and earthen-ware, as alſo malt, for which it is very famous. By means of the *Trent*, which has been made navigable here by barges, it carries on a briſk little trade with the neighbouring counties in cheeſe, wine, oil, hemp, and grocery wares. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, ſheriffs, coroners, common-council men, *&c. &c.*

Bingham, a market-town.

31. DERBYSHIRE has both good corn and meadow land, as alſo plenty of wood, particularly towards the eaſt and ſouth ſides. In it likewiſe are ſe-veral quarries, together with mines of coal, iron, and lead. This county affords alſo alabaſter and cryſtal. The peak in its northern parts is a craggy mountain, abounding in aſtoniſhing natural curioſities, of all which Dr. *Leigh* has given a very judicious account. Its wonders are ſaid to be ſeven, which are included by Mr. *Hobbs* in the following verſe, *viz.*

Ædes, mons, barathrum, binus fons, antraque bina.

The houſe meant here is *Chatſworth*-houſe, belonging to the Duke of *De-vonſhire*, which is built in a wild part of the mountain: The ſecond and third things here ſtiled wonders are inconſiderable. *Poole*'s hole very much reſembles *Baumann*'s *cavern*; the indurated drop-ſtone having formed in it all kinds of figures and the noiſe of a rapid ſtream being heard there making its way through the rock. On the left hand is a kind of a chamber in the rock which was formerly the retreat of a noted robber called *Poole*, from whom the cavern takes its name. *Eden hole* lies on the top of a mountain, its aperture in one direction is twenty feet broad, and in another fifty or ſixty; but its perpendicular depth is ſaid to be near an *Engliſh* mile. The two ſprings are thoſe of the hot baths at *Buxton*, and the *Tides-well* or *Widenwell*, which ebbs and flows alternately. The following are its remarkable places as beginning from the north, *viz.*

Drontfield, a ſmall market-town, ſituated at the extremity of the *Peak*.

Cheſterfield, alſo a ſmall but populous town, ſeated in the fruitful diſtrict of *Scarſdale*, and enjoying a good trade. In it is a free-ſchool, and a ſpacious market-place, and formerly alſo it contained a monaſtery. This place gives the title of Earl to the preſent moſt illuſtrious *Mæcenas* of the age, *Philip Dormer*

Dormer Earl of *Cheſterfield*, of whom it is difficult to ſay whether his talents or generoſity are moſt to be admired.

Bakewell, the beſt town on the northweſt ſide of the *Peak*, and ſituated on the river *Wye*. This place from ſome antiquities found here, is ſuppoſed to have been a ſtation of the *Romans*. It is of conſiderable extent, containing in it one pariſh-church and ſeven chapels.

Tiddeſwal, a ſmall market-town, having a good church, and a free-ſchool.

Buxton, a village, in which are the warm baths above-mentioned. From the remnants of a wall here and other antiquities, theſe baths are not without probability ſuppoſed to have been known to the *Romans*.

Matlock, a village, alſo containing ſome medicinal ſprings.

Wirkſworth, a large well inhabited market-town, its neighbourhood abounds with valuable mines, particularly with thoſe of lead. In the town too is a good church, together with an alms-houſe and a hoſpital.

Alfreton, a ſmall market-town, ſaid to have been founded by King *Alfred*. This place is noted for the ſtrength and flavour of its ale.

Aſhbourn, a town, ſeated on the river *Dove*, and famous for its cheeſes, which are ſent in great quantities up and down the *Trent*.

Derby, or *Darby*, the county-town, ſituated on the river *Derwent*, over which it has a handſome bridge. *Derby* is well-built and populous, and contains in it five pariſh-churches, with many valuable privileges; among which is that of exemption to its freemen from paying toll in *London*, and in moſt other places in *England*. *Derby* is alſo a ſtaple for wool; but among its inhabitants are a greater number of gentry than artificers. It ſends two members to parliament. On the bridge over the *Derwent* formerly ſtood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, but this has ſince been converted into a dwelling-houſe. To the ſouth of the town flows another little river called *Martin-Brook*, over which it has alſo ſeveral bridges. At what time *Derby* was firſt founded is uncertain, but it appears from divers circumſtances to have been an ancient place. The *Danes*, by whom it ſuffered much, received a terrible blow here from *Ethelfleda* the famous *Saxon* heroin, their whole army being routed and put to the ſword. In *Derby* alſo formerly were three monaſteries and a chapel, together with a collegiate church. On digging near the ruins of the ſecond were found ſome human bones of an uncommon ſize. At preſent this town contains in it five churches, a hoſpital, and other charities, as alſo a very beautiful town-houſe, in which the aſſizes for the county are held. Sir *Thomas Lombe*'s machine for the twiſting of ſilk is of very curious invention, and has been of great benefit to the *Engliſh*. *Derby*, however, is a place of no great trade; and though a ſtaple for wool, as abovementioned, yet the principal branches of its commerce conſiſt in malt and ale, the latter of

which is much eſteemed, and great quantities of it exported. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, a high ſteward, a recorder, aldermen, brethren, and a common-council.

Little Cheſter lies alſo on the river *Derwent*, about one mile north of the foregoing town, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Derventio* of the *Romans*, many antiquities of that people having been diſcovered here.

32. STAFFORDSHIRE towards the north is mountainous and barren, but to the ſouth a good corn and paſture country, abounding alſo in mines of iron and coal. In the middle-moſt parts it is woody. This county affords alſo ſalt, good ſtone, marble and alabaſter. It contains in it about 810,000 acres, one hundred and fifty pariſhes, one city and eighteen market-towns, and ſends ten members to parliament. The principal places in it are the following: *viz.*

Newcaſtle-under-Line, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Trent*, and ſending two members to parliament. In it are ſome good manufactures of cloth and hats. The neighbourhood of this place is famous for its fine earthen-ware. Its fairs alſo are noted for cattle; its ſtreets well-paved, and coal is found in plenty near it. But moſt of its buildings are mean and covered with thatch, and of the four churches which it formerly contained, here remains at preſent but one. The caſtle too, whence the place obtained its name, lies in ruins, the melancholy effect of civil wars. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, *&c.*

Betley, a ſmall market-town.

Trentham, a town, ſeated on the river *Trent*.

Bloreheath, a ſmall market-town, famous for a battle fought there betwixt the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*.

Eccleſhall, *Stone*, and *Chedle*, are all market towns. In the firſt of theſe places formerly ſtood a caſtle, and it ſtill contains a charity-ſchool for children of both ſexes. *Eccleſhall* is alſo noted for pedlary wares. *Stone* ſtands on the river *Trent*, and likewiſe contains in it a charity-ſchool. Not far from *Chedle* riſes the little river *Tein*, which falls into the *Dove*.

Utoxeter, commonly *Utceſter*, a market-town, in the neighbourhood of which are ſeveral manufactures of hard ware. This place formerly was called *Utocetum*. It is the greateſt mart in theſe parts for black cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, butter, *&c.* and ſtands on the above-mentioned river *Dove*, over which it has a good bridge of ſtone. Its market-place alſo is good, and in the midſt of it ſtands a noble and beautiful croſs.

Bromley, a market-town.

Stafford, the county-town, lies in a low ſituation on the river *Sow*, being well-built, and having ſome manufactures of good linen-cloth, as alſo two churches and a free-ſchool. This place ſends two members to parliament. When a father dies here inteſtate the youngeſt ſon ſucceeds to all his eſtates within

within the juriſdiction of this town *. *William the Conqueror* erected a caſtle here, and from the appearance of ſome ruins *Stafford* ſeems formerly to have been ſurrounded with walls. In its ſpacious market-place ſtands the ſhire-hall, and over the river on which the town lies, it has a bridge. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, common-council, *&c.*

Penkridge, a market-town, noted for its ſaddles and horſe-fair, and ſtanding on the river *Penk*, over which it has a bridge.

Rugely, a well-built market-town, ſeated on the river *Trent*.

Burton upon Trent has a beautiful free-ſtone bridge of thirty-four † arches over the river on which it ſtands, and is famous likewiſe for its manufactures of cloth. Formerly alſo it contained a celebrated abbey of *Benedictines*, and a caſtle, and was famous alſo for its works in alabaſter; but at preſent is moſt noted for its ale, which is reckoned the beſt in *England*. Near the ſite of its old abbey ſtands the church, and by means of locks and other aſſiſtances, the *Trent* is rendered navigable to this place by barges.

Litchfield, which next to *Cheſter*, is the moſt conſiderable city in the northweſt parts of *England*, and ſends two members to parliament. This biſhopric is united to that of *Coventry*, and is ſaid formerly to have been archiepiſcopal. The town ſtands in a low ſituation on a little rivulet, which falls into the *Trent*, and is divided into two parts. In that formerly called the city lies the county goal, as alſo a free-ſchool and a hoſpital. The *Cloſe* has been environed with a trench and a wall, and in this part ſtands the cathedral, which is reckoned one of the fineſt buildings in the kingdom of its kind. During the civil wars it ſuffered much by the bigotry of the ſoldiers in *Charles* the Firſt's time, but has ſince been extremely well repaired. The other remarkables here are its churches, which are three in number. That of St. *Michael*'s is noted for the extent of its church-yard, which is ſaid to take up near ſix or ſeven acres of ground. In *Litchfield* too formerly ſtood a caſtle, but this has long ſince been deſtroyed. The malt-liquor of this place however is very good, and its ſtreets are in general well paved and cleanly, but the houſes are old-faſhioned and mean. Its government is under the direction of a ſheriff, a recorder, bailiffs, and burgeſſes.

Tamworth, a town, ſeated on the river *Tame*, and ſtanding one half of it in *Warwickſhire*, under which it has been already deſcribed.

Breewood, a pretty little place, lying within the juriſdiction of the biſhop of *Litchfield*.

Wolverhampton, a ſmall well-built town, ſeated on a hill, and containing a collegiate church, together with three charity-ſchools. This place carries on a great trade in lock-ſmith's works, for which it is particularly famous.

* This cuſtom is called *Borough Engliſh*.

† Other accounts ſay thirty-ſeven.

It is a well-built and populous town, and enjoys a good air, but is ill ſupplied with water, which the inhabitants are obliged to fetch at ſome diſtance from three or four ſprings which lie in its neighbourhood. *Wolverhampton* formerly contained an abbey.

Walſal, a handſome town, ſeated on a riſing ground, and carrying on a conſiderable trade in hard-ware, there being good iron-works in its neighbourhood.

33. SHROPSHIRE, a fruitful county, though towards the ſouth and weſt ſomewhat mountainous. Its commodities are wheat and barley, together with coals, iron and wood. It contains about 890,000 acres, one hundred and ſeventy pariſhes, fifteen towns and ſends twelve members to parliament. Its principal places are the following: *viz.*

Ludlow, a large, well-built, walled town, ſeated on the river *Teme*, and ſending two members to parliament. This place enjoys a pretty good trade, and is further defended by a once ſtrong and ſtill beautiful caſtle, ſituated on a rock. In it alſo formerly ſtood a college and a priory, ſome remains of the latter of which are ſtill to be ſeen; but its principal remarkables at preſent are the old ruinous caſtle above-mentioned: its walls, which are ſaid to have been nine *Engliſh* miles in circuit: its gates, its collegiate-church, its bridge, its alms-houſe, its conduit and two charity-ſchools. This town has ſuffered much by the civil-wars of the *Engliſh*. Its government is under the direction of a recorder, bailiffs, aldermen and common-council, together with other magiſtrates and officers.

Clebury, a market-town, lying near the *Teme*.

Bridgenorth, which is ſeated on the river *Severn*, and conſiſts of an upper and lower town. This is a very ancient borough, and was formerly fortified with walls and a caſtle; but theſe lie at preſent in ruins. Its muſkets, and other iron wares, are in great repute; and it is alſo famous for its manufactures of cloth, leather and ſtockings, particularly the latter. In it are two churches, and it ſends the like number of members to parliament. Over the *Severn*, by which it is divided into the two parts above-mentioned, it has a handſome bridge of ſtone, and on this bridge formerly ſtood ſome buildings of defence. The ſituation of this town, particularly of that called the upper-town, is very delightful and extremely well calculated for trade. Its markets alſo are much frequented for ſheep, horſes, black cattle, butter, hops, *&c.* and its privileges are very great. In the town formerly ſtood ſeveral religious foundations: but the things moſt worthy notice here at preſent, excluſive of its churches and caſtle, are a free-ſchool and an alms-houſe. It is partly ſupplied with water by means of an engine which throws it up into the caſtle, and partly by means of pipes from a neighbouring ſpring. During the civil-wars of the laſt century it was ſet on fire, at which time alſo its church of St. *Leonard* ſuffered much, but has ſince been handſomely rebuilt. The other church here ſtands within the caſtle and

and is exempt from epiſcopal viſitation. *Bridgenorth* is ſaid to owe its foundation to *Ethelfleda*, Princeſs of the *Mercians*, and its government is under the direction of bailiffs, aldermen and a common-council.

Biſhop's-caſtle, a ſmall market-town and borough, ſending two members to parliament. This place ſtands upon the river *Clun*, has a well frequented market and is governed by a bailiff, recorder and aldermen.

Great-Wenlock, a borough, ſending two members to parliament. Near it is dug a good clay for the making of tobacco-pipes, and it abounds alſo in lime-ſtone. In this town formerly was a copper-mine and a nunnery.

Shrewſbury, in Latin *Salopia*, and ſuppoſed to be the *Uriconium* of the ancients, the county-town, being large, well-built and populous, with five churches in it and ſeveral meeting-houſes, as alſo a good free-ſchool, and ſends members to parliament. At this place are two ſtone-bridges over the river *Severn*, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded. It has alſo ſome thriving manufactures of flannel and cloth, and formerly contained a caſtle, which is even yet in better condition than moſt other buildings of this kind in *England*; together with an abbey of *Benedictines* and three monaſteries. Excluſive too of its churches abovementioned, here are divers charity-ſchools and alms-houſes; and to its free-ſchool, which is a very noble building, belongs alſo another about five *Engliſh* miles without the town and a library. The walk called the *Quarry* here is delightful, and its ſtreets are large and well built. *Shrewſbury* enjoys alſo a prodigious plenty of proviſions of all kinds. Its markets are much frequented and it is famous likewiſe for cakes and brawn. During the wars betwixt the *Welch* and the *Engliſh*, this place ſuffered very frequently, as alſo in the reign of King *Stephen* and other Kings, particularly in the time of *Charles* I. Of its walls, however, there are ſtill very ſtately remains, and divers *Roman* coins have been dug up here, as alſo ſome human bones of a very extraordinary ſize. In ſhort, it is in every reſpect a moſt delectable place, containing more gentry and people of faſhion in it than any other country-town in *England*; and its government is under the direction of a mayor, ſteward, aldermen, common-council, recorder, *&c.*

Wellington, *Newport* and *Drayton*, all little market-towns. In the ſecond of theſe places is a free-ſchool with a library belonging to it and a charity-ſchool. In it alſo formerly ſtood a collegiate-church. It is a good town and ſtands upon the *Watling-ſtreet* of the *Romans*.

Wem, a market-town, containing a free-ſchool. This place is alſo noted for having given birth to the celebrated Mr. *Wycherley*. In the year 1676, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire.

Oſweſtry, a walled town, having a ſmall caſtle. The church belonging to this place ſtands without the gates of the town and was formerly a monaſtery. Here is alſo a good traffick carried on in *Welch* friezes. *Oſweſtry* likewiſe

likewiſe contains a charity and a free-ſchool. In the year 1542, a terrible fire happened here.

Elleſmere, a market-town.

Whitchurch, alſo a large market-town, but of no great trade.

34. The county-palatine of CHESTER, or CHESHIRE, is for the moſt part level, abounding both in corn and cattle. It contains alſo ſeveral heaths, on which great numbers of horſes and ſheep are fed. It makes likewiſe prodigious quantities of cheeſe. This county contains about 72,000* acres, ſeventy-one † pariſhes, one city and twelve towns, and ſends four members to parliament. *Cheſhire* is remarkable for being a county-palatine; and ſuch once was the power of the ancient Counts here, that they lived more like Princes than ſubjects. The name of the firſt of theſe Counts-palatine was *Gherbord*, who was created ſo by *William the Conqueror*; and the laſt of them was *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*. On his death, in the year 1200, this county was again annexed to the crown: it ſtill enjoys, however, its ancient privileges, and the court-palatine is held at *Cheſter* for the inhabitants of that city. The following places deſerve notice in it: *viz.*

Malpas, a good market-town, ſituated on an eminence, and containing a grammar-ſchool and a hoſpital. The church here is a good building, and at this place alſo formerly ſtood a caſtle.

Cheſter, the county-town, lying on the river *Dee*, and being the ſeat of a biſhopric. In it are ten churches, excluſive of the cathedral, and it ſends two members to parliament. The walls of this place are two *Engliſh* miles in circuit. It is alſo further defended by a caſtle, which is an old but ſtately building, with a tower in it called *Julius Cæſar's Tower*; and in this caſtle the aſſizes are held twice a year. This city carries on a conſiderable trade with *Ireland*. The river *Dee* and *Cheſter* harbour having both been gradually choaked up by the ſea, an act of parliament was paſſed, in the year 1732 and another in 1741, for rendering them again navigable, which was happily accompliſhed. *Cheſter* in its cheeſe trade exceeds all *England*, vending annually 30,000 tuns of that excellent commodity, 14,000 of which are ſaid to go to *London*, 8000 down the *Severn*, and 8000 more to *Scotland*, *Ireland* and other places. It is alſo famous for its tobacco-pipes. The King of *England*'s eldeſt ſon is ſtyled Earl of this city. It is a large, populous and well-built place, and from the altars and other monuments of antiquity found here, appears to have been the ſtation of the *Legio victrix viceſſima*. Its walls are ſaid to have been firſt erected by *Edelfleda*, the cele-

* In this our author agrees with ſome late modern writers, but they muſt all certainly be under a miſtake. The editors of *Chamberlayne*'s *Preſent State of Great Britain*, compute the number of acres in this county, with greater probability, at 730,000.

† So alſo ſays *Chamberlayne*, but other accounts reckon the number of pariſh-churches in *Cheſhire* at eighty-ſix.

brated

brated *Mercian* Princeſs, and its caſtle and cathedral by *Lupus*, nephew to *William the Conqueror*; though others affirm that he only completed the latter, King *Edgar*, according to their account, being its original founder. Being a place of importance it has generally borne a very principal ſhare in all the wars of the *Britons*, and in the reign of *Charles* I. ſuſtained a long ſiege in favour of that Prince. Under the *Danes* alſo it endured ſo terrible a ſiege that they were reduced to the neceſſity of eating horſe-fleſh. At preſent there is always a ſtrong garriſon here, and its walls are kept in conſtant repair. Over the river *Dee* too, on which it ſtands, it has a ſtately bridge with a gate at each end. The number of gates to the town-walls are four, and three poſterns, and on each of theſe gates are towers. The walls are built with battlements. The new exchange is a fine building ſupported by pillars thirteen feet high, and conſiſting of one ſolid ſtone. The county-hall ſtands, as before obſerved, in the caſtle. *Cheſter* alſo contains a charity-ſchool. It is ſupplied with water by means of engines placed on the river *Dee*, and its ſtreets are in general ſtraight and terminate in point, but the galleries which run along them, though they ſhelter the walker from the inclemencies of the weather, yet disfigure the buildings and darken the ſhops. In the days of popery there were many religious houſes and foundations here; but of theſe, at preſent, little or no remains are ſeen. *Cheſter* is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen and common-council.

Ceſtrica Cherſoneſus, now the hundred of *Wirrall*, a tract of land ſurrounded by the ſea, the mouths of the rivers *Dee* and *Merſey*, as alſo by another river which unites theſe two. This tract of land is about ſixteen *Engliſh* miles in length and between ſix and ſeven broad, being alſo very fruitful.

Namptwich, a large, well-built market-town, ſituated on the river *Weaver*, makes great quantities of ſalt, and the beſt of cheeſe. It has a good market alſo for corn and cattle, and its buildings likewiſe are good. The church here is large and built cathedral wiſe, and in the town are two charity-ſchools. *Namptwich* has alſo borne its ſhare in the civil wars of this Kingdom, and in the years 1438 and 1583, was deſtroyed by fire.

Sandbach and *Middlewich*, both market-towns. The former of theſe places ſtands on the river *Wheelock* and is famous for its ale, which is reckoned not inferior to that of *Derby*. *Middlewich* lies on the conflux of the *Croke* and the *Dan*. At this place alſo great quantities of ſalt are made, and its church is a good building.

Congleton and *Maccelsfield*, both ſmall towns. In the latter is a college and free-ſchool. Its chief manufacture is buttons. *Congleton* is watered by the *Dan* and ſome other rivulets. It carries on a briſk little trade in gloves, purſes, *&c.* and contains two churches. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor and ſix aldermen.

Northwich,

Northwich, a very ancient market-town, making fine ſalt, and having alſo near it a mine of rock ſalt. The roof of its church is much admired, and in this town is a charity and free-ſchool.

Frodeſham, a good port-town, ſeated on the river *Merſey*, with a caſtle at the weſt end of it. On the river on which it ſtands it has a bridge, and *Frodeſham* contains alſo a convenient harbour for ſhips.

Knotsford, a good town, pleaſantly ſituated on the rivulet of *Bicken*, by which it is divided into the upper and lower. In the former ſtands the pariſh-church, and in the latter is the town-houſe and a market.

Altringham and *Stockport*, on the river *Merſey*, both market-towns.

35. YORKSHIRE lies on the *German-ſea*, being the largeſt of all the counties in *England* and in general very fruitful, having a great plenty of corn, cattle, game and all ſorts of fiſh. It contains in it 3,770,000 acres, five hundred and ſixty-three pariſh-churches, forty-nine towns, and ſends thirty members to parliament. It conſiſts of three parts: *viz.*

1. Of the Weſt-riding; which is the largeſt, richeſt and moſt populous, containing in it the following places: namely,

Hutherfield, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Calder*, and carrying on a good trade in cloth.

Halliſax, a well-built and populous town, alſo ſeated on the river *Calder*, and ſtanding on a pleaſant eminence which has not its equal. Though thirty *Engliſh* miles in circuit, yet it conſtitutes but one pariſh, in which are twelve chapels of eaſe and ſixteen meeting-houſes, excluſive of Quakers, who are very numerous in theſe parts. Prodigious quantities of cloths, ſhalloons, kerſeys, *&c.* are made here; and the whole country is full of thriving manufactures. The number of inhabitants here is likewiſe ſo great that Mr. *Camden* tells us, they uſed to reckon more men in this pariſh than of any other animal whatſoever. Nor need this ſeem at all improbable, for they are ſo intent there upon their manufactures, that they breed very few cattle or ſheep; and for their corn they are ſupplied with it, for the moſt part, out of other counties. At *Halliſax* is a hoſpital, a work-houſe and a free-ſchool, and its church is a goodly old building.

Burſtal, a ſmall town, in which is made broad-cloth.

Bradford, a market-town, alſo containing a woollen-manufacture. In the troubled times under *Charles* I. this place was garriſoned for the King.

Skipton, a ſmall, well-built town, containing a grammar-ſchool and another for the teaching of children to ſing pſalms. Its church is a good ſpacious building, and in this town formerly ſtood a caſtle of conſiderable ſtrength.

Giſbourn and *Settle*, both good market-towns, ſeated on the river *Ribble*.

Ripon,

Rippon, a large and well-built town, ſending two members to parliament and containing a collegiate-church. This place lies between the rivers *Skell* and *Ure*, over the latter of which it has two bridges. In the town were formerly a monaſtery and a ſanctuary. In the year 1322, a ſynod was held here. *Rippon* is alſo famous for its horſe-fairs and ſpurs, and at its markets numbers of cattle and great quantities of tan-leather are ſold. St. *Wilfrid*'s needle here was one of the impoſitions of the Monks of thoſe days. Its market-place is reckoned amongſt the fineſt in *England*, and in the midſt of it ſtands a very beautiful obeliſk. The collegiate-church here too is a very good *Gothick* building. *Rippon* has ſuffered by the *Scots* and *Danes*, and had once a conſiderable woollen-manufacture: but this has long ſince fallen into decay.

Boroughbridge and *Aldborough*, both borough-towns, ſeated on the river *Ure* and ſending members to parliament. The firſt of theſe places has a ſtately bridge over the river on which it is ſituated, and carries on a very conſiderable traffic in hard-ware. At *Aldborough* numbers of *Roman* coins, urns and other antiquities have been found; whence it is not without probability ſuppoſed to be the *Iſurium* of the ancients.

Knareſborough, a town, ſeated on the river *Nyd*, and ſending two members to parliament. In this place was anciently a noble caſtle, and near the town is a medicinal and a petrifying ſpring. In the neighbourhood alſo grows plenty of liquorice. About two *Engliſh* miles from hence lies

Harregate, a ſmall village, containing alſo a vitriolic and ſulphureous ſpring.

Ripley and *Ottley*, both market-towns. At the firſt of theſe places is a bridge over the river *Nyd*, and *Ripley* is alſo famous for its liquorice. *Ottley* alſo ſtands on the ſame river.

Whetherby, a ſmall town, but a place of good trade, ſeated on the river *Wherf*. In this town is a charity-ſchool, and near it ran an ancient *Roman* way.

Tadcaſter, a large market-town, alſo ſeated on the river *Wherf*, with a bridge of ſtone over it, and containing a free-ſchool and a hoſpital. At a ſmall diſtance from this place lies *Towtonfield*, in which was fought the moſt bloody battle that ever happened betwixt the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*. At *Tadcaſter* alſo divers *Roman* coins have been found. Near it likewiſe formerly ſtood a caſtle, and around the town are ſeen the traces of a trench.

Selby, a ſmall market-town, ſeated on the river *Ouſe*, by means of which it carries on a good trade, ſhips of conſiderable burden being able to come up to this place. In it too formerly ſtood an abbey; and *Selby* is likewiſe famous for having given birth to *Henry* I.

Sherborn, a town, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers *Wherf* and *Ouſe*, on which it has a harbour for barges. At this place alſo is a very good hoſpital, and it is famous likewiſe for a battle fought here betwixt *Charles* I.

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Sherborn, a town, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers *Wherf* and *Ouſe*, on which it has a harbour for barges. At this place alſo is a very good hoſpital, and it is famous likewiſe for a battle fought here betwixt *Charles* I.

and his parliament. At *Sherborn* grow great quantities of cherries, and near it ran a *Roman* highway, ſome traces of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

Aberforth, a ſmall market-town, near which are to be ſeen the veſtiges of a caſtle. This place ſtands on the great highway of the *Romans*, which is almoſt as entire in theſe parts as at its firſt conſtruction. At *Aberforth* alſo is a manufacture of pins.

Leeds, a well-built, populous and wealthy town, ſeated on the river *Aire*, with a bridge over it of ſuch conſiderable length and breadth that the cloth-fair, though very large here, may be held on it. In this town are three churches and divers meeting-houſes, as alſo a hoſpital, a work-houſe, three alms-houſes, two charity-ſchools and a free-ſchool. In the laſt is a library. The other remarkables are its ſtately croſs, its guild-hall, its hall for the ſale of cloth and the red-hall, which is noted for being the firſt brick building erected in this town. In it is a room called the King's chamber, from *Charles* I. who when in theſe parts took up his lodgings there. On the ſpot too called *Tower-hill* formerly ſtood a tower, out of the materials of which the bridge is ſaid to have been built. In King *Stephen*'s time here was alſo a caſtle; but of this very little traces remain at preſent. The river *Aire* being navigable for barges opens a communication between this town and the neighbouring places, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen and aſſiſtants. Near *Leeds* are three medicinal-ſprings.

Wakefield, a handſome and opulent town, ſeated on the river *Calder*, makes great quantities of cloth. Near this place *Richard*, Duke of *York*, loſt his life in a battle; in memory of which his ſon, *Edward* IV. erected a chapel on the bridge over the river. In this town is a charity-ſchool with a good houſe belonging to it, and the manufactures carried on here have rendered it ſo populous that it is reckoned ſuperior in number of inhabitants to the city of *York*. The *Calder* too having been rendered navigable ſupplies this and all the neighbouring places with coals at a cheap rate; and the country around it is very fine. Its church alſo is a good old *Gothick* building. The croſs which ſtands in its market-place is ſmall but extremely beautiful, and its market for cloth almoſt equal to that at *Leeds*.

Heath, a village, lying near the above-mentioned town, and having an academy for the languages, arts and ſciences capable of containing two hundred ſcholars.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, a well-built town, ſending two members to parliament and ſtanding on the *Hermin-ſtreet* of the *Romans*. In it is a charity-ſchool, and the country around is noted for its plenty of ſkirworts and liquorice. The fine old caſtle here, in which was alſo a collegiate-chapel dedicated to St. *Clement*, ſuffered very conſiderably in the civil-wars of the laſt century, and by the ſame means alſo one of the churches here was entirely ruined. In this caſtle *Richard* II. was moſt inhumanly murdered, and *Richard* III.

Richard III. ſtained it with the blood of two of the uncles of *Edward* V. *Pontefract* lies at the conflux of the rivers *Don* and *Aire*, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, recorder and burgeſſes.

Barneſley, a ſubſtantial market-town, dealing largely in wires and hard-ware.

Sheffield, a well-built town, famous for its cutlery-wares, and ſeated on the river *Don*, over which it has a goodly bridge of ſtone. In this town are an hoſpital, a grammar and two charity-ſchools, and in it alſo formerly ſtood a caſtle founded by *Henry* III. Its markets abound in corn, and the manufactures of hard-ware, for which this place is ſo famous, are ſaid to employ upwards of 40,000 people. Near the town are ſome mines of alum.

Rotherham and *Tickhill*, both market-towns. The firſt of theſe places is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers *Don* and *Rother*, over the former of which it has a handſome bridge of ſtone. On this bridge formerly ſtood a college, which has ſince been converted into an alms-houſe; and *Rotherham* alſo contains a charity-ſchool. In *Tickhill* anciently ſtood a caſtle, and it is ſuppoſed to have been a place of importance in the days of the *Saxons*. The church here is a ſtately building.

Doncaſter, a large, populous town, ſeated on the river *Don*, over which it has two ſtately bridges of ſtone, and famous for being the birth-place of that celebrated navigator Sir *Martin Forbiſher*. The large *Roman* military road is yet to be ſeen at this place. *Doncaſter* is ſuppoſed to be the *Danum* of *Antoninus*, and formerly contained a caſtle, which lies at preſent in ruins. In the year 760 this town was wholly burned down by lightening. Its church is neat, its fairs and markets good, and in it alſo is a hoſpital. The manufactories of this place are knit gloves, waiſtcoats, *&c.* and its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen and recorder.

Thorn, a ſmall town, ſituated in a marſh, which is environed by the rivers *Don*, *Aire* and *Ouſe*.

Snath, a market-town ſeated at the conflux af the rivers *Aire* and *Don*, which are navigable at this place, and by means whereof it carries on a briſk little trade.

2. The Eaſt-riding, containing in it the following places: *viz.*

Howden, a good market-town, from which the diſtrict belonging to it has obtained the name of *Howdenſhire*. The biſhop of *Durham* is poſſeſſed of the temporal juriſdiction of this place. *Howden* ſtands upon the river *Ouſe*, and contains a harbour for boats. In it alſo formerly was a collegiate-church.

Kingſton upon Hull, or ſimply *Hull*, a town, ſeated on the mouth of the river *Hull*, over which it has a very ſtately bridge, and enjoying a conſiderable foreign trade. This town ſtands in a confined ſituation, but is

extremely populous, and contains in it two churches, together with a free-ſchool, a charity-ſchool, a cuſtom-houſe, a wooll-houſe, at preſent converted into a ſtore-houſe for lead, a trinity houſe, an exchange, a *Greenland* houſe, ſo called, becauſe at firſt erected for the uſe of that trade, which falling to decay it has ſince been converted into a granary for corn, and divers hoſpitals and alms-houſes. This place ſends two members to parliament, and owes its ſignificance to its happy ſituation upon the *Hull* and the *Humber*. In it alſo in the year 1681 was erected a citadel, which included its block-houſe and caſtle, and on any emergencies the whole country may be laid under water for five miles round, by cutting the banks which defend it towards the ſea. *Edward* I. is generally looked upon as the founder both of the town and harbour, but ſome are of opinion that the walls and town-ditch were made by permiſſion of *Edward* II. and that *Richard* II. firſt made *Hull* a port. Be this as it will, what ſeems to have given riſe to the trade of the town was its *Iceland* fiſhery; but now, excluſive of its foreign trade above-mentioned, it carries on alſo a very conſiderable inland traffick with ſeveral neighbouring counties by means of the many rivers that fall into the ſea at this place. By the ſame means alſo it is made a very conſiderable mart for corn, lead, and butter, particularly for the firſt in which it is ſometimes ſaid even to exceed *London* itſelf. In the *Trinity-houſe* alſo is made ſail-cloth, in which this town deals very largely. The cuſtoms ariſing to the government from its foreign trade, are ſaid to amount to 30 or 40,000 *l.* a year. In the days of King *Edward* II. *William de la Pole* founded a *Carthuſian* nunnery here, and in *Kingſton* are alſo divers meeting-houſes for diſſenters. In its church likewiſe of St. *Mary* is a good library. *Henry* VIII. kept his court here for ſome months, and its founder *Edward* I. took great delight in its ſituation. In the days of *Charles* I. it was the firſt place that ſhut its gates againſt that unfortunate Prince; notwithſtanding which his ſon, *Charles* II. granted it the priviledge of two fairs. *Kingſton* has a right alſo of determining in matters of life and death; but this privilege it never exerts. Its enſigns likewiſe are honourable, as conſiſting of a cap of maintainance and two ſwords of ſtate; and its government is under the direction of a mayor, who is alſo admiral within the limits of the *Humber*, a ſheriff, a town-clerk, *&c. &c.*

Heydon, a ſmall but well-built and ancient town, having a harbour and ſending two members to parliament. It was formerly alſo a place of conſiderable trade and contained three churches; but, by the choaking up of its harbour and the vicinity of *Hull*, has fallen greatly to decay. In the year 1656, it was deſtroyed by fire, and afterwards ſuffered much by the ſame dreadful calamity; but ſince rebuilt to advantage, and by means of its fairs is now raiſing its head again. An act of parliament was obtained for making certain works in order to reſtore the harbour, but the continual encroach-

ments

ments of the ſea have rendered this attempt ineffectual. In the town is a priſon and a court, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, ſheriffs and aldermen. The inhabitants have a tradition that this place was deſtroyed by the *Danes*.

Patrington, a very ancient, pleaſant place, and formerly poſſeſſing a good harbour. This place is ſuppoſed to be the *Prætorium* of *Ptolemy*. Not far from it lies the promontory of *Spurn-head*, which ſome think is the *Ocellum* of the ſame writer.

Beverley, the moſt conſiderable town in the eaſtern part of this county, lying one *Engliſh* mile from the river *Hull*. In this town, after a four year's retirement, died *John* of *Beverley*, the famous archbiſhop of *York*, in honour of whom ſeveral Kings have conferred very particular privileges on the place, among which is that of its freemen being exempt from paying cuſtom or duty throughout all *England*. The aſſizes for the eaſtern part of this county are uſually held in this town; and the cut from the river *Hull* having been lately made navigable for veſſels of ſmall burden, its trade is greatly increaſed. Several gentlemen of note have fine houſes in the town, and in its neighbourhood are a great many ſeats, the territory round it being a fine ſporting country. In *Beverley* alſo are two good pariſh-churches, together with alms-houſes and free-ſchools. Its principal trade conſiſts in malt, oat-meal and laces; and it ſends two members to parliament. Formerly alſo *Beverley* contained two other churches, but their pariſhes have been annexed to the two before-mentioned, namely, thoſe of St. *John* and St. *Mary*, which are reckoned the beſt and largeſt in the whole Kingdom. In it too alſo ſtood a monaſtery founded by the pious archbiſhop who has given name to the place. Before his time, likewiſe, there ſtood another church here, which was converted by that prelate into a chapel for his new monaſtery. An inſcription found in digging here on a plate of lead ſhows that this church was burnt down in the year 1188. The other remarkables are its hall-garth, or court of record, wherein moſt cauſes ariſing within the limits of the town, and for many miles round, may be tried: a houſe for the regiſtering of deeds, *&c.* a ſeſſions-houſe, a public goal, and a very large croſs ſupported upon columns each of one entire ſtone, together with a public garden, walks, *&c.* The making of a channel from this place to the river *Hull* has greatly improved its trade, and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder and aldermen.

Wighton and *Pocklington*, both market-towns. The former of theſe is a very ancient place.

Hornſey, alſo a market-town, lying on the ſea, by which one ſtreet has been carried away of late years. At this place is a harbour, and the ſpire of its church ſerves as a land-mark to mariners.

Burlington, or *Bridlington*, a large wealthy market-town, ſituated near the ſea, and enjoying a good trade. Not far from this place lies the well known

known promontory called *Flamborough-head*. *Bridlington* harbour affords a very good ſhelter againſt the north-eaſt and north-weſt winds.

Kilham and *Hunanby*, are both market-towns. In the firſt of theſe places is a good free-ſchool.

3. The North-riding, which contains in it the following places: *viz.*

York, in Latin *Eboracum*, the capital of the whole province, and an archbiſhop's ſee, lying on the river *Ouſe*, by means of which, ſhips of ſeventy tuns burden, come up almoſt to the bridge. This city was formerly ſo conſiderable and populous, that in the time of *Henry* V. it contained forty-one pariſh-churches, ſeventeen chapels, ſixteen hoſpitals, and nine abbeys, excluſive of its cathedral; but at preſent ſeventeen churches are found to ſuffice. Its mayor, as well as that of *London*, enjoys the title of Lord. And the two members which it ſends to parliament ſit in the houſe of commons next to thoſe of that great metropolis. The cathedral here is a ſtately *Gothick* building, and the largeſt in the whole kingdom. Here is alſo a conſiderable cotton manufacture, and a caſtle ſituated at the conflux of the *Foſs* and *Ouſe*. Within its juriſdiction likewiſe are thirty villages; and it has given the title of Duke *. In the time of the *Romans* *York* was the reſidence of the Emperors *Severus* and *Conſtantinus Chlorus*, father to *Conſtantine the Great*, both of whom died here. This city was alſo the capital of the *Brigantes*, whence *Ptolemy* calls it *Brigantum*. Concerning its origin there is no certain account, but it appears that the *Legio ſexta victrix* of the *Romans*, and likewiſe the *Legio nona Hiſpanienſis* had their ſtation here. In it alſo was a temple dedicated to *Bellona* the goddeſs of war, and through it ran three *Roman* military ways. In the time of the *Saxons* all *Scotland* and no leſs than twelve biſhoprics were ſubject to its ſee, but at preſent there are no more than four. In the time of the *Danes* this city ſuffered much, and in the reign of King *Stephen* its cathedral, together with its church of St. *Mary*, and many of its monaſteries were deſtroyed by fire. In the reign of *Edward* I. the cathedral was begun to be rebuilt wih great magnificence, and is now reckoned almoſt equal to any thing of its kind in *Europe*. About the ſame time alſo the city was fortified with a wall and towers. In the reign of *Richard* I. there was a terrible maſſacre of the *Jews* at this place; in the days of *Henry* III. the King of the *Scots* had an interview here with that monarch, and in thoſe of *Edward* I. and II. parliaments were held here. *Richard* III. began a new caſtle at this place: *Henry* VIII. eſtabliſhed a preſident and council here, and *Charles* I. frequently made it his reſidence during the troubles in the ſouth. With reſpect to trade, riches, and number of inhabitants it is greatly inferior to *Briſtol*, but ſtands upon a larger extent of

* The laſt Prince on whom this title has been conferred was *Erneſt Lewis*, biſhop of *Oſnabruck*, and uncle to his preſent Majeſty.

ground,

ground, and is of much greater antiquity. Its ſituation too is far more wholeſome and delightful, and within its walls are twenty-eight pariſhes. On theſe walls however are no cannon. The river *Ouſe* divides it into two parts which have a communication with each other by means of a moſt ſtately bridge of ſtone, conſiſting of five arches. Of theſe arches the two middle-moſt are reckoned equal to thoſe of the *Rialto* at *Venice*, and on the bridge are divers buildings. The other remarkables in this noble city are its manſion houſe, which is an elegant ſtructure; its council-chamber, together with thoſe of the records and exchequer, its ſheriffs courts and the two city priſons, all which, except the firſt, lie upon the bridge; as alſo the King's palace, now in a ruinous condition, having ſuffered much by the civil wars; its *Guild-hall*, ſtanding on the bridge, together with a ſtatue of King *Edgar* near it, and the hall of St. *Anthony* which is a very large handſome building. The two market-houſes here are likewiſe deſerving of notice; the church of *All-Hallows* is a beautiful *Gothick* building; thoſe of St. *Mary* and St. *Margaret* are much admired for their ſteeples, and the latter alſo for its porch; the palaces of the Achbiſhop and Dean are likewiſe handſome ſtructures; and its aſſembly room, a deſign of the late Lord *Burlington*'s, the fineſt in the kingdom. This building alone is ſaid to have coſt ſeveral thouſand pounds. Its caſtle, which was formerly a palace, and built by *William the Conqueror*, ſerves at preſent for the county-goal, and is the beſt in *England*. Here are alſo two charity-ſchools, and an infirmary, together with many remains of the grandeur of the *Romans*, particularly a lofty arch and a tower ſtanding near a place called the *mint-yard*, in which, it is probable, there formerly might be an office for the coining of money, a privilege *Cheſter* and moſt of the other great cities in this kingdom have alſo enjoyed. In *York* are to be ſeen alſo the ruins of divers abbeys, churches, *&c.* numbers too of coins, altars, and other antiquities have been found here, and it is ſupplied with prodigious plenty of proviſions of all kinds. Its government is under the direction of a lord mayor, aldermen, chamberlains, ſheriffs, a prime and common-council, *&c. &c.*

Thraſke, or *Thirske*, a ſmall town, ſending two members to paliament. In it alſo formerly ſtood a caſtle of conſiderable ſtrength which was demoliſhed by *Henry* II.

Maſham and *Midlam*, both market-towns, ſeated on the river *Ure*. In the firſt of theſe places is a manufacture of cloth, and *Midlam* formerly contained a ſtrong caſtle noted for having been the birth-place of Prince *Edward* ſon to *Richard* III.

Bedall, a ſmall town, containing a charity-ſchool, and famous for the great numbers of horſes that are bought up here. Through it runs the *Leeming-lane* of the *Romans*.

Richmond, a well-built and walled town, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river *Swale*, over which it has a bridge. In this town are two churches,

and it ſends the like number of members to parliament. *Richmond* alſo deals largely in the wollen manufactures, ſuch as ſtockings, caps, &c. Its walls, which as well as its caſtle, were erected by *Alan* the firſt Earl of this place, occupy no great extent of ground, but its ſuburbs are large and populous. To theſe ſuburbs, which are three in number, lead as many gates; and the ſtreets here are well-paved and handſome; the buildings good, and many of its inhabitants gentry. Its market-place alſo is large, and its government under the direction of a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, common-council, and other officers.

Gilling, *Eggleſton*, and *Bowes*, all ſmall places, ſituated on the river *Tees*. The ſecond of theſe towns is famous for its marble. In *Gilling* formerly ſtood a caſtle, to which *Richmond*, at that time but a fort, was ſubordinate, and where alſo the Lords of this country reſided, and *Bowes*, from its ſtanding on a *Roman* highway, is likewiſe conjectured to be a very ancient place.

Aleſton, *Hovingham*, *Rydell*, *Hemeſley*, and *Kirkby-moorſide*, are likewiſe all towns of ſome note.

Malton, a large borough-town, ſeated on the river *Derwent*, over which it has a bridge, and conſiſting of two parts, namely the *Old* and the *New*. In it are three good churches, and it ſends alſo two members to parliament. This place was formerly famous for its traffick in corn, fiſh, and countrymens tools, and ſtill contains a very good market for black cattle, horſes, and all manner of inſtruments for huſbandry. In it too anciently ſtood a caſtle, ſome traces of which are yet to be ſeen, and the ruins of its monaſtic church are ſtill viſible. In the days of King *Stephen* the town was burnt by *Thurſtan* archbiſhop of *York*, out of reſentment to the *Scots*, who had placed a garriſon here, which greatly annoyed the neighbouring country. It was afterwards rebuilt, and ſtands in the fruitful vale of *Rhydale*. *Old-Malton* is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Camulodunum* of the *Romans*.

Pickering, a good market-town, ſtanding on a hill and formerly fortified with a caſtle, the ruins of which are yet to be ſeen. In it is a good market for cattle and other neceſſaries.

Scarborough, a town, ſeated in form of a half-moon on a rock near the ſea, with an old ruinous caſtle and a wall to the weſt, where it is not ſurrounded by that angry element. This place is much frequented by perſons of rank on account of its medicinal waters, and ſends two members to parliament. The caſtle above-mentioned was originally the work of one *Willam Le Groſſe*, in King *Stephen*'s reign, but was afterwards rebuilt in a ſtronger manner by *Henry* II. In it *Gaveſton*, the favourite of *Edward* II. endeavoured to ſcreen himſelf from the fury of the *Engliſh* nobility who were incenſed againſt him, but was beſieged and taken. In the reign of *Richard* II. the *French* and *Spaniards*, under the conduct of one *Mercer*, a *Scotſ-*

a *Scotſman*, making a deſcent at this place, *Philpot*, the illuſtrious lord-mayor of *London*, fitted out a fleet at his own expence, and purſuing the enemy took ſeveral of their ſhips. In the days of Queen *Mary* one *Thomas Staffford* ſeized the caſtle but was diſpoſſeſſed of it again within leſs than a week, and in thoſe of *Charles* I. this fortification, together with its ſtately tower, was demoliſhed. In 1732 an act was paſſed for the enlargement of the harbour here, which was ſo effectually carried into execution that it has gained no leſs than ſix feet depth of water thereby, and *Scarborough* now enjoys a good trade. Here is alſo ſuch a prodigious plenty of cod, herrings, and moſt other ſorts of fiſh, that the inhabitants are enabled not only to ſupply *York* and the neighbouring places therewith, but they likewiſe ſend conſiderable quantities abroad. *Scarborough* alſo deals largely in the coal trade, and this port and *Yarmouth* affording the only ſhelter for ſhips on this ſide of *England*, in caſe of a ſtorm; its harbour is maintained by a duty laid upon that commodity. The ſpaw here is reckoned much of the ſame nature with that at *Pyrmont*, and ſtands at a ſmall diſtance to the ſouth of the town. In the year 1737, the cliff above it, which before was fifty-four yards high, ſunk ſeventeen, thruſting the warf, which lay before it, a conſiderable way into the ſea. At *Scarborough* is an hoſpital for the reception of ſeamens widows, and its government is under the direction of a recorder, bailiffs, and common-council.

Whitby, a good market-town, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Esk*, and having an excellent harbour, in which are built a great many ſhips, and thoſe too reckoned the beſt, for the coal-trade. This place likewiſe has a ſpaw and alum-works, as alſo a cuſtom-houſe, and near it ſome ancient coins have been found. Formerly alſo it is ſaid to have contained a monaſtery, in which, in the time of *Oſwy*, King of *Northumberland*, was held a council relative to the time of the celebration of *Eaſter*, and belonging to its harbour are near two hundred ſail of ſhips. In the year 1710 a moſt dreadful ſtorm happened here, the loſs ſuſtained by which amounted to upwards of 40,000 *l.* *Whitby* trades to *London* and *Holland* in coals, corn, and butter.

Giſborough, a good market-town, ſeated on an eminence, and alſo containing alum-works, though by no means equal to thoſe at *Whitby*. Formerly, however, theſe works were farmed by Sir *Paul Pindar* for upwards of 13,500 *l. per annum*. In this town alſo ſtood a famous abbey with a very ſtately church, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, and the country round it is remarkable for its pleaſant and extraordinary verdure. Near it likewiſe runs the little river *Tees* on which it has a harbour, and the rocks of *Huntcliff*, which lie about four miles off, are famed for their numbers of ſea-calves.

Stockeſby, a ſmall market-town, ſeated on the river *Tees*. This town has a very good market, and its fair for cattle is reckoned one of the beſt in *England*.

Yarum, likewiſe a ſmall market-town, ſituated near the conflux of the rivers *Levan* and *Tees*, over the latter of which it has a good bridge of ſtone. In this town formerly ſtood a priory and a hoſpital, and it carries on a good trade with *London* in corn, lead, *&c.*

Obſ. At *Sowerby*, near *Halifax*, was born the truly learned and pious archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, and *Yorkſhire* is alſo famous for having given birth to Sir *Samuel Garth*, the ingenious author of the *Diſpenſary*.

36. The biſhopric of DURHAM, in *Latin* ſtiled *epiſcopatus Dunelmenſis*, lies on the *German* ocean, being fertile towards the eaſt, but its ſouthern parts marſhy, and the weſtern abound with rocks. Its principal commodities are coal, iron, and lead. It contains about 610,000 acres, one hundred and eighteen * pariſhes, one city, and ſix † towns, and ſends four members to parliament. This county is one of the palatinates; and formerly was ſubject both in civil and criminal matters to the juriſdiction of the biſhop, in whoſe name all proceedings were carried on. But a great part of this power has been long ſince reſumed by the crown. Its prelate, however, is ſtill Earl of *Sadberg*, and takes his ſeat after the biſhop of *London*. The remarkable places in it are the following: *viz.*

Stockton, a large well-built market-town, ſeated on the river *Tees*, by means of which it ſends great quantities of lead and butter to *London*. This place is famous for its ale, and its river abounds with ſalmon. In it alſo formerly ſtood a palace of the biſhops; and here are eſtabliſhed officers of the cuſtoms for the receipt of the revenue.

Hartlepool, an ancient town, ſituated on a ſmall point of land which runs into the ſea, and having a good harbour much frequented by colliers. In it alſo are ſome officers for the management of the cuſtoms, but its chief dependence is upon its fiſhery. Its government is under the direction of a mayor and his brethren.

Darlington, a large market-town, noted for its manufactures of linen. At this place is a large bridge of ſtone over the river *Skerne*, on which it ſtands; its market-place alſo is ſpacious, and proviſions plenty. Its church too is handſom, and was formerly collegiate; its ſpire lofty, and excluſive of the remains of an epiſcopal palace, this town contains alſo a free-ſchool. Near it likewiſe are thoſe three remarkable cavities, or wells,

* In this our Author is ſupported by *Camden* and Mr. *Chamberlayne*, but other writers make them only fifty-two, excluding in this computation the pariſhes it is poſſeſſed of in *Northumberland*, and other parts of its dioceſe.

† So alſo ſays the *Preſent State of* Great Britain, but the authors of the *Syſtem of Geography* reckon eight in all.

called

called *Hell-Kettles*, which are ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by an earthquake, and concerning which ſo many incredible ſtories are told.

Stainthorp, a ſmall market-town.

Barnardſcaſtle, a ſmall well-built town, ſeated on a rock on the river *Tees*, and founded by one *Barnard Baliol*, great grandfather to *John Baliol* King of *Scotland*. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s time this place made a gallant defence againſt the whole force of the rebellious Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, and ſurrendered not at laſt but on honourable terms. In the reign of *Richard* III. a college and an hoſpital were erected here. The manufactures of this town are ſtockings, belts, *&c.*

Stanhope and *Walſingham*, two towns, ſeated on the river *Weare*. In a park near the former of theſe places the *Scotch* lay encamped when they were beſieged by *Edward* III.

Biſhops-Aukland, a pleaſant market-town, ſeated on a hill, and containing a palace of the biſhops of *Durham*. This place lies near the conflux of the rivers *Were* and *Gunleſs*, over the former of which has been erected a ſtately ſtone bridge. Till the rebellion in the laſt century it contained alſo a caſtle, and has ſtill an hoſpital, together with a handſom church.

Durham, the capital of this province, is very ancient, and a biſhop's ſee, ſtanding pleaſantly on a riſing ground on the river *Were*, over which it has two noble ſtone bridges. This city is walled round, and further defended by a very large and ſtrong caſtle; being alſo handſom, but built in a confined ſituation. In it, however, are ſix pariſhes excluſive of its cathedral, and it ſends two members to parliament. Southward of the cathedral are the houſes of the prebends and a college, and near the latter the exchequer, granary, and other buildings belonging to the old convent which formerly ſtood here. In *Durham* are moreover three charity-ſchools, a ſhire-hall, and a library, as alſo two more belonging to the cathedral. The other remarkables here are its talbooth, the new exchequer, and the croſs, which ſtands in the market-place. The cathedral is a ſtately old ſtructure, and the decorations and veſtments the fineſt in all *England*. The Biſhop is abſolute Lord of the town, over which he appoints the judge and other magiſtrates; and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, common-council, *&c.* The outer gate-houſe of the caſtle ſerves, at preſent, for the county-goal, and there are two ſuburbs belonging to this city.

Sunderland, a well-built, populous ſea-port and borough, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Were*, and famous for its coal-trade. In it is a handſom church, and its ſeamen are reckoned ſome of the beſt in *England*. The harbour, however, belonging to it being barred, all ſhips of large ſize trading to this port, are obliged to lie in the open road.

Yarrow and *Shields*, two remarkable villages, ſeated on the river *Tyne*. The former is noted for having been the birth-place of the venerable *Bede*, and in it alſo anciently ſtood a monaſtery of great repute. *Shields*

is divided into two parts, namely into the north and ſouth. The latter is famous for its ſalt-works, and both are diſtinguiſhed for being the uſual ſtation of the *Newcaſtle* colliers, where they take in their ladings. At *Shields* alſo ſome *Roman* antiquities have been found.

37. NORTHUMBERLAND lies on the ſea, on the coaſts of which it is alſo moſt fruitful. It yields excellent mines of coal and lead, and contains in it about 1,370,000 acres, forty-ſix pariſhes and eleven towns, ſending alſo eight members to parliament.

Newcaſtle, the county-town, is exceeding populous and lies on the north ſide of the river *Tyne*, on which it has a moſt ſtately bridge and a ſecure harbour. In it are, including St. *Nicholas*, ſeven churches, together with ſeveral chapels, meeting-houſes and charity-ſchools, and a large hoſpital; and it ſends two members to parliament. *Newcaſtle* is a place of conſiderable trade, eſpecially in coals, of which it ſhips off incredible quantities. Here are alſo ſome glaſs-houſes and a manufacture of hard-ware, and its grind-ſtones are reckoned the beſt in *Europe*, being much harder than thoſe of *Spain*. Numbers of ſhips are likewiſe built here for the coal trade. It was formerly called *Monkcheſter*, but obtained the name of *Newcaſtle* from a fortreſs erected by *Robert*, ſon to *William the Conqueror*. The former name it received from the Monks who reſided here till its deſtruction by the *Danes*. It ſtands at the end of the celebrated *Picts* wall, and was poſſeſſed till the Conqueſt by the *Scots*, whoſe Kings frequently made it their place of reſidence. In it alſo formerly were ſeveral hoſpitals and monaſteries. It is ſurrounded with a wall and ſeven gates with towers at proper diſtances on the walls; but there being no outworks here it is by no means capable of enduring a long ſiege. Its caſtle too, which overlooks the town, is ſo old and ruinous that a part of it not long ago fell down. On the other ſide of the river lies the ſuburb of *Gateſhead*, ſituated in the county of *Durham*, theſe two counties being divided from each other by an iron-gate erected on the bridge, on one ſide of which are engraven the arms of the biſhop and on the other thoſe of the town. On this bridge are many houſes. The other edifices moſt worthy of notice in this place, are the exchange, a fine ſtructure; the cuſtom-houſe; the mother-church of St. *Nicholas*, which though old is ſtately, built in the manner of a cathedral by one of the *Scots* Kings; the manſion-houſe for the mayor; the ſurgeons hall; the town-goal, or new-gate, a very commodious building of its kind; and the library. The tide flowing a good way above the town, veſſels of conſiderable burden may load and unload at its very quay, which is reckoned, that of *Yarmouth* excepted, the beſt in *England*; but the larger ſort, as before obſerved, generally lie at *Shields*. Among its enſigns is a cap of maintenance; and its government conſiſts of a mayor, a ſheriff, a recorder, aldermen, coroners, chamberlains and other officers and magiſtrates.

Hexham,

Hexham, the *Axelodunum* of the ancients, is ſeated on the river *Tyne*. The country round it is called *Hexhamſhire*, and was formerly a dioceſe, which *Henry* VIII. incorporated with that of *Durham*. This town obtains its name from a rivulet called *Hextodleſham*, by which it is ſaid to be frequently overflowed, and was formerly a place of great conſideration. In it alſo ſtood a moſt magnificent monaſtery erected by Biſhop *Wilfrid*, a part of which ſtill remains. *Hexham* is a well-built town, and near it many remnants of antiquity have been found; but is of greater note for a defeat there of the *Engliſh*, as alſo for a battle fought there in the reign of *Edward* IV. in the civil-wars between the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*.

Beltingham and *Bilingham* are both towns ſeated on the river *Tyne*.

Eleſdon, or *Helſdon*, and *Rothbury* alſo are conſiderable. The latter of theſe places ſtands on the river *Coquet*.

Morpeth is a town ſeated on the river *Wentsbeck*, by which it is divided into two parts. Over the river it has a bridge, and on the ſouth ſide of it, in which alſo ſtands its church, was formerly a caſtle. In it likewiſe anciently ſtood a hoſpital. It is ſaid that the inhabitants themſelves ſet fire to this town out of pique to King *John*. The preſent town-houſe, however, is a ſtately building, and its markets for live cattle are reckoned the beſt in *England*, next to thoſe of *Smithfield*. Its government is veſted in a mayor and ſeven aldermen.

Alnwick, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Aln*, and formerly containing a monaſtery, but more noted for a cuſtom which all who take up their freedom here are ſaid to be under a neceſſity of obſerving; namely, that of jumping up to their chin in a bog; a puniſhment inflicted upon them, as is reported, by King *John* for not keeping their roads in good order, that Prince in his travels this way having ſunk, it ſeems, into a deep hole. In the ancient caſtle here the aſſizes for the county have been ſometimes held. *Alnwick* has alſo frequently been beſieged in the wars between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, and here it was that their *Malcolm* III. loſt his life while he lay before the place.

Wooller and *Learmouth*, two ſmall towns.

Berwick upon Tweed, which formerly belonged to *Scotland*, is a large, populous and fortified town, ſending two members to parliament. It has alſo a ſtrong caſtle and anciently contained a monaſtery. This place being ſeated on the frontier of the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, underwent various revolutions during the conteſts betwixt thoſe two crowns. Its markets abound with proviſions of all kinds, particularly of ſalmon, which are carried from hence by land to *Shields*, and from *Shields* again by ſea to *London*, where they are ſold under the name of *Newcaſtle* ſalmon. Over the river *Tweed* too, on which it ſtands, it has a very long and ſtately bridge; but there being a bar at the entrance of its harbour, ſhips of large burden are not able to approach it. The other remarkables here

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are its pariſh-church, its town-houſe and exchange. *Berwick* alſo contains a charity-ſchool and a manufacture for ſtockings; and its government is under the direction of a mayor, bailiffs and common-council. In one of the two ſuburbs alſo belonging to this town is another church.

Obſ. On the coaſt of this county lie ſome iſlands, the principal of which are,

1. *Holy Iſland*, formerly called *Lindisfarn* from its being frequently uſed as a place of retreat by the biſhops, monks and other religious of thoſe times. This iſland is but ſmall, and not either its air or ſoil can be ſaid to recommend it, whence of courſe it is at preſent but thinly inhabited. There are, however, multitudes of rabbits here, and it was formerly the ſee of what is now the biſhopric of *Durham*. On the ſouth ſide of it ſtands a ſmall fiſhing town, containing a harbour defended by a fort, which frequently ſerves as a place of ſhelter to the northern coaſters. In the year 1715, this iſland was ſeized by the rebels, but recovered very ſoon after.

2. *Fearn*, which is ſtill ſmaller, and almoſt every where environed with rocks, being without any other trade than what ariſes from fowling and fiſhing. On this iſland, or rather iſlands (for it is properly a cluſter of them ſurrounded by the ſea) ſtands a fort, a tower and a light-houſe; and on it alſo are to be ſeen the ruins of an ancient monaſtery.

38. CUMBERLAND lies on the *Iriſh* ſea, and ſome parts of it are pretty fertile. The mountains here afford good paſturage and the valleys produce grain; beſides which its other commodities are coal, copper and lead. This county contains in it about 1,040,000 acres, fifty-eight pariſhes, one city and fourteen towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament. Several remains of the celebrated wall built by the Emperor *Severus* inſtead of that of *Adrian*, with towers upon it and a garriſon at the diſtance of each mile to prevent the incurſions of the *Picts*, are to be ſeen in this county. This wall was about twelve feet high from the ground and eight in thickneſs, reaching from the *Iriſh-ſea*, or the mouth of the river *Eden*, as far as *Newcaſtle* in *Northumberland*, or nearly to the *German-ocean*. The places moſt worthy of notice here are the following: *viz.*

Carliſle, a city and the capital of this county, lying on the river *Eden*, into which, to the eaſt, falls the *Petteril*, and to the weſt the river *Caude*. It is a biſhop's ſee and a populous place, containing a great many handſom houſes, and ſends two members to parliament. By the *Romans* it was called *Luguvallum*, or rather *Brovoniacum*; by the *Britons Caer Luel*, or *Luel's town*, from a *Britiſh* Prince of that name; and from thence is derived its preſent appellation. In the year 1745, the Pretender's ſon having landed in *Scotland*, made himſelf maſter of this city in his way to *England*; but, in the year 1746, it was again retaken by the Duke of *Cumberland*. *Carliſle* has alſo undergone many other revolutions in the wars between the *Engliſh* and

and the *Scotch*, and in more early times by the *Danes*, when it was deſtroyed and lay deſolate for near two hundred years. In the reign of *William Rufus*, however, it recovered; at which time alſo its walls and caſtle were repaired, and a colony of huſbandmen planted here, to whom the firſt propagation of agriculture in theſe parts is attributed. In the year 1292, a fire conſumed no leſs than 1300 houſes at this place, together with its cathedral; and, in 1598, near 1200 of its inhabitants were ſwept away by a plague. In the reign of *Edward* I. a parliament was held here, and *Henry* VIII. fortified it with a citadel. Its ſituation between the three rivers above-mentioned is delightful, and furniſhes the inhabitants with fiſh, in which all theſe rivers abound. Over the *Eden* it has a bridge. *Carliſle* is alſo a ſea-port, but in that reſpect unfrequented; and in it are two pariſh-churches. Its cathedral is a tolerable building. To the walls of this city, which are of a conſiderable thickneſs, are three gates; and ſince the rebellion in 1746, care has been taken to put them in a better poſture of defence than before. Many ruins and other antiquities have been found here, and it carries on a ſmall trade in fuſtians. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, ſheriffs, bailiffs, aldermen, *&c.*

Burg upon the Sands, which lies at a ſmall diſtance to the weſt of the above-mentioned city, being remarkable for the monument erected there in honour of *Edward* I. who died at that place, in the year 1307, on his return from a ſucceſsful expedition againſt the *Scots*.

Brampton, on the river *Irthing*; *Alſton-more*, on the *South-Tyne*, and *Kirkoſwald*, on the *Eden*, all market-towns. In the firſt of theſe places is a hoſpital, and near it many *Roman* coins and other antiquities have been found. Near a priory alſo, which ſtood at a ſmall diſtance to the north-eaſt of it, is a celebrated medicinal-ſpring.

Penrith, a well-built, populous and trading town, ſeated on the river *Eden* and containing two charity-ſchools. This place is famous alſo for tanners, and its markets are noted for cattle and corn. In the time of *Henry* VIII. it was the ſee of a biſhop, and in its neigbourhood alſo *Roman* coins and other antiquities have been found. In the church-yard here, in particular, are two pillars of a pyramidical form erected in honour of one Sir *Owen Cæſar*, a perſon of uncommon ſtature and ſtrength, who is ſaid to have performed great exploits in his time againſt the bears and other tyrants of the woods. At no ſmall diſtance from the town is a grotto, formerly with iron gates to it, which is ſuppoſed to have ſerved as a place of retreat in war; and on the hill on which the town ſtands is to be ſeen King *Arthur*'s round table. The other remarkables here are its church, which is a handſom building, its ſpacious market-place and a large building of timber in form of a town-houſe. At the time that *Carliſle* ſuffered ſo much by the plague, *Penrith* is ſaid alſo to have loſt upwards of 2000 of its inhabitants.

Lerbey,

Lerbey, a good market-town, ſuppoſed to be the *Arbeia* of the ancients.

Keſwick, a ſmall market-town. At this place is a mine of black-lead, which is the only one in *Europe*. Near it alſo ſtands the lofty mountain of *Skiddaw*. In it is a work-houſe.

Cockermouth, a ſmall, well-built town, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers *Severn* and *Cocker*, by the latter of which it is divided into two parts, and ſending members to parliament. At this place is a caſtle and a harbour, and in it alſo ſtands a church and a moot-hall. Over the river which runs through the town there are two ſtone-bridges.

Workington, a fiſhing-town, lying near the mouth of the river *Derwent*, and famous for its plenty of ſalmon, which is ſent in great quantities to *London*.

Whitehaven, a ſmall but thriving town, lying on the ſea, and celebrated for the great quantities of coals exported here. It deals alſo largely in the ſalt-trade and other branches.

Egremont, a ſmall borough and ſea-port, containing a harbour for boats. In it was formerly a caſtle, and over the *Broadwater* it has at preſent two bridges.

St. *Bees*, likewiſe a ſmall town, ſituated near the promontory of that name, and containing a free-ſchool with a library. At this place alſo in early time was a priory, and many remains of the ancient fortifications of the *Romans* are yet to be ſeen here.

Ravenglaſs, a handſom ſea-port, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Eſk*, and having a profitable fiſhery.

39. WESTMORLAND is mountainous and marſhy. In ſome parts however in it are good tracts of ground, particularly towards the ſouth. It contains about 510,000 acres, twenty-ſix * pariſhes and eight towns, and ſends four members to parliament. The principal places in it are the following: *viz.*

Cliſton, a village, ſeated on the river *Lowther*, about three *Engliſh* miles from *Penrith* in *Cumberland*. In the year 1745, a ſkirmiſh happened at this place between the King of *England*'s forces under the Duke of *Cumberland* and the rebels, to the advantage of the former.

Appleby, or *Apulby*, anciently *Abbalaba*, the county-town, and the place where the aſſizes are held, and ſending two members to parliament. *Appleby* is a decayed and mean town, but contains in it a free-ſchool, a hoſpital, a town-hall, a goal, a caſtle and two churches, including that at *Bongate*,

* Writers differ greatly about the number of pariſhes in this county. *Chamberlain*'s *Preſent State* agrees with our author in making them twenty-ſix. *Camden* computes them at thirty-two; and by the compilers of the *Syſtem of Geography* it is divided into two baronies, each of which, according to their account, contains in it two and thirty pariſhes.

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which forms a part of it. Over the river *Eden* too, on which it ſtands, has a bridge. In the reign of *Henry* II. as alſo in that of *Edward* I. it was ſet on fire by the *Scots*, and, in the year 1598, ſuffered greatly by a peſtilence. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen and common-council.

Kirkby-Stephen, a market-town, ſituated on the river *Eden*, and having a manufacture of ſtockings and a free-ſchool.

Shap, *Orton* and *Ambleſide*, all market-towns. In the firſt of theſe places is a moot-hall. *Ambleſide* at one end of *Winander-meer*, ſo famous for its char, and has a conſiderable manufacture of cloth.

Kendal, a town of good trade, ſituated on the river *Can*, and containing a handſom church with twelve chapels and a grammar-ſchool. In this town are manufactures of cloth, druggets, hats, ſtockings, *&c.* and on the river on which it ſtands it has three bridges; *viz.* one of wood and two of ſtone, as alſo a ſmall harbour. In the ruinous caſtle near the firſt of theſe bridges, was born *Catherine Parr*, wife to *Henry* VIII. The ſeveral tradeſmen here are incorporated into ſeven companies, and its government conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, *&c.*

Lonſdale, or *Kirkby-Lonſdale*, a town, ſituated on the river *Lone*, over which it has a bridge and containing alſo one handſom church and a flouriſhing manufacture of cloth.

40. LANCASHIRE, or the county-palatine of *Lancaſter*, lies on the *Iriſh-ſea*, being in ſome parts level and its chief products wheat and barley, as alſo about the bottom of the mountains fine oats; but the latter, to the eaſt, are for the moſt part ſtony and barren. The marſhy parts of the levels, however, are not without their uſe, affording a good turf. Sometimes whole trees have been drawn out here, which makes it probable that this country was formerly woody. *Winander-mere* is the largeſt lake in *England*, being ten *Engliſh* miles in length and two broad, and celebrated for that delicate and ſcarce fiſh the char, above-mentioned, which is found alſo as ſome affirm in *Ulleſwater*. This lake divides this county from *Weſtmorland*. *Marton-mere* is another lake lying in the ſouth part of this county. *Lancaſhire* yields alſo coal-pits and quarries of ſtone, and produces excellent hemp. It contains in it about 1,150,000 acres, ſixty pariſhes, twenty-ſix * towns, and ſends fourteen members to parliament. Of theſe the following are the moſt noted: *viz.*

Hawkſhead, *Cartmel*, *Ulverſton* and *Dalton*, all market-towns. In the firſt of theſe places is a good manufacture of cloth. It lies on the river *Foſs*, not far from the promontory of *Fourneſs*, on which are to be ſeen the

* Other accounts ſay twenty-ſeven; but Mr. *Chamberlayne*, in his *Preſent State*, agrees with our author in making them only twenty-ſix.

ruins of the once celebrated abbey of that name. This promontory is alſo defended by a fort. *Cartmel* is ſituated in that part where the river *Can* falls into the ſeas and on it has a ſmall harbour for boats. The ſands near this town are ſo dangerous that guides are appointed by the government with fixed ſalaries for the ſafe conduct of paſſengers over them. It contains, however, a handſom church, and has alſo a plentiful market for ſheep, corn, *&c.* At a place called *Wrayſholm-tower*, in its neighbourhood, is a medicinal-ſpring of great virtue.

Warton, a ſmall town, containing a fair church, a grammar-ſchool, with a library belonging to it and an hoſpital. On the hill, at the foot of which this town lies, is a beacon.

Lancaſter, anciently *Longovicum*, the county-town, and ſeated on the river *Lon* near its entrance into the ſea. This place has a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of ſeventy tuns burden, and it carries on a thriving trade with *America* in the manufactures of wooll, hard-wares, *&c.* In it is alſo a cuſtom-houſe and a caſtle; and over the river *Lon*, on which it ſtands, it has a ſtately bridge of ſtone. It contains, however, but one church. In the caſtle above-mentioned ſtands the county-goal, and the aſſizes for the ſhire are alſo held there. *Lancaſter* ſends two members to parliament. In the year 1322 it is ſaid to have been burnt by the *Scots*, and near the ſite of its ancient *Benedictine* cloyſter divers antiquities have been found. Some ruins of an old *Roman* wall are alſo ſtill viſible here. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, *&c.*

Garſtang, *Poulton* and *Kirkham*, all market-towns. The firſt of theſe places is noted for its pearl-fiſhery. *Kirkham* lies near the river *Ribble*, and has in it a very good free-ſchool. Out of the ſand alſo which is gathered hereabouts the inhabitants extract conſiderable quantities of ſalt.

Preſton, a very handſom thriving town lying near the river *Ribble*, and being the ſeat of the court of chancery for the county-palatine of *Lancaſter*. This town ſends two members to parliament. In the year 1715, the *Scotch* and *Engliſh* rebels made themſelves maſters of this place; but being defeated near it, and afterwards beſieged by the forces of his late Majeſty King *George*, they ſpeedily ſurrendered. *Preſton* is alſo noted for the defeat which Duke *Hamilton* received there in the time of *Charles* I. It is ſuppoſed to have riſen out of the ruins of the *Ribblecheſter*, or *Ribodunum* of the *Romans*. Over the river on which it ſtands it has a good bridge of ſtone, and by means of the river is ſupplied with plenty of fiſh, coals and other neceſſaries. In it are two charity-ſchools, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, *&c.* Near it ran a highway of the *Romans*.

Ribcheſter, or *Ribblecheſter*, above-mentioned, is a ſmall place, ſeated on the river *Ribble*, and is ſaid formerly to have been one of the richeſt cities

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in chriſtendom. The many remains indeed of *Roman* antiquities ſtill found in its neighbourhood demonſtrate it to have been a very conſiderable place.

Clithero, a market-town, alſo ſeated on the river *Ribble*, and ſending two members to parliament. At this place formerly ſtood a caſtle.

Coln, at which ſome years ago a great many ſilver and copper medals of the *Romans* were found; together with *Burnley* and *Haſſington*, all market-towns.

Blackburn, *Rochdale*, *Bury* and *Bolton*, alſo market-towns. In the three laſt are manufactures of kerſies and fuſtian. At *Bolton* alſo are ſome medicinal-ſprings; and in the ſame town, in the year 1651, the Earl of *Derby* was beheaded for his zealous attachment to King *Charles* II.

Mancheſter, a large, beautiful and very populous place, but neither a city nor town, being, properly ſpeaking, only a village; though in extent, number of inhabitants and elegant buildings, it ſurpaſſes moſt towns in *England*. This place lies on the river *Irwell*, which here receives into it the *Irk*, and contains one collegiate and one pariſh-church, as alſo a college, a free-ſchool, a library, ſeveral charity-ſchools and an hoſpital. *Mancheſter* is famous for the ſkill and induſtry of its cotton-manufacturers, and on its ſite ſtood the *Mancunium* of the *Romans*. Over the *Irwell* it has a bridge, with a populous ſuburb on the other ſide of that river, and formerly contained a monaſtery and a caſtle, ſome traces of the latter of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

Leigh, a market-town.

Warrington, an ancient and populous market-town, ſeated on the river *Merſee*, and enjoying a good trade in linen. Its river abounds in divers ſorts of fiſh, and over it a bridge of ſtone has been erected. *Warrington* is alſo famous for its malt, is reckoned a paſs of importance in thoſe parts, and contains a chapel and a charity-ſchool.

Newton, a ſmall town, ſending two members to parliament and diſtinguiſhed by having a good charity-ſchool.

Wigan, a ſmall town, ſending two members to parliament and carrying on a profitable trade in hard-wares, rugs and blankets. Near this town are found great quantities of the canel-coal, and not far from it is a mineral-ſpring. Its church is remarkably beautiful, and its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, *&c.*

Eccleſton and *Ormſkirk*, both market-towns. The latter enjoys a pretty inland-trade, and is no leſs famous for its canel-coal. Near it too ſtands a noted medicinal-ſpring which is ſaid to caſt up ſhells, *&c.* in great numbers, though at ſome diſtance from the ſea; and at *Latham*, a village in its neighbourhood, *Charlotta*, Counteſs of *Derby*, diſtinguiſhed herſelf by a moſt gallant defence of the family ſeat for two years againſt the parliament forces.

Fernby, a village, lying in a marſh-land on the ſea. This place affords turf of ſuch excellent quality that it may be uſed both for light and fuel.

Preſcot, a market-town.

Leverpool, or *Liverpool*, a fine town, ſeated at the mouth of the river *Merſee*, and containing a convenient harbour and dock. This town enjoys a very extenſive trade, in which it is even ſaid to vie with *Briſtol* itſelf, and ſends two members to parliament. Its harbour is defended on the ſouth ſide by a caſtle, and on the weſt by a tower. Its dock is one of the fineſt in *Europe*. In the town are three churches, excluſive of meeting houſes, as alſo a free and charity-ſchool, together with a work-houſe, a cuſtom-houſe, and divers alms-houſes. The town-houſe, or exchange here, is a very elegant building. Its markets abound in all manner of neceſſaries, particularly in fiſh, and its government is under the direction of a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, common-council, *&c.* *Liverpool* is likewiſe a noted paſs to *Ireland*.

THE

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES,

In *French* called *le pais des Galles*, and in *Latin Cambria*, or *Cambro Britannia*, but by the *Romans Britannia ſecunda*,

LIES to the weſt of *England*, on the *Iriſh* ſea, being about one hundred and fifty miles from north to ſouth, and from weſt to eaſt between forty and ſeventy *. This principality is very mountainous, but affords its inhabitants all the neceſſaries of life. Its cattle are ſmall, but held in great eſteem, and it yields likewiſe wood, coal, and turf for fuel in abundance. Its inhabitants are computed at about 300,000. They have a peculiar language of their own, which not only differs entirely from the

* The boundaries of *Wales* being variouſly placed by geographers occaſion, of courſe, a variation in its extent. *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* reckoning from *Caerleon* upon *Uſk* to *Holy-Head* in *Angleſey*, makes it above a hundred miles in length, and from *Salloweford* upon the river *Wye*, to St. *David*'s in *Pembrokeſhire*, at leaſt as many in breadth. But neither can any juſt computation of its extent be formed from ſuch indirect lines, or, if we were to admit of them, would the number of miles given by him, be found to be true. For in the firſt place if we draw a line from the river *Wye* in *Monmouthſhire* to St. *David*'s in *Pembrokeſhire* it will not appear to be above ninety, and ſecondly from *Caerleon* on the *Uſk* to *Holy-Head* in *Angleſey* (which by the way is little more than travelling the ſame road again) makes full a hundred and twenty miles. The beſt way therefore to determine the limits of this country is by drawing a line from the river *Wye* eaſt, to St. *David*'s in the weſt, which, as before obſerved, will make about ninety miles; and from the extreme parts of *Glamorganſhire* ſouth, to the fartheſt boundaries of *Denby* or *Flintſhire* north, is about one hundred and thirteen. Some perhaps may object to this computation, as herein we include *Monmouthſhire*, which is at preſent reckoned an *Engliſh* county; but as its manners, cuſtoms, and language all ſpeak it plainly to be *Welch*, we ſhall ſtill take the liberty of reckoning it in that principality.

Engliſh, but has alſo no manner of affinity with any of the weſtern languages; though in many reſpects it reſembles the *Hebrew*. This language is ſaid to be the ancient *Celtick* or *Gomerian* dialect. Endeavours have been long uſed to extirpate it, yet to no purpoſe; and at preſent, excluſive of the bible, many books of practical religion, and upon other ſubjects, are printed in that tongue. Moſt of the miniſters are *Engliſh*, and their language conſequently not underſtood by the inhabitants. Theſe miniſters alſo giving themſelves little trouble about their inſtruction, the people ſtill continue in a lamentable ignorance. It is, however, to be hoped that this evil will gradually be removed, Mr. *Griffith Jones*, a clergyman and a native of this principality, having introduced the *circulating ſchools* as they are called, which conſiſt of certain ſchoolmaſters who travel from one place to another as deſired, and thereby inſtruct the old and young in reading, praying, and the principles of the *Chriſtian* doctrine *. Theſe free-ſchools ſo early as the year 1749 amounted to one hundred and forty-two; and the number of perſons inſtructed by them to 72,264. Theſe uſeful inſtitutions depend on the liberality of the well-diſpoſed. The ſociety for promoting *Chriſtian* knowledge lay out conſiderable ſums in printing good books for the uſe of the *Welch*. The inhabitants in general are not wealthy, though the land-tax of *Wales* brings in 43,752 pounds ſterling. It was firſt ſubjected to the crown of *England* by *Edward* I. in the year 1282, and *Henry* VIII. incorporated it with *England*. It ſends twenty-four members to parliament, and conſiſts of two principal parts, which are ſubdivided into twelve ſhires.

I. *South Wales* contains in it ſix counties, which are,

1. PEMBROKESHIRE, the moſt weſtern part of this principality, and very fruitful, eſpecially towards the eaſt. This county contains about 420,000 acres, one hundred and forty-five pariſhes, one city, and nineteen towns. In the reign of *Henry* I. a part of this county was peopled by *Flemings*, and the *Engliſh* language being much talked here it is ſtiled *little* England *beyond* Wales. Among its natural curioſities is *Culm*, which is the duſt of

* This character of the *Welch* is in ſome few inſtances true, but on the whole rather unjuſt. Almoſt all their clergy are natives of the country but underſtand *Engliſh* ſo well that they might well exerciſe their functions in any part of *Britain*. Their public worſhip too is as often performed in *Welch* as in *Engliſh*, excepting in the towns, where the latter is the prevailing language, and indeed there are but few of the meaner ſort there who do not underſtand it. Nor is their ignorance ſo great as might be imagined from the character here given of them. No country, perhaps, in *Europe*, *Scotland* excepted, ſends abroad a greater number of ſcholars in proportion to its extent, and there is hardly a town in *Wales* of any conſideration but has its free-ſchool. The ignorance that prevails here, and for which the worthy ſociety has thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh circulating ſchools, and other *Chriſtian* meaſures reigns chiefly among the colliers, and ſuch like poor people; a ſet of men who, in the moſt poliſhed climes, will ſeldom be found to be many degrees remote from barbarity. I hope too for the honour of my countrymen, and the cloth in general, that the cenſure paſſed here upon the conduct of the *Welch* clergy is equally without foundation.

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pit-coal made into balls, and affords a bright, laſting and pleaſant, fire with little ſmoke, being much uſed by the gentry.

Pembroke, the county-town, ſtands on a creek of *Milford*-haven *, one of the largeſt, ſafeſt, and beſt harbours in *Europe*, and contains in it two churches, a cuſtom-houſe, and a caſtle. This place enjoys a great trade, and ſends one member to parliament. *Pembroke* was formerly walled round, and alſo contained a priory. Its fine old caſtle lies in ruins.

Tenbigh, or *Tenby*, next to *Pembroke* one of the beſt towns on all the ſea-coaſt of *South Wales*, having a good road, and a conſiderable herring-fiſhery, and exporting alſo large quantities of coals. This town in Mr. *Camden*'s time was environed with a ſtrong wall, and was defended likewiſe by a caſtle now lying in ruins.

Haverfordweſt, a well-built, rich, and populous town, having a good trade, and ſending one member to parliament. This place is alſo the aſſize-town; and enjoys many privileges. In it are three churches, together with another in the ſuburb of *Pendergraſt*, as alſo a free and charity-ſchool, an alms-houſe, a cuſtom-houſe, a county-goal, *&c.* It was likewiſe formerly fortified with a caſtle and a rampire; contained a priory, ſome remains of which are yet to be ſeen; and has a commodious quay, with a good bridge over the river *Dougledye*. Its church of St. *Mary* is beautiful, its markets are plentiful, and its government under the direction of a mayor, (who is alſo admiral, coroner, *&c.* within his juriſdiction) and a common-council.

St. *David's*, a city, lying on the ſea, on the moſt weſtern point of this county, and formerly conſiderable, but now much decayed, though even now a biſhop's ſee. This place alſo was walled and contained a caſtle, but in the time of the *Saxons* was burnt by that people; was afterwards deſtroyed twice by the *Danes*, and thrice again by ſome pirates who landed there; all which, together with the barren country round it, have reduced it to the decayed ſtate it is now in. Its cathedral, however, is a venerable old building. In it are divers ancient monuments, particularly one of *Owen Tudor*, and its patron St. *David*; and the moſt commodious paſſage to *Ireland* lies at this place, it being reckoned as ſhort and much ſafer than that at *Holy-head*. At the end of the promontory on which this town ſtands lie thoſe dangerous rocks called the *biſhop and his clerks*; and on the ſame coaſts not far from a place called *Stackpool Boſter* is a cele-

* *Milford*-haven, though neglected, has long deſerved this character: and as under the preſent patriotic adminiſtration, during which every thing that is good may be hoped for from the integrity and abilities of a miniſter whom heaven ſeems to have ſent down to our aid in the moſt critical of times, a large ſum has been granted by parliament for its fortification and improvement; there is no doubt but it will one day make that figure in the eyes of the world, and be of that benefit to *Great Britain* of which its commodious ſituation, and numberleſs other conveniences render it ſo very capable.

brated

brated lake named *Boſharſton-meer*, which has never been fathomed, and is remarkable for the noiſe it makes before a ſtorm. Here as well as on the greater part of the ſea-coaſts of *Glamorganſhire*, as alſo on thoſe of *Somerſetſhire*, is found the *Lectuca marina* of Mr. *Camden*, being a marine plant or weed, which is eaten by the inhabitants, and by them called *Laver-bread*, or *black butter*.

Newport, a mean little town, but having a good harbour, and a ſmall trade to *Ireland*, though its chief ſubſiſtance is drawn from paſſengers who go this way to and from that kingdom. At this place alſo formerly was a caſtle.

2. CAERMARTHENSHIRE, which is one of the moſt level and fruitful counties in all *Wales*; yielding corn, cattle, ſalmon, wood, pit-coal, and fine lead in abundance. This county contains in it 700,000 acres, eighty-ſeven pariſhes, and eight market-towns, among which are the following, *viz.*

Caermarthen, in Welch *Caervyrdhen*, and the *Maridunum* of the ancients, being the ſhire-town, lying on the river *Towy*, which is navigable up to it. This place is thriving, well-built, polite, and populous; and was alſo the ſeat of the chancery and exchequer of all *South Wales* till the diſſolution of its marches. It ſends one member to parliament, enjoys a good trade, and is famous likewiſe for the birth of the celebrated prophet *Merlin*. Over the river on which it ſtands, it has a ſtately bridge of ſtone; is the reſort of all the gentry in theſe parts, and may juſtly be reputed the capital of *South Wales*. It was anciently well fortified with a wall and caſtle, and is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen, *&c.*

Llandilovawr and *Llanimdovery*, both ſmall towns, ſeated on the river *Towy*; together with *Langadock*, which is ſtill a leſs conſiderable place. At the firſt of theſe is a large bridge over the river on which it ſtands. The ſecond formerly contained a caſtle and near it many monuments of *Roman* antiquity have been found.

Kidwely and *Lanelly*, two maritime towns, but the latter of no great note, excepting for its coal-trade. *Kidwely* had formerly a manufacture of cloth, and was likewiſe fortified with a wall and caſtle, both which lie in ruins. Its harbour too is not very acceſſible on account of its ſands, whence it is chiefly frequented at preſent by fiſhermen.

3. GLAMORGANSHIRE, which is very mountainous towards the north, but ſo fruitful and pleaſant to the ſouth that it is ſtiled the *garden of Wales*. This county contains in it about 540,000 acres, one hundred and eighteen pariſhes, one city and eight towns.

Swanſzey is a neat ſea-port town, having a good harbour, and carrying on a great trade in coals and culm. Near it are ſome fine mineral ſprings; and this town has alſo ſome copper-works.

Neath,

Neath, a maritime town likewiſe trading in coals, and ſituated on the river of the ſame name, over which it has a bridge. On the other ſide of this river ſtood a monaſtery, and near it are the remains of a caſtle.

Aberavon, *Bridgend*, and *Cowbridge*, all ſmall places: The laſt of theſe was formerly walled; and on two hills at no great diſtance from it are to be ſeen the ruins of as many caſtles. *Cowbridge* is alſo noted for its market for cattle.

Caerdiff, a handſom, populous, trading town, ſeated in a very fruitful country, and having a good harbour on the river *Taff*. Belonging to this town are two ſuburbs, together with a large caſtle on the north-weſt. Within its walls are two pariſhes, but it has only one church, the other having been ſwept away by its rapid river, and not as ſome accounts ſay, demoliſhed in the civil wars. To the laſt, however, is owing the deſtruction of its ſtrong walls, as alſo that of the caſtle above-mentioned, which were both built by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, a *Norman*. This caſtle is noted for having been the place of confinement of *Robert*, eldeſt ſon of *William the Conqueror*. It appears to have been anciently a fortreſs of very conſiderable ſtrength, and with the town is ſaid to have made a gallant defence in the days of *Charles* I. The other remarkables are the town-houſe, the great bridge, and the church of St. *John*, which are all good buildings; the market-houſe, and the county-goal. Within the town is a particular goal for ſuch as are freemen of the place. *Caerdiff* contains a meeting-houſe for diſſenters, together with another for methodiſts, two free-ſchools, two ruinous friaries, and a burying-ground for Quakers, the three laſt of which lie without the town. The ſeven gates belonging to its walls, are yet ſtanding, and its quay, though ſmall is convenient, all veſſels trading here coming cloſe up to the very wharfs. It is believed likewiſe, and not without probability, that the river on which it ſtands might be made navigable by barely ſtraightening its channel, ſo as to afford a freer diſcharge for the immenſe quantities of ſtones, *&c.* which are brought down by its torrents. Its ſituation for trade is very commodious, its markets well ſupplied, and the country round it extremely delightful. It is the ſeat alſo of the ſeſſions for the county, ſends one member to parliament, and enjoys many other privileges. Its government is under the direction of bailiffs, aldermen, and burgeſſes.

Obſ. About three miles ſouth of this town lie the two iſlands of the *Steep* and *Flat Holms*, of which mention has been already made.

Llandaff, which lies at no great diſtance from *Caerdiff*, on the river *Taff*, tho' ſmall, is nevertheleſs a biſhop's ſee. This city is ſaid to be very ancient, and the firſt place in all *Britain* where divine ſervice was celebrated; but tho' ſtiled a city, it has no market. Its cathedral is a tolerable building.

Taff ſwell, is the name of a warm ſpring on the river *Taff*, about four miles north of the laſt mentioned place; and a few miles farther ſtill to the

north ſtands *Caerphylly*, a market-town, diſtinguiſhed by its caſtle, which, whether *Roman* or *Britiſh*, is allowed to be one of the fineſt pieces of antiquity now extant. On the weſt-ſide of it is a very remarkable echo; and in the caſtle itſelf is a leaning tower, the ſummit of which projects beyond its foundation upwards of ten feet.

Llantriſſent, an ancient flouriſhing market-town ſeated among the mountains.

Obſ. All over this country are divers ſcattered remains of the ancient temples of the *Druids*, particularly near a village called *Duffrin*, about ſeven miles from *Caerdiff*, where are no leſs than three, one of which appears yet entire. The other two, which were ſomewhat larger, are fallen down, and in digging under them lately, divers fragments of ſkulls and other human bones have been found.

4. BRECKNOCKSHIRE, which conſiſts of high mountains and deep valleys, producing corn, cattle, and fiſh. It contains about 620,000 acres, ſixty-one pariſhes and four towns, *viz.*

Brecknock, the county-town, ſituated at the conflux of the *Hodney* and *Uske*, over which it has a good bridge of ſtone. It is pretty large and makes a tollerable figure, trading alſo in cloth, and being the aſſize-town. It ſends likewiſe two members to parliament. In it are three pariſh-churches, one of which is collegiate, and a ruinous caſtle. About two *Engliſh* miles from hence lies *Brecknock-mere*, noted for its prodigious plenty of fiſh; and for being the ſpot on which, as is generally reported, formerly ſtood a large city, which is ſaid to have been ſwallowed by an earthquake. Numbers of coins and other antiquities have been found here, and near the town are to be ſeen the traces of a camp.

Hay and *Built*, both handſom towns ſeated on the river *Wye*, over which the latter has a wooden bridge. In it is a manufacture of ſtockings, and it was formerly defended by a caſtle. In 1690 a conſiderable part of this town was reduced to aſhes. *Hay* alſo had in ancient time a caſtle, which was burnt in the days of *Henry* IV. by the famous *Glendower*; ſome traces of walls being ſtill left, and is ſuppoſed to have been *Roman*, divers coins of that people having been found there.

5. CARDIGANSHIRE, which lies on the *Iriſh* ſea, producing grain, cattle, fiſh, game, ſilver, lead and copper. This county contains in it about 520,000 acres, ſeventy-ſeven * pariſhes, and ſix † towns, *viz.*

Cardigan, the county-town, lying on the beautiful river *Tivy*, in which they catch the beſt ſalmon in all *England*. This place is pretty large and well built, carrying on a very briſk trade with *Ireland*, and ſends one member to parliament. The aſſizes are held here, and in it is the town-gaol. It has alſo a noble bridge of ſtone over the river on which it ſtands;

* Others ſay but ſeventy-four.

† *Chamberlayne* ſays it has only four, but he is miſtaken.

retains

retains ſtill a handſom church and town-hall, and was formerly ſurrounded with walls and defended by a caſtle.

Tregaron, a ſmall town, and *Llambedar* alſo a mean place, both lying on the river *Tivy*, over which the firſt has a bridge.

Aberyſtwith, a market-town ſituated on the ſea, near the mouth of the river *Yſtwith*, and having a thriving trade in lead and fiſh. This place was formerly fortified with walls and a caſtle, but has at preſent no parochial-church, it being properly an appenage of

Llanbedern vawr, a well built town, having a harbour, and formerly a biſhop's ſee.

6. RADNORSHIRE, which is one of the leaſt fruitful counties in this principality. It comprehends about 310,000 acres, fifty-two pariſhes, and four boroughs and towns, *viz.*

Radnor, the county-town, lying in a pleaſant valley, and though mean, yet formerly walled and containing a caſtle. Its juriſdiction extends ten or twelve miles, and its charter whereby it ſends one member to parliament is very ancient. This town was twice burnt during the wars between the *Welſh* and *Engliſh*.

Preſteigne, a very neat town, and the place where the aſſizes are held, and in which ſtands the county-goal. Its markets are much frequented for corn and malt.

Knighton, is alſo a pretty town, ſeated on the river *Tame*, over which it has a bridge. This town carries on a good trade in corn, cattle, hops, *&c.* The celebrated dike thrown up by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, lies at no great diſtance from this place.

Rhaiadr Gwy, a ſmall village ſeated on the river *Wye*, and taking its name from the famous waterfall in that river.

Plymlymon, a mountain of ſtupendious height, in which the rivers *Wye* and *Severn* have their riſe.

II. *North Wales*, is divided into the following ſhires; *viz.*

1. MONTGOMERYSHIRE, very mountainous, but pretty fertile notwithſtanding, particularly in thoſe parts that are watered by the river *Severn*, which by its inundations enrich the land with its ſlime or mud. This county contains in it about 560,000 acres, forty-ſeven pariſhes, and ſix towns; which are,

Montgomery, the county-town, ſituated not far from the river *Severn*. This place ſtands pleaſantly on an eminence, and ſends one member to parliament. It was fortified with walls and a caſtle by *Roger de Montgomery*, from whom it took its name, and in the year 1095 was deſtroyed by the *Welſh*. In it ſtands the county-goal, and its government is under the direction of bailiffs, coroners, and burgeſſes.

Machynleth, ſituated on the river *Dovy*, on which it has a handſom bridge of ſtone and a harbour for boats; *Llanidlos*, noted for its copper-mines;

Newton, ſeated on the river *Severn*, and *Llanvilling*, all thriving towns. The laſt of theſe places has a plentiful market for corn, cattle, and other commodities. *Welſh-poole*, in a fruitful valley on a lake, is a pretty little town, and a profitable manufacture of flannels.

2. MERIONETHSHIRE, or MERIONYDSHIRE, ſituated on the *Iriſh* ſea, being almoſt wholly mountainous, though not deficient in ſheep, fiſh and game. In this county are ſome manufactures of cotton. It contains in it about 500,000 acres, thirty-ſeven pariſhes, and the three following towns.

Harlegh, the county-town, lying on the ſea; and but a mean place tho' containing a harbour. It was heretofore, fortified with a ſtrong caſtle, which was garriſoned in the civil-wars for *Charles* I. but taken; as it had been in the reign of *Edward* IV. when defended by *Jenkin ap Enion* againſt that Prince. There is ſtill a ſmall garriſon kept at this place, and from the number of coins, *&c.* found here, it is ſuppoſed to have been a ſtation of the *Romans*.

Dolgelly and *Bala*, both mean places. The latter lies on the lake of *Llyn-Tigid*, or *Pemble-meer*. In *Dolgelly* is a ſmall manufacture of cotton, and near it ſtands the celebrated mountain of *Kader-Idris*, which is ſaid to be three miles in height. Many *Roman* coins have been likewiſe found here.

3. FLINTSHIRE, though full of mountains, yet has very fruitful vallies. Its beſt commodity is cattle, but it produces alſo honey, pit-coal, lead and milſtones. It contains about 160,000 acres, twenty-eight pariſhes, and the following towns, *viz.*

Flint, the county-town, being very ſmall, but ſends one member to parliament. In it is the county-gaol, and formerly it contained a caſtle.

Caerwys, the principal market-town in the ſhire, and remarkable for having been the laſt place aſſigned for the meeting of the bards and muſicians of theſe parts, who contended for the ſilver harp.

Holywell, a ſmall place celebrated for its ſpring, to which the *Roman* catholics, who frequently come here on pilgrimages, aſcribe wonderful virtues.

St. Aſaph, a poor little city lying at the conflux of the rivers *Cluyd* and *Elwy*, remains ſtill a biſhop's ſee, tho' with a very ſmall revenue, for which reaſon the archdeaconry is always annexed. In this city ſtood anciently a monaſtery. Its cathedral is but an indifferent building.

4. DENBIGHSHIRE, thro' the middle of which runs the *Cluyd*, is a large and very fruitful valley, in which a great number of gentlemen have their ſeats, and are poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates. The weſtern parts of this county are manured with aſhes of burnt turf. It contains in the whole about 410,000 acres, fifty-ſeven pariſhes, and theſe four towns.

Denbigh, the county-town, being pretty large and populous, and having a caſtle which was once reckoned impregnable. It ſends one member to parliament,

parliament, and is of note for its tanners and glovers. Its government is under the direction of two bailiffs, two aldermen, a recorder, &c.

Rhuthyn, a well built flouriſhing town ſeated on the river *Cluyd*, formerly famous for a noble caſtle now in ruins. In it is a free-ſchool and a hoſpital, and its government is under the direction of aldermen and burgeſſes.

Wrexham, the largeſt town in all *North Wales*, being well built and populous, and carrying on a great trade in flannel. In this town are two meeting-houſes and a church, and its markets abound in corn and cattle.

Bangor, a ſmall village ſituated on the river *Dee*, over which it has a ſtone bridge. This place contained anciently a very celebrated monaſtery, and from thence was ſtiled *Bangor the Great*. *Pelagius*, who in church-hiſtory is branded as a heretic, was born here.

5. CAERNARVONSHIRE, the middle part of which is full of very high mountains, but towards the weſt pretty level, and produces barley. This county contains in it about 370,000 acres, ſixty-eight pariſhes, one city and five towns, *viz.*

Newin and *Pwl Hely*, two ſmall towns lying on the ſea, and enjoying a ſmall trade.

Caernarvon, the county-town, ſituated on a ſtreight of the ſea called *Meneu*, or *Menai*, by which this ſhire is divided from the iſland of *Angelſea*. It is ſmall, but well built, and defended by a caſtle, in which *Edward* II. the firſt Prince of *Wales* was born. *Caernarvon* ſends one member to parliament, and is famous for being the place where the *Conſtantius*, father of *Conſtantine the Great* was interred. Its government is under the direction of a mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs.

Bangor, an ancient city, lying as well as the former on the channel of the *Meneu*, and a biſhop's ſee, but with a ſlender income. It has a ſmall harbour for boats, the biſhop's palace, and a free-ſchool. Its cathedral is but a mean building, and the town likewiſe at preſent ſmall and of little note, but was formerly of conſiderable extent *. In it anciently ſtood a ſtrong and fair caſtle.

Conway, or *Aber-Conway*, a decayed town but pleaſantly ſituated at the mouth of a river of that name, with a good harbour on it. This place formerly contained a very beautiful caſtle, which in the reign of *Charles* I. was fortified by the Lord Keeper *Williams*, a native of this town, and was notwithſtanding taken twice. The river here being of a very conſiderable breadth, and navigable almoſt by ſhips of any burden, *Aber-Conway* might enjoy a very good trade, but for want of proper encouragement is at preſent much on the decline.

* Our author adds, and moſt of our deſcriptions ſay the ſame, that this was called the *Great*. But it appears clearly from *Leland*'s *Itinerary*, vol. v. fol. 33, that it was not the biſhop's ſee, but the monaſtery of *Bangor*, that was ſtiled *Bangor vaur*, i. e. *Bangor the Great*.

Angleſey, or *Angleſea*, in Latin *Mona*, is an iſland divided from the main land by the ſtrait of *Meneu* above-mentioned. It contains about 200,000 acres, ſeventy-four pariſhes and two towns, *viz.*

Beaumaris, the county and aſſize-town, formerly containing a caſtle, and ſending one member to parliament. It has a pretty good harbour for ſhips, as alſo a very handſom church, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen and common-council.

Newborough, a ſmall town.

The little iſland of *Holy-head*, which is divided from *Angleſey* by a ſmall body of water, and is noted for being the ſtation of the packet-boats that come from *Ireland*.

Obſ. The following iſlands are alſo reckoned parts of *England*, *viz.*

Man, which lies in the *Iriſh* ſea. *Cæſar* calls this iſland *Mona*; *Ptolemy*, *Monoeda* or *Moneitha*; *Pliny*, *Monabia*; and from modern hiſtorians it has received various appellations. It is on all ſides environed with rocks, which render this coaſt very dangerous. In the northern parts the ſoil is ſandy and heathy; but thoſe on the ſouth yield good paſturage, and afford all kinds of grain. It has its own governor, who preſides in the courts of juſtice. The two other principal officers are the *deemſters*, or judges in civil and criminal caſes; a comptroller, and a receiver-general. Theſe are all ſubject to the Lord of the iſland, who is always of the family of the Earls of *Derby*, and ſubordinate to the crown. The biſhop of this iſland is nominated by the above-mentioned family, confirmed by the King, and conſecrated by the archbiſhop of *York*; but is no peer (ſee p. 232.) He bears alſo *Sodor* in his title, the dioceſe of *Sodor*, on the iſland of *Jona*, or St. *Columbs*, commonly called *Colm-kil*, and being one of the *Hebrides* near *Scotland*, having been united to this of *Man* in the year 1098. The principal place on this iſland is *Ruſſin*, which has a caſtle, though the biſhop's reſidence is in the village of *Balrury*. However, the moſt populous and richeſt town in it is *Douglas*, and this town is happy in having the beſt harbour on the iſland. The little iſland of *Peel* which lies at a ſmall diſtance weſt of *Man*, was formerly environed with a wall and towers; and in this iſland ſtands the cathedral.

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St Kilda
North Vist
South Vist
The Minch
I. Torridon
Tayne
Firth of Cromertie
Firth of Murray
Cromertie
Inverness
Kintail
Glenelg
Cannay I.
Egg I.
Muck I.
Barra I
Ardnamurchan Point
Ardnamurchan
Coll I.
Kernebery
Tyree or Tyrce I.
Colonsa
Jura I.
Oransa
Sound of Jura
Dow Hyrtach
British Statute Miles 69 to a Deg:
10 20 30 40
German Miles 15 to a Degree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Gigaia I
Rathlin I.
Cumbeltan
Sanda I.
Ailsa
Mull of Kantyre
Fair Head
Port Patrick
Bay of Glenluce
Mull of Galloway
Whithern
Wigton
Kirkcudbright
Solway Firth
Dunbar
Berwick upon Tweed
Eymouth
Cape Rocks
Man Bank
Longitude East from Ferro
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
55 56 57
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
GERMAN OCEAN
ISLANDS OR HEBRIDES
SHIRE OF INVERNESS
NAIRN AND ELGIN
SHIRE OF ELGIN
BANFF SHIRE
BUCHAN
MIDLAND
ABERDEEN
KINCARDINE SHIRE
ANGUS
PERTH SHIRE
ARGYLE
Argiles
Menteith
FIFE
STIRLING SHIRE
DUMBARTON
WEST LOTHIAN
MID LOTHIAN
EAST LOTHIAN
BERWICK
SHIRE OF AYR
SHIRE OF LANERK
SHIRE OF DUMFRIES
STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT
SHIRE OF WIGTON
ARRAN
Loch Tay
Loch Lomond
Loch Ness
Loch Rannoch
Loch Leven
Firth of Forth
Firth of Tay
Solway Firth
Tweed
Annan
Nith
Clyde
Tay
Spey
Dee
Don
Ythan R.
Deveron
Findhorn
Ness
Forth
Esk
Montrose
Brechin
Arbroath
Dundee
Perth
Stirling
Dumbarton
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Irvine
Ayr
Kilmarnock
Lanerk
Hamilton
Douglas
Crawford
Biggar
Peebles
Selkirk
Jedburgh
Kelso
Dunse
Haddington
Edinburgh
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Cumbernauld
Dumbarton
Inverary
Campbeltown
Tarbert
Oban
Fort William
Inverness
Nairn
Forres
Elgin
Banff
Cullen
Portsoy
Fraserburgh
Peterhead
Aberdeen
New Aberdeen
Old Aberdeen
Stonehaven
Montrose
Arbroath
Dundee
Cupar
Kirkcaldy
Dunfermline
Queensferry
North Berwick
Dunbar
Coldingham
Lauder
Galashiels
Melrose
Hawick
Jedburgh
Kelso
Moffat
Dumfries
Annan
Lochmaben
Sanquhar
Thornhill
Dalmellington
Maybole
Girvan
Stranraer
Wigton
Kirkcudbright
Newton Stewart
Whithern
Port Patrick
Bay of Glenluce
Mull of Galloway
Sanda I.
Ailsa
Rathlin I.
Mull of Kantyre
Fair Head
Gigaia I
Colonsa
Jura I.
Oransa
Coll I.
Tyree or Tyrce I.
Barra I
Cannay I.
Egg I.
Muck I.
Kintail
Glenelg
Inverness
Nairn
Forres
Elgin
Banff
Cullen
Portsoy
Fraserburgh
Peterhead
Aberdeen
New

A New
and ACCURATE MAP of
SCOTLAND,
for Busching's Geography:
Drawn from the
Best Authorities;
By Tho. Kitchin Geog.r
THE WESTERN ISLES
ISLE OF LEWIS
The Minch
North Vist
St. Kilda
Harris
L. Torridon
Bay of Lochbroom
Loch Broom
Rona I.
Sule Skerry
Cape Wrath
Sandwich
Handa I.
Hoy
Pentland Firth
Thurso R.
Brims Ness
Dunnet Head
Duncansby Head
Stroma
Swona
Pentland Skerries
Wick or Weick
Dunbeth C.
Ord of Caithness
Tarbat Ness
Firth of Cromerie
Firth of Murray
Tyne
Dingwall
Cromerie
Inverness
Forres
Elgin
Nairn
Fort-augustus
Fort-wgu
Banff
Fraesenburg
Inveralochy
Kinnaird's Hd
Buchan Ness
Gordon Cast.
Forcabus
Turriff
Deer
GERMAN
ORKNEY ISLES
Pappa Westra
North Ronaldsha
Sanda
Westra
Stronsa
Eday
Kirkwall
Burra
South Ronaldsha
Walsey
Foula
Scallowway
Brassa Sound
SHETLAND ISLES
Swinburg Head
N.B. The Isles of Orkney and Shetland make a Shewarty
Faire I.
Yell Sound
Yell or Zea
Unst
Fetlar
THE SHIRE OF STRATHNAVERN
CAITHNESS
SHIRE OF DORNOCH
NORTH SHIRES
SHIRE OF TAYNE
CROMERTIE
Tayne and Dingwall
Gordon Cast. SHIRE
SHIRE OF ELGIN
Strathnavern
Assynt
Torbrak
L. Sandock
Kingsburn
Dornoch
Tarbat Ness
Tayne
Cromerie
Tindorn
Forres
Elgin
Nairn
Turriff
Deer
Mull I.
Rona I.
N.B. The Shire of Tayne and Cromerie compose the Shire of Ross
Row Stow
Assynt
Strathnavern R.
Thurso R.
Brims Ness
Pentland Skerries
Duncansby Head
Dunbeth C.
Ord of Caithness
Tarbat Ness
Firth of Cromerie
Firth of Murray
Tindorn
Fort-augustus
Fort-wgu
Banff
Fraesenburg
Inveralochy
Kinnaird's Hd
Buchan Ness
Gordon Cast.
Forcabus
Turriff
Deer
Yell Sound
Yell or Zea
Unst
Fetlar
Walsey
Foula
Scallowway
Brassa Sound
Swinburg Head
N.B. The Isles of Orkney and Shetland make a Shewarty
Faire I.
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
58
59

SCOTLAND.

IN the introduction to the preſent ſtate of *Great Britain* I have already given a ſhort account of the nature, conſtitution, and hiſtory of *Scotland*; therefore in this place I ſhall content myſelf with adding a circumſtance or two relating to thoſe articles.

Scotland, in length from north to ſouth, that is from *Dungsbayhead* in *Cathneſs* to the *Mull* of *Galloway* extends about two hundred and fifteen *Scotch* miles; but from weſt to eaſt, or from *Ardnamurchan*, which lies upon a line with the middle of the country to *Buchan-neſs* only about one hundred and forty. *Scotland* has likewiſe dependent on it no fewer than three hundred iſlands. The natural products which this country has or may have, and by bartering of which it may ſupply itſelf with whatever it wants, are ſilver, gold, and copper, if they were ſought after; lead, coals, turf, wheat, rye, barley, peaſe, beans, horned cattle, milk, butter, ſheep, wool; and the manufactures thereof flax, ſkins, birds, white and gray marble, ſlate, amethyſts of a fine blue colour, hemp, large foreſts of oak, fir and nut-trees; as alſo all kinds of ſea and river fiſh, pearls, and white-coral.

The natives are divided into *Highlanders* and *Lowlanders*. The former ſtile themſelves the ancient *Scots*, reſide in the mountains, particularly in the northern parts and on the iſlands; and not long ſince were a very ignorant, and of courſe a very ſuperſtitious people. But in the preſent century a ſociety has been eſtabliſhed in *Scotland* for the propagation of *Chriſtian* knowledge in thoſe parts of the country; and for the better inſtruction of them free-ſchools have alſo been erected there: In 1748 theſe ſchools amounted to one hundred and thirty-four, under the inſpection and management of the above-mentioned laudable ſociety. By means like theſe it is hoped their inclination to popery and rebellion will wear off. The *Lowlanders* are a mixture of the ancient *Scots*, *Picts*, *Britons*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians* and other nations. The papiſts are alſo very numerous in *Scotland*, tho' the eſtabliſhed church there is the preſbyterian, whoſe clergy are ſtiled paſtors or miniſters, their officers, elders and deacons; and their eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies are thus regulated, *viz.* a kirk-ſeſſion, which conſiſts of the miniſter, the elders and deacons of every pariſh, the preſbytery, at which meet the miniſters and an elder of four, ten or twelve neighbouring

bouring pariſhes; a provincial ſynod, which conſiſts of all the members of the adjacent preſbyteries; and the general aſſembly, which meets annually in *May*. The pariſh-churches are about nine hundred and fifty, which make ſixty-eight preſbyteries, and theſe are included again in thirteen provincial ſynods; namely, in that of *Lothian* and *Tweeddale*, which conſiſts of ſeven preſbyteries; that of the *Merſe* and *Tiviotdale*, conſiſting of ſix; that of *Dumfreis*, which conſiſts of four; that of *Galloway*, conſiſting of three; that of *Glaſgow* and *Air*, conſiſting of ſeven; that of *Argyle*, conſiſting of five; that of *Perth* and *Stirling*, alſo conſiſting of five; that of *Fife*, conſiſting of four; that of *Angus* and the *Merns*, which conſiſts of ſix; that of *Aberdeen*, conſiſting of eight; that of *Murray*, conſiſting of ſix; that of *Roſs*, conſiſting of four; and that of *Orkney*, conſiſting of three. Appertaining alſo to the civil government of *Scotland*, is firſt a college of juſtice, commonly called the ſeſſion, which conſiſts of a preſident, fourteen ordinary Lords of ſeſſion, two extraordinary Lords, ſeven clerks, and ſix inferior officers. 2. The juſticiary, or criminal-court, to which belong five lords, the juſtice-general and juſtice-clerk. 3. The court of exchequer, which takes cognizance of matters relating to the national revenue. The commiſſariate-courts are conſiſtorial. There is alſo a court of admiralty for the cognizance of maritime cauſes.

Scotland is divided into thirty-one ſhires or counties, and two ſtewarties.

In the ſouth part of *Scotland* is,

1. The ſhire of BERWICK, or MERSE, which lies on the *German* ocean, very fertile in corn, and containing alſo good paſturage. In it is

Berwick upon Tweed, whence the county receives its name, but which has been already deſcribed under *Northumberland*, to which it is at preſent annexed.

Eyton, a town ſituated on the river *Eye*, over which it has a bridge.

Eymouth, *Aymouth*, or *Haymouth*, a ſmall town with a tolerable harbour. The greateſt part of its inhabitants are fiſhermen.

Coldingham, celebrated in former times for a rich and ſtately abbey, which gave name to the moor near it, a tract of ground in length about eight *Engliſh* miles. Not far from hence lies the promontory called St. *Ebbe*'s *Head*, or corruptly St. *Tabbe*'s.

Duns, a town and caſtle, famous for being the birth-place of the celebrated ſchoolman *John Duns Scotus*, who was born there in 1274. It is a town of the quickeſt trade in all this county; and was the head quarters of the *Scotch* army which oppoſed King *Charles* I.

Coldſtream, a market-town, in which ſtood anciently a monaſtery.

Eccles, *Erſilton* and *Hume*, all ſmall places.

Kelſo, a market-town ſeated in a fruitful and pleaſant country on the banks of the river *Tweed*.

Lauderdale,

Lauderdale, a long, fertile valley, ſituated on both ſides of the river *Lauder*. In it is

Lauder, a royal borough, where the commiſſariate-court ſits.

Lothian, the moſt fruitful, pleaſant and populous part of all *Scotland*, is divided into three parts or ſhires: *viz.*

2. EAST-LOTHIAN, or the conſtablery of *Haddington*, in which are the following places.

Dunbar, a royal borough, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Forth*, a well built town with a good harbour. To the ſouth-weſt of it lies a place called *Dunhill*, where a battle was fought between *Cromwell* and *Leſly* the *Scots* general, to the diſadvantage of the latter.

Haddington, on the river *Tyne*, lying half in ruins.

Near the ſea are ſeen alſo the remains of the ancient caſtle of *Tantalon*; and at the mouth of the *Firth*, the lofty ſteep rock of the *Baſs*, which has only one paſſage.

North-Berwick, a ſmall ſea-port.

Seaton-Cockenny and *Preſton-Pans* ſtand near the ſea, and are remarkable for their ſalt-works. Near the latter, in the year 1745, the King's forces were ſurprized and defeated by the rebels.

3. MID-LOTHIAN, or EDINBURG, contains the following places: *viz.*

Muſſelbourgh, a royal borough, having ſome thriving though coarſe woollen manufactures and a harbour.

Invereſk, a populous village. The wholeſomneſs of its air invites many of the citizens of *Edinburg* to ſpend the ſummer there. In conſequence of this it has a great many very genteel houſes in it, particularly that of *Pinkey*, which is a ſtately ſtructure.

Edinburg, the capital of all *Scotland*, ſtands on an eminence, and cloſe to it, weſtward, is a ſtrong caſtle, ſituated on a ſteep rock, with only one avenue to it. As this city lies at an inconvenient diſtance from the ſea for trade, it is under a neceſſity of making uſe of *Leith* harbour. *Edinburg*, however, is large and populous, and its high-ſtreet is both well-built and very long; beſides which here are alſo ſix other ſtreets and nine markets. Its churches are eleven, excluſive of its chapel in the caſtle, and twenty epiſcopal meeting-houſes. The univerſity here was founded in the year 1580, and maintains eight profeſſors. The building itſelf, or the college in which the profeſſors and ſtudents reſide, conſiſts of three courts, with a very good library in it and a *muſæum* collected by Mr. *Andrew Balfour*. It has alſo a profeſſor of phyſic and a phyſic-garden, two large hoſpitals, an infirmary founded in the year 1738, and a work-houſe. The Parliament-cloſe is a very ſuperb ſquare on the ſouth ſide of St. *Giles*'s church, which was formerly collegiate. In the middle of it is an equeſtrian ſtatue of *Charles* II. It derives its name from the noble edifice in which the parliaments of *Scotland* were held, and which makes a part of the ſquare, being

uſed at preſent for the courts of juſtice. On the eaſt ſide of the city ſtands the ancient royal palace of *Holyrood-houſe*, a very ſpacious ſtructure with a large park adjoining. *Edinburg* is governed by a Lord-provoſt and other magiſtrates. It has undergone many revolutions by war, and, in 1745-6, ſurrendered to the rebels; but the caſtle, which was commanded by the brave General *Gueſt*, eaſily baffled their utmoſt efforts.

Leith, a populous town, ſeated on a river of the ſame name not far from its mouth, with a ſafe commodious harbour of great benefit to the city of *Edinburg*. This place has alſo undergone various revolutions by war, particularly in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was fortified by the *French* and held out a very long ſiege. In the year 1715 the rebels took poſſeſſion of its old citadel, but abandoned it again the next day.

Dalkeith, a market-town, ſituated on the river *Eſk*, and near which the Duke of *Buccleugh* has a fine ſeat and park.

Roſlin, a ſmall place.

4. WEST-LOTHIAN, or LINLITHGOW, containing in it the following places: namely,

Queensferry, a fiſhing-town, ſeated on the *Firth* of *Forth*.

Blackneſs caſtle, ſtands on a point of land projecting into the *Forth*, and ſerved for a ſtate-priſon.

Borrowſtounneſs, a town, ſeated on the *Forth*, and, next to *Leith*, carries on the greateſt trade to *Holland* and *France* of any in *Scotland*.

Linlithgow, a well-built town, in which are conſiderable linen-manufactures, and an old palace of the Kings of *Scotland*.

5. The ſhire of TWEEDDALE, or PEEBLES, which is ſo called from the river *Tweed*. The mountains of this ſhire produce good paſturage, and great numbers of ſheep are bred upon them whoſe wool is much eſteemed. The vallies are alſo very fruitful in corn and afford good meadow-ground. The lakes and rivers abound in fiſh, and among the latter, in particular, with fine ſalmon.

Peebles, the ſhire-town, is but a ſmall place, lying on the river *Tweed*.

6. The ſhire of SELKIRK, which is ſo ſtiled from its capital town, has in it nothing very remarkable.

7. The ſhire of TIVIOTDALE, or ROXBURG, ſo called from the river *Tiviot* and from the principal town in it. This ſhire yields in ſome parts good corn, in moſt, plenty of graſs, and breeds alſo great numbers of ſheep. In it is

Roxburg, formerly a flouriſhing town, containing a caſtle, but ruined by the wars.

Jedburgh, a royal borough, ſeated on the river *Jed*, and ſtill poſſeſſing ſome good woollen manufactures.

Haik, a market-town, ſituated on the river *Tiviot*.

Liddiſdale,

Liddiſdale, *Eſkdale* and *Euſdale*, all parts of this ſhire, but containing nothing remarkable, *Lanham* caſtle excepted, which lies in the ſecond.

8. The ſhire of DUNFREIS, conſiſts in like manner of three dales: *viz.*

1. *Annandale*, ſo called from the river *Annan*, and containing in it the following places.

Annand, the capital town of this diviſion, lying at the mouth of the river *Annan*, and having a good harbour.

Lochmaben, which, as well as *Annan*, is a royal borough, and almoſt ſurrounded with lakes plentifully ſtored with fiſh.

Moffet, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Annan*, deſervedly famous for its excellent mineral waters.

Rivel, alſo a ſmall town, in which good ſalt is made.

2. *Wachopdale*, ſo called from the little river *Wachop*, and lying betwixt *Annandale* and *Eſkdale*.

3. *Nidiſdale*, which takes its name from the river *Nid*, or *Nith*, and in which lie the following places: *viz.*

Dumfreis, the ſhire-town, ſeated at the mouth of the river *Nith*, and enjoying a very convenient ſituation for trade, it improves accordingly. This town contains a caſtle in pretty good repair, notwithſtanding which, in 1745, it was laid under a heavy contribution by the rebels.

Drumlanrig, a ſeat of the Duke of *Queenſberry*, lying on the river *Nith*.

9. The ſtewartry of KIRKEUDBRIGHT, which comprehends the eaſtern part of *Galloway*, ſo called from the *Gauls*, being large and fruitful: but the only remarkable place in this ſtewarty is *Kirkeudbright*, which has a good harbour at the mouth of the river *Dee*, and lies very commodious for trade.

10. The ſhire of WIGTON, contains the weſtern part of *Galloway*, having a peninſula towards the north called the *Mull of Galloway*, and anciently the *Novantum Cherſoneſus*, or *Promontorium*. The moſt remarkable places here are

Wigton, a town, containing a harbour.

Whithern, anciently called *Candida Caſa*, a royal borough.

Portpatrick, a ſmall town, having a pretty good harbour and being the uſual paſſage to *Belfaſt* and other places in *Ireland*.

Stranrawer, a town, ſituated on the north ſide of the neck of land which forms the above peninſula. The arm of the ſea, or bay, on the north ſide of this iſthmus is called *Lochrain*, and that on the ſouth *the bay of Glenluce*.

11. The ſhire of AIR conſiſting of three bailiwicks: *viz.*

1. Of *Carrick*, which is fertile and not ſo mountainous as *Galloway*. In it lies

May-bole, the chief town, but a very poor place.

Bargeny, anciently called *Berigonium*, a ſmall town.

Caſſils and *Dunnur*, two ſeats, lying on the river *Dun*.

2. *Kyle*, which is more populous than *Carrick* and has alſo a better ſoil. This bailiwick contains in it

Air, in Latin *Erigena*, the ſhire-town, lying in a ſandy plain at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, and having a tolerable harbour.

3. *Cunningham*, i. e. *the King's manſion*, ſo called from the beauty of its ſituation. This bailiwick contains

Irwin, a ſmall town, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, and having a harbour.

Eglington and *Loudon*, two noblemens ſeats.

Largis, a town, ſeated on a bay of the river *Clyde*.

In the ſea here lies the Iſle of *Lady*.

12. The ſhire of RENFREW, which is alſo ſtyled a barony, and was the lordſhip of the *Stuarts* before they were raiſed to the throne of *Scotland*. Accordingly it gives the title of Baron to the Prince of *Wales*. This country is pleaſant, rich and populous. In it is

Greennock, a ſmall, well-built town, having a good road defended by a caſtle. This place enjoys the moſt conſiderable herring-fiſhery on the weſtern coaſt of *Scotland*.

Gourock, a ſmall town, having a harbour.

Paiſley, a town, ſeated on the river *Cert*, and formerly containing a celebrated abbey of the *Cluniack* * order.

Renfrew, the ſhire-town, being ſmall, but ſituated on the river *Clyde*.

Cruckſtown and *Semple*, two mean places.

13. The ſhire of LANERK, or CLYDESDALE, watered by the river *Clyde*, and being alſo one of the fineſt and wealthieſt ſhires in *Scotland*. It affords plenty of corn, cattle and every other neceſſary, with all kinds of fiſh both ſea and river. In it are the following places: *viz.*

Crawford-Lindſey, which gives title to the Earls of *Crawford*.

Crawfordmoor, on which, after rains, gold has been found in the rivulets.

Douglas, a ſmall town and caſtle, which affords the title of Duke to an illuſtrious family of that name.

Lanerk, the ſhire-town, lying on the river *Clyde*, over which it has a bridge of ſtone.

Hamilton, a ſmall, well-built and pleaſant town, having a fine ſeat and park of the Duke of that name, who is the firſt peer of *Scotland*.

Ruglen, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Clyde*, and which yields the title of Earl to a branch of the *Hamilton* family.

Glaſgow, a large, handſom, regular city, and a place of very conſiderable trade, ſeated in a plain on the river *Clyde*, in a very fertile country, and

* An order of Monks founded by one *Berne*, abbot of *Clune* in *Burgundy*, about the year 900.

having

having great plenty of all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, inſomuch that it has been called the paradiſe of *Scotland*. The houſes in its four ſtreets are of hewn ſtone, and nearly of the ſame model, with ſeveral public buildings interſperſed among them. The univerſity was founded by *James* II. of *Scotland*, in the year 1453, and is an elegant pile of building; and St. *Mungo*, which was the cathedral and metropolitan-church, is alſo a very ſtately ſtructure. Near it lies a ruined caſtle, which was formerly the archbiſhop's palace. Its manufactures and foreign trade are both very flouriſhing, though its harbour lies at *Newport-Glaſgow*, ſome miles nearer the mouth of the river *Clyde*, from whence up to this town it is navigable only by ſmall veſſels. In *October*, 1745, *Glaſgow* was laid under contribution by the rebels, and in the month of *December* following pillaged by them.

14. The ſhire of STERLING, or STRIVELING, is a very pleaſant, fertile country. In it are

Kilſyth, a pretty good town.

Falkirk, a town, near which an action happened, in the year 1745, between the King's troops and the rebels. This place is properly a burgh, of barony, and near it lies *Tor*-wood.

Betwixt *Dunbriton-firth* and the *Firth* of *Forth*, runs *Severus*, or *Adrian's wall*, which is alſo called *Graham's dyke*, and of which great remains are ſtill to be ſeen. This wall was built by the *Romans* as a fence againſt the incurſions of the *Picts*, *Ire*, or *Eriſh*, and the other wild clans of people in the Highlands.

Stirling, the ſhire-town, ſtanding on an eminence in the *Forth*, and in its ſituation reſembling *Edinburgh*. This place is large and well-built, and has a ſtrong caſtle, the cannon of which commands the ſtone-bridge, which is the only commodious paſſage over that river, which runs into the bay, or *Firth*. Veſſels may come up as far as this bridge at high-water, and below it the harbour is ſomewhat wider. In that town are very conſiderable manufactures of ſerges and ſhalloons; and *Stirling* is alſo famous for a very bloody battle which happened in its neighbourhood between the *Scotcs* forces under *Bruce* and the *Engliſh* commanded by *Edward* II. wherein the latter is ſaid to have loſt near 50,000 men. In 1745-6, this town, as well as the city of *Edinburgh*, ſurrendered to the rebels; but its caſtle, at that time commanded by the gallant Lord *Blakeney*, who has ſince diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his defence of *Minorca*, ſuſtained the united efforts of all their forces without being taken.

15. The ſhire of CLACKMANAN, which is a fertile tract, particularly in paſturage, and of all the ſhires in this kingdom abounds moſt in pit-coal. In it are the following places.

Alloway, a ſmall town, containing a handſom ſeat of the Earl of *Mar*, and having alſo a good harbour on the *Firth* of *Forth*.

Clackmanan,

Clackmanan, a ſmall town, having a caſtle.

Culroſs, a royal borough, ſituated on the *Firth* of *Forth*, and carrying on a good trade.

16. The ſhire of FIFE, which lies on the *Firth* of *Forth*, on which ſide it is more fruitful than towards the weſt, where it is mountainous. No ſhire in *Scotland* contains ſo many noble and gentle-mens ſeats in it as this. Of the places in this ſhire the following are the moſt remarkable: *viz.*

Innerkeithin, a royal borough, ſeated on the *Firth* of *Forth*.

Bruntiſland, a royal borough, having a commodious harbour and making great quantities of linen. On this iſland alſo is a caſtle.

Kinghorn, a royal borough lying on the coaſt.

Kirkaldy, the moſt populous and moſt thriving borough on all this coaſt, having likewiſe a harbour.

Dyſert, *Pittenweem*, *Anſtruther-Weſtern*, *Anſtruther-Eaſtern*, *Kilrinny* and *Crail*, all royal boroughs, ſituated on the *Firth* of *Forth*.

St. *Andrews*, the ſhire-town, with a decayed harbour for ſmall veſſels, was formerly very conſiderable and the ſee of an archbiſhop; but is now much declined. The ancient cathedral, dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and which was even larger than that of St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*, is at preſent little better than a heap of rubbiſh: and ſeveral churches and other ſtructures have likewiſe undergone the ſame fate. The moſt remarkable part of this town is the univerſity, which was founded in the year 1412, and contains three colleges; of which two, that of St. *Salvator* and that of St. *Leonard*, have been united. The third is called the *new college*.

Toryburn, *Aberdour*, the two *Weemeſes*, *Levinſmouth*, *Ely*, St. *Monan*'s and *Newburgh on the Firth of Tay*, all ſmall towns.

Melvil, a fine ſeat of the Earl of *Leven*.

Cowpar, a ſmall town, ſeated in a valley on the river *Eden*.

Falkland, a royal palace.

Leſly and *Balgony*, two ſmall towns, each of which has a fine ſeat.

17. The ſhire of KINROSS, contains in it but one place worthy of notice: *viz.*

Kinroſs, a ſmall town, near which is a ſplendid ſeat, and ſtanding on the weſt ſide of *Lough-Leven*, in which is an iſland containing an old caſtle.

18. DUMBARTON, or DUMBRITTON, called likewiſe the ſhire of *Lenox*, belongs to the weſtern Highlands, being a very mountainous country though containing ſome fertile tracts which are fit for tillage, and even its mountains produce good paſturage. In this ſhire lies *Lough-Lomond*, a lake twenty *Scots* miles in length and eight broad, and abounding in fiſh, among which is a ſort highly eſteemed called *poan*, or *pollack*. In this lough are thirty iſlands, three of which have churches, but ſome of the reſt are uninhabited. The principal of theſe iſlands is *Inchmurin*, which affords very fine corn and meadow-

ground.

ground. Of the reſt the moſt remarkable are *Nachaſtel*, *Inchdavanan*, *Inchonnaugam*, *Inchnolaig* and *Rouglaſh*. This country was formerly the hereditary patrimony of the family of *Stuart*. The principal place in it is

Dunbarton, which lies on a declivity in a bay formed by the river *Clyde*, where it is joined by the *Leven*. This place enjoyed formerly a very conſiderable trade, but is now greatly decayed. Its caſtle is of uncommon ſtrength both by art and nature.

Obſ. At the pariſh of *Hellerne*, in this county, in the year 1506, was born the celebrated *George Buchanan*, who is ſo deſervedly admired for his *Latin* poems and other elegant writings.

19. The ſhire of BUTE, which is ſeparated from the weſtern iſlands, and comprehends the iſlands of *Bute* and *Arran*, which lie at the mouth of the *Clyde*. Of theſe,

1. *Bute* is eight *Engliſh* miles in length and four broad, yielding good paſturage and corn-ground. In it is the royal borough of *Rothſay*, with an old palace from whence the royal houſe of *Stuart* is ſaid to have received its origin, and which affords the title of Duke to the Prince of *Wales*, as alſo the caſtle of *Calmes* and four churches. This iſland is famous for its herring-fiſhery, and the greateſt part of it belongs to a branch of the *Stuart* family, to whom it alſo gives the title of Earl. Its preſent illuſtrious proprietor is the right honourable *John Stuart*, Earl of *Bute*, and groom of the ſtole to his royal highneſs the Prince of *Wales*; whoſe regal lineage receives additional luſtre from the great merit and abilities of its deſcendant. Near this iſland lie two ſmaller ones, called the *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, being the property of the Earl of *Glaſgow*.

2. *Arran* is twenty-four *Engliſh* miles long, ſixteen broad, and fertile in grain and cattle. Towards the ſea-ſide alſo it is populous, and on that part likewiſe has a good harbour, which is ſheltered by *Lamlaſh*, or the *Holy-iſle*. In it are two churches and ſeveral ſeats; among which that of *Brodick*, which belongs to the *Hamilton* family, is the moſt celebrated. The inhabitants of theſe iſles are Proteſtants, and their language is the *Iriſh*. The ſea hereabouts is rough and dangerous, eſpecially during hard gales at ſouth. Its coaſts abound in herrings, ſtock-fiſh and ſhell-fiſh; and the rivers, which are numerous, afford plenty of ſalmon.

MID-SCOTLAND.

20. The ſhire of INVERARY, or ARGYLE, makes a part of the weſtern Highlands, and contains the following countries and iſles.

1. *Argyleſhire proper*, about ſixty *Scots* miles long, and in its narroweſt part about four broad. It has ſeven bays, among which that of *Lough-Fyn* is the principal, and famous alſo for its herring-fiſhery. The ſea-coaſt of this country, as far as *Lough-Fyn*, is very rocky, and terminated by black mountains on whoſe ſummits feed a kind of cattle which are all black and for the moſt part wild. The fleſh of theſe cattle is excellent, and their tallow when melted does not congeal like other fat, but continues fluid for ſome days like oil. The inhabitants, who are *Iriſh*, vend droves of them to the Lowlanders. The principal place is

Inverary, a royal borough, containing a caſtle on the river *Eira*, which is the ſeat of the Duke of *Argyle*, hereditary-ſheriff of this county. It has long been cuſtomary in this country, whenever a daughter of the family marries, for every vaſſal, in proportion to the number of his cattle, to contribute to the bride's dowry.

2. *Cowel*, in which is no place worth mentioning. This country lies within two bays.

3. *Lorn*, which is the beſt part of the county. *Dunſtaffage* caſtle here was formerly a royal palace in which ſeveral of the ancient Kings of *Scotland* came to violent deaths.

4. *Knapdale*, fruitful both in corn and cattle.

5. *Kantyre*, or *Kintyry*, a peninſula, joined unto *Knapdale* by a very narrow iſthmus, thirty *Scots* miles long and betwixt eight and nine in breadth, and being only thirteen or, according to others, ſixteen miles from *Ireland*.

Cambelton is a royal borough containing a fine harbour; and near it, to the weſtward, lies the little iſland of *Gigaia*, in which is a church.

6. *Ila*, an iſland, twenty-four *Scots* miles long, and in ſome places eight broad, but in others only ſix. This iſland yields great plenty of corn and cattle, as alſo lead-mines, lime-ſtone and cattle of a wild breed. Its rivers too abound in ſalmon and other fiſh. In the midſt of it lies *Lough-Finlagan*, which is three *Scots* miles in circuit, with a ſmall iſland in it formerly the reſidence of *Macdonald* King of the iſles, and of which there are ſtill ſome viſible remains. This iſland has likewiſe ſeveral freſh-water lakes, on which ſtand little caſtles, as alſo a ſpring which is uſed by the inhabitants for all manner of diſeaſes; together with ſeveral very large caverns, ſome of them capable of containing about two hundred perſons. The air here is none of the wholeſomeſt. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. It has four churches

churches, and one chapel, the moſt remarkable of which is that of St. *Columbus*. It gives the title of Earl to a ſon of the *Argyle* family.

Weſtward of it lie the ſmall iſlands of *Colonſa* and *Oranſa*.

Jura, a pleaſant and fruitful iſland, about twenty miles long, and between ſix and ſeven in breadth, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*. Its air is very remarkably pure and wholſome. Women ſeldom die here in child-bed: And in the time of King *Charles* the Second there was one *Gillouir Mack-Crain* who lived one hundred and eighty years in one houſe. In this iſland are two very high mountains called the paps of *Jura*, which ſerve as landmarks for ſhips at ſea. The natives are Proteſtants and ſpeak *Erſe*. Near it to the north lies the little iſland of *Scarba*, where the inhabitants alſo uſually live to a very great age.

Liſmore, or *Leſſimore*, an iſland, ſituated at the mouth of a bay called *Lochyol*, being about eight miles in length and two broad. This iſland was formerly the reſidence of the biſhop of *Argyle*.

Mull, an iſland, twenty-four miles long, and in ſome parts almoſt as many broad, affording excellent paſturage. On the weſt ſide of it in *Duart* bay is ſafe anchorage; and near it ſtands a caſtle belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*. This iſland has alſo two other caſtles, and ſeveral anchoring places. *Loch Levin* bay abounds in ſhell-fiſh and herrings. The inhabitants are Proteſtants.

St. *Columbus*, or in the language of the country *I Colm Kil*, called alſo *Jona*, a ſmall iſland, very near the weſt ſide of the former, two miles long, and about one in breadth; being ſo ſtiled from St. *Columbus* who was famous for his auſtere life; and in this iſle there was a college formerly, which was a ſeminary of eccleſiaſtics.

Tyre-y, or *Tyrree*, eight miles in length and five broad; and which with reſpect to fertility in corn and graſs is ſaid to equal any, and to excel moſt of the other iſlands. The air however is none of the beſt. Its inhabitants are Proteſtants.

Near it lie two ſmall iſlands of the name of *Kerneberg*, which are ſtrong both by art and nature.

Coll, a fruitful iſland, ten miles long and two in breadth, belonging to a branch of the family of *Maclean*. It is ſaid that there are more males born here than females; and on *Tyre-y* more females than males: So that one iſland could not ſubſiſt conveniently without the other. Its coaſts abound in fiſh, and the inhabitants are Proteſtants.

South Viſt, twenty-one miles long, and in ſome places only three broad, but in others four. The inhabitants of this iſland live to a great age, talk good *Erſe*, and are all Papiſts. Amber is ſometimes found upon its coaſts.

North Viſt, nine miles long, and its inhabitants Proteſtant. Both theſe

iſlands belong to a branch of the *Macdonals*, who are deſcended from the ancient Kings of the iſles.

Obſ. All the above-mentioned make a part of the weſtern iſlands of *Scotland*, called *Hebrides* in *Latin*.

21. PERTHSHIRE, which is large and contains in it the following diſtricts; *viz.*

Braidalbin, belonging both to the weſt and north highlands, and being a barren mountainous country ſaid to be the higheſt in all *Scotland*, in the centre of which it lies. The wool however of its ſheep is very white and ſoft.

Menteith. Its capital the little pleaſant town of *Dumblain*, on the river *Allen*, near which a battle was fought between the army of King *George* the Firſt under the Duke of *Argyle*, and that of the Pretender commanded by the Earl of *Mar*, to the diſadvantage of the latter.

Strathern, or *the valley on the Ern*, containing in it the caſtle of *Tullibardin* belonging to the Duke of *Athol*; and *Abernethy*, a ſmall town, formerly the reſidence of the Kings of the *Picts*.

Perth, properly ſo called, in which is

Perth, formerly called *Johnſton*, or St. *Johnſton*, the ſhire town, and in rank the ſecond place * in *Scotland*. It lies on the river *Tay*, and has ſome thriving linen manufactures. The river here is navigable up to the town, which carries on a growing trade to the countries on the *Eaſtern-Ocean* and *Norway*; vaſt quantities of excellent ſalmon in particular are caught here, moſt of which are ſent to *Edinburgh*. In 1715 this town was the head quarters of the rebels. In 1745 it was again poſſeſſed by them and afterwards by the King's troops, from the expence which this occaſioned it derived great advantage.

Scoon, or *Scone*, the place in which the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly crowned, and ſtill diſtinguiſhed by a royal palace. The celebrated wooden chair here with the ſtone in it, on which King *Kenneth*, after a bloody but ſucceſsful battle againſt the *Picts*, reſted himſelf and was crowned by the nobility; and which after this ſolemnity was kept for the coronation of all the future Kings of *Scotland*, is now in *Weſtminſter* abbey, whither it was removed by the victorious King *Edward* the Firſt.

Dunkeld, the principal market-town in the highlands, and ſeated on the river *Tay*, at the foot of the mountains called *Grampian*. The Duke of *Athol* has a palace at this place with very fine gardens.

Athol, which belongs to the north highlands, and affords the title of Duke to the noble family of *Murray*, whoſe caſtle of *Blair* is the only remarkable place in this diviſion.

* *Perth* is uſually reckoned, as our author here obſerves, the ſecond place in *Scotland* in point of dignity; but if conſidered with reſpect to its trade, number of inhabitants, wealth, &c. is by no means to be compared with *Glaſgow* and *Aberdeen*.

The

The other diſtricts here are *Glenſhee*, *Scratardile*, *Gource*, *Stormont*, *Balwhidder*, and *Glenurghay*.

22. The ſhire of ANGUS or FORFAR, which lies on the firth of *Tay* and the *German* ocean, abounding in corn and cattle, and containing in it the following places: *viz.*

Dundee, a pretty large, pleaſant, and populous town, ſituate not far from the river *Tay*, and having a good harbour, as alſo a conſiderable trade in linen, grain, and herrings, which it exports to *London*, *Holland*, and the northern parts of *Europe*. This place is famous for having given birth to the celebrated hiſtorian *Hector Boëthius*, whoſe works are ſo deſervedly admired for their correct latinity.

Brochty-craig, ſeated at the mouth of the ſame river, and famous for the great ſalmon-fiſhery in theſe parts.

Montroſe, a ſmall town, having a good harbour.

Aberbrothock, a royal borough, ſtanding very conveniently for trade. In its abbey, which was the largeſt in *Scotland*, and of which there are ſtill ſome ſtately remains, lies interred *William* the Firſt. At this place alſo is a mineral water.

Forfar the ſhire-town.

Brechin, a ſmall town, ſituated on the *Southeſk*, and formerly a biſhop's ſee.

23. KINCARDINESHIRE, or the ſhire of the MERNES, which is fruitful, abounds in timber, and lies on the ſea. The moſt remarkable places in it are the following: *viz.*

Kincardin, a town, having a harbour.

Innerbervy, a royal borough, lying on the ſea.

Paldykirk, a town, the trade carried on at which conſiſts chiefly in cloth, which it exports to the *Netherlands*.

Belonging to it likewiſe are the diſtricts of *Arbuthy* and *Redeloak*, in the latter of which lies *Fordun*, which was formerly celebrated for the relicks of St. *Palladius*. It is alſo famous for having given birth to the juſtly commended *John Fordun*, to whoſe *Chronicon*, or hiſtory of the *Scots*, all the ſucceeding hiſtorians of that nation have been ſo greatly indebted.

24. The ſhire of ABERDEEN, alſo called MAR, and which lies betwixt the rivers *Dee* and *Don*, extending to the *German* ocean, and producing a ſufficiency of all kinds of grain and cattle. It is alſo plentifully ſupplied with fiſh from the ſea and rivers. In this county likewiſe is found ſlate and a ſpotted marble; and very fine large pearls in its rivers. *Aberdeenſhire* conſiſts of the diſtricts of *Birſe*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strathdee*, *Strathdon*, the *Braes of Mar* and *Cromar*, the greateſt part of *Buchan*, *Formartin* *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*; containing in them the following places; *viz.*

New-Aberdeen, the ſhire town, ſeated at the mouth of the river *Dee* on three hills, and being alſo well-built, and of conſiderable extent. The

marſhal college here, founded in 1593 by *George* Earl marſhal, is an univerſity, containing a noble library. In this town is alſo a grammar-ſchool, a work-houſe, a poor-houſe, and three hoſpitals. Its cuſtom-houſe lies near the harbour. And about one *Engliſh* mile from hence ſtands

Old Aberdeen, or *Aberdon*, at the mouth of the river *Don*, in which are caught great quantities of ſalmon and perch. This place was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and the King's college here is an univerſity. This town as well as the former ſtands very conveniently for trade, which is accordingly very conſiderable here. It has alſo ſome flouriſhing linen manufactures, and is ſo eminent for its ſtockings that they are ſold for twenty or thirty *Engliſh* ſhillings a pair; and great quantites of them are exported to *England*, *Holland*, the eaſtern and north ſeas. Their pickled pork is likewiſe extremely good, and keeps ſo well, that the *Dutch* are very deſirous of buying it for their *Eaſt-India* voyages. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to the ſalmon and perch fiſheries, of which they catch incredible numbers, leaving all the other ſorts of fiſh to the *Dutch*.

Kintore and *Innerury*, royal boroughs, ſeated on the river *Don*.

Peterhead, a town having a good harbour.

Strathbogy, a village, with a fine ſeat, at the conflux of the rivers *Deveron* and *Bogy*.

25. The ſhire of BAMFF, which contains in it a part of *Buchan*, *Strathdoveron*, *Boyne*, *Ainza*, *Strathawin*, and *Balveny*. Its remarkable places are the following; *viz.*

Buchanneſs, a promontory, ſituated on the moſt eaſtern point of land, not far from *Peterhead*. *Camden* relates that a piece of amber of the bigneſs of a horſe was caſt aſhore on this coaſt.

Fraſersburg, a town, having a good harbour.

Bamff, a royal borough, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Doverne* or *Deveron*, and in which the ſheriff holds his court.

Port-ſoya, a pretty village, having a good fiſhery.

Cullen, a royal borough, having a harbour.

Forcabus, a ſmall town, ſituated on the river *Spey*. Near it is

Gordoncaſtle, formerly called *Bog of Gicht*, a fine ſeat, belonging to his grace the Duke of *Gordon*.

26, 27. The ſhires of ELGIN and NAIRN, which conſtitue the two parts of the fruitful ſhire of *Murray*, and contain in them the following places: *viz.*

Elgin, a royal borough, ſeated on the river *Loſſie*, not far from the ſea, and having a harbour. This place was formerly a biſhop's ſee and contained in it a cathedral, but its biſhop uſually reſided at *Spynie* a ſeat about a mile off.

Findorn, a ſmall ſea-port.

Forres,

Forreſs, a town, in which are to be ſeen the ruins of an old palace. On the road to this place ſtands a large pillar of one ſolid ſtone, being a monument of a victory obtained there by *Malcom Mac-Keneth* over *Sueno* King of *Denmark*.

Tornaway, and *Caddel* or *Calder*, both caſtles. Not far from the latter on the river *Nairn* is a quarry of free-ſtone, which has ſeveral marks of copper in it.

Nairn, a royal borough, ſeated on the mouth of a river of the ſame name, and having a harbour.

The *Brae* of *Murray* is a moutainous and woody tract, in which lie the vallies of *Strathern* and *Strathnairn*.

NORTH SCOTLAND.

In this diviſion is

28. The ſhire of INVERNESS, which belongs to the north highlands; and contains in it the diſtricts of *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, as alſo the ſouthern and weſtern parts of *Roſs*. The firſt and part of the ſecond may likewiſe be reckoned among the middle parts of *Scotland*. To it belong the following places: *viz.*

Inverneſs, a good town, ſituated near the mouth of the river *Neſs*, with a handſom ſtone bridge over it, and a harbour. In the town are two churches, and it enjoys alſo a thriving trade. The water of the *Neſs* is ſo warm in its nature as never to be frozen; and when in the ſevereſt winter flakes of ice are driven into it from the ſea they are ſoon diſſolved by its heat. Near this place in 1746 the rebellion was extinguiſhed by the complete victory gained by the King's forces commanded by his royal highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* over the rebels, with the Pretender's ſon at their head.

Fort George and *Fort Auguſtus*, both which lie near this place, were demoliſhed by the rebels.

Glenco the only town in all *Lochaber*.

Fort William near the village of *Maryburgh*, which was built in the room of *Inverlocky* caſtle, and was attacked by the rebels in 1745, but obliged them to withdraw.

29, 30. The ſhires of CROMARTIE and TAYNE which compoſe the ſhire of *Roſs*, but the ſouthweſt part of it belongs to that of *Inverneſs*. In the ſhire of *Tayne* are alſo reckoned the iſlands of *Sky*, *Lewes*, and *Harries*. This ſhire contains in it

Chanonry, or the *Chanonry* of *Roſs*, a ſmall town, ſeated on the firth of *Murray*, and having formerly a biſhop and a cathedral. The country hereabouts is called *Ardmeanach*.

Cromartie,

Cromertie, a royal borough, ſituated at the mouth of the firth of *Cromertie*, which forms one of the beſt harbours in *Great Britain*, but is little frequented.

Dingwall, a royal borough, ſituated at the end of the above-mentioned firth.

Tayne, a royal borough, and a place alſo of good trade, ſeated on the firth of *Dornoch*.

Ardroſs, the name of the middle part of this country, which is ſo mountainous that it lies quite deſert.

Glenelg, a diſtrict, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, whoſe principal ſeat is *Ylendoven* caſtle.

Kintail, a diſtrict, ſeparated by a narrow water from the iſle of *Sky*.

The lake of *Lochhew*, which had formerly iron-works, and in the bay of *Lochbrim* is a great herring-fiſhery.

The iſle of *Skye*, about forty-two miles in length, and in ſome parts twenty, but in others thirty broad. This iſle is divided from the main land of the ſhire of *Inverneſs* by a very narrow ſtrait, though deep enough for the largeſt ſhips of war. It is populous, and moſt of its inhabitants are Proteſtants. Some parts of it alſo produce corn. It has likewiſe ſeveral fine bays and harbours for the conveniency of fiſhing.

The iſle of *Lewis* or *Lewes*, which is a hundred miles from north to ſouth, and betwixt thirteen and fourteen from eaſt to weſt. The ſouth part of this iſland is called *Harris*. In the weſt and certain parts alſo of the eaſt the ſoil is proper for tillage. Its bays alſo abound in fiſh. It breeds good cattle, but, excluſive of two forts upon it and a temple of the *Druids* near the village of *Claſerneſs*, affords nothing remarkable.

Obſ. The above-mentioned ſhire of *Roſs* with the iſles annexed thereto belong to the north highlands.

31. The ſhire of DORNOCH, which alſo belongs to the north highlands, and contains in it the following diſtricts: *viz.*

Sutherland. This country is ſo full of lakes which are no leſs here than ſixty, excluſive of bays and rivers, that there is ſcarce a farm in it which is not waſhed either by freſh or ſalt-water. In ſome of theſe lakes and rivers, as in the rivers of *Aberdeen* and *Roſs*, for inſtance, are found pearls of great value. It has alſo ſilver mines, excellent iron, coals and free-ſtone; but theſe are ſtrangely neglected. It wants not likewiſe many convenient harbours for the exportation of its products, which are ſtock-fiſh, ſalmon, ſalted fleſh, wool, hides, ſkins, tallow, butter, cheeſe, *&c.* The bays, coaſts, and rivers here abound in fiſh; and both ſeals and whales have ſometimes alſo been caught here. The places moſt worthy of notice in it are the following; *viz.*

Dornoch, the county town, and a royal borough, with a caſtle in it, belonging to the Earl of *Sutherland*.

Dunrobin,

Dunrobin, a caſtle ſituated on the eaſtern coaſts of the county, and belonging to the ſame Earl.

Strathnavern is a part of *Sutherland*, and is ſo called from the word *Strath* which ſignifies a valley, and the river *Navern*. This diſtrict is very mountainous; but the bays and rivers here abound in fiſh. Some ſmall villages only are to be ſeen in this tract.

32. The Shire of CAITHNESS, which is ſeparated from that of *Sutherland* and *Strathnavern* by the mountain of *Orde*. This ſhire has ſeveral promontories, of which that called *Dungſbyhead* is the furtheſt point to the northeaſt, and projects into *Pentland* firth. *Caithneſs* contains in it ſeveral ſmall towns, villages, and ſeats of ancient nobility, among which is

Wick, or *Weich*, its capital, and a royal borough, with a good harbour.

Thurſo, a ſmall town, alſo having a good harbour, and ſituated in a ſmall bay on the north coaſt.

33. The ſtewartry of ORKNEY and SHETLAND, which contains in it the northern iſlands; *viz.*

The *Orkneys*, in *Latin* called *Orcades*, which are ſeparated from the continent by the very dangerous ſtrait of *Pentland* firth, being twenty-four miles long and twelve broad. *Pliny* computes the *Orcades* to be forty in number, but *Oroſius* makes them only thirty-three. They are however no more than twenty-eight excluſive of the iſle of *Stroma* which lies near the coaſt of *Caithneſs*, and belongs to the Earl of that title. The inhabitants of theſe iſlands are in general well-ſhaped, robuſt, and hardy. Their trade conſiſts chiefly of fiſh, ſalted fleſh, butter, tallow, hides, fiſh, otter and rabbit-ſkins, white ſalt, coarſe cloth, knit ſtockings, wool, hams, barley, feathers, and malt. On theſe iſlands grow very few or no trees, but they yield good greens and roots. The inhabitants indeed ſpeak *Engliſh*, that is the *Scottiſh* dialect of it; but many of the old people among the commonality uſe the *Norns*, i. e. the *Norwegian* tongue. Theſe iſlands had formerly a particular King of their own, but afterwards fell under the dominion of the *Scots* on their reduction of the *Picts*. In the year 1099 the *Norwegians* poſſeſſed themſelves of them and kept them one hundred and ſixty-four years, when *Magnus* King of *Norway* ſold them to *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, who conferred them on a nobleman of the name of *Spier*, from whom they devolved by marriage to the *Sinclairs*, a deſcendent of whom ſtiled himſelf Prince of *Orkney*, and was married to a *Daniſh* Princeſs. Afterwards the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* aſſerted their dominion over theſe iſlands 'till *Chriſtian* the Firſt gave them as a portion to his daughter *Margaret* on her marriage with *James* the Third King of *Scotland*. The principal of them are the following; namely,

South Ronalſha, which is ſix miles in length and five broad, producing plenty of grain, and being alſo well inhabited. It has likewiſe a good harbour

harbour on the north ſide; but to the ſouth is environed with a ridge of dangerous rocks called the *Pentland ſkerries*.

Swinna, a ſmall but fruitful iſland, with ſome whirl-pools near it, called *the wells of Swinna*.

Wayes and *Hoy*, two parts of an iſland, in which is a good harbour. *Wayes* is fruitful and well inhabited; and in *Hoy* ſtands the higheſt mountain in all the *Orkneys*.

Burra, which is three miles long and one broad, and yields plenty of grain and cattle.

Flotta, which is five miles in length and three and a half broad, being environed with high rocks.

Fara, *Cava*, and *Granſey*, all ſmall but fruitful iſlands.

Pomona, the largeſt of them all, and therefore called the *Mainland*, being twenty-four miles long, and in ſome parts nine, but in others only ſix broad. This iſland is well cultivated and fruitful: It has alſo ſeveral lead-mines. The principal place on it is *Kirkwall*, a royal borough, ſituated in a bay, and the ſeat of juſtice. On the north end of it ſtands a fort. The ancient cathedral here is a ſtately building; beſides which this iſland contains nine pariſhes.

Coppinſha, a ſmall iſland, which is fruitful in corn and cattle.

Shapinſha, between five and ſix miles in length, three broad; and having a good harbour.

Stronſa, ſix miles long and three broad, with a good harbour in it, and being likewiſe fertile and well peopled. The *Outkerrie*, or ridge of rocks near it, is noted for a plentiful fiſhery.

Papa-Stronſa, fruitful and populous.

Sanda, twelve miles long, eight broad, and well cultivated; having alſo on it two harbours, and making good ſalt.

Damſey, ſmall but fruitful.

Roufa, eight miles long, ſix broad; and near the ſea-coaſt fruitful and well peopled, as alſo abounding in rabbits.

Egliſha, which is three miles long and two broad, being likewiſe pleaſant and fertile, and having a ſafe road, and a pariſh-church.

North Fara and *South Fara*, each three miles in length.

Weſtra, three miles in length and one and a half broad, being well peopled, and having ſome good harbours. On this iſland are ſeveral lead-mines, in which alſo black-lead is found. Its bays and lakes abound in ſalmon and other fiſh. Here are alſo two Pagan temples, dedicated, according to the tradition of the inhabitants, to the ſun and moon; which tradition is further confirmed by the figure of the ſmaller temple which reſembles a half moon. The larger of them is one hundred and ten feet in diameter, being environed with two green eminences to the eaſt

and weſt. Each of theſe temples is ſurrounded by a moat like that at *Stone-henge*. Some of the ſtones here are from twenty to twenty-four feet high, five in breadth, and two thick. The larger one ſtands on the weſt ſide of the *Stennis*, and the leſſer one to the eaſt. In the ſhallow part of the lake a paſſage has been made over it with broad ſtones. Near the latter alſo ſtand two ſtones of the above dimenſions. Through the middle of one of them is a hole to which the criminal and the victim were faſtened. Some of the ſtones are fallen off. Farther on near St. *Tredwett*'s lake ſtand two obeliſks; and in one of theſe likewiſe is a hole to which it was cuſtomary among the heathens to bind the tranſgreſſor and the victim. Behind them is a third ſtone, hallowed like a trough.

The iſles of *Shetland*, formerly alſo belonged to *Norway*. They are all ſo called from the principal iſland, being about forty-ſix in number, excluſive of forty holms and thirty rocks. Hereabout in all propability ſtood the *Thule* of the ancients.

The iſland of *Shetland*, properly ſo called, or the *mainland*, is ſixty miles long, and in ſome parts ſixteen broad. The parts on the ſea-coaſts are the beſt cultivated and inhabited; the inland country being full of mountains, rocks, fens, and lakes. Its inhabitants were originally *Norwegians* and *Danes*. The commonality here employ themſelves chiefly in fiſhing, knitting of ſtockings, and making a coarſe ſort of woolen cloth. Their manner of living very much reſembles that of the *Norwegians*: And they profeſs the Proteſtant religion. The ſeats of the gentry here are grand. On this iſland are two ſmall towns. Of theſe *Lerwick*, the capital ſtands on the declivity of a rock near *Braſſa's Sound*; and conſiſts of about three hundred houſes, which are all built of ſtone, this iſland affording no timber.

Scalloway, a ſmall town, ſituated about three miles from the former, and containing the ruins of an old caſtle. About one mile oppoſite to *Lerwick* lies the little iſland of *Braſſa* or *Breſſa*, which forms the above-mentioned ſtrait, and has an excellent harbour on it, with two churches, being five miles in length and two broad.

Yell or *Zeal*, eighteen miles long and nine broad, with three churches on it and ſeveral chapels.

Vuiſt, which is nearly as large as the former, and the moſt pleaſant and fertile of all the iſlands of *Shetland*. On it are three churches and ſeveral harbours, and its falcons are in great eſteem.

Great Rule, eight miles long and two broad, with a good harbour.

Burray, three miles long, and having good paſture ground, with excellent fiſheries, and one church.

Tronda, *Walſey*, and *Foula*, all ſmall.

Theſe ſeveral iſlands are divided into twelve pariſhes. Near them the *Dutch* carry on annually a moſt advantageous herring-fiſhery. They begin about twelve o'clock at night on the twenty-fifth of *June*. In their excellent method of curing and barrelling the herrings they far ſurpaſs the *Engliſh*, whoſe herring-fiſhery in theſe parts is of little profit in reſpect of that of the *Dutch*, who alſo carry on a conſiderable trade with the inhabitants of *Shetland* in *Braſſa's Sound*, and in return purchaſe their ſtockings. At the ſame time alſo ſhips arrive from the *Orkney* iſlands, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, laden with meal, barley, and malt, which are purchaſed by the natives.

Obſ. There are alſo other iſlands here, as namely, *May*, *Baſs*, *Inchſide*, *St. Colm's Inch*, *Incharuy* &c.

WESTERN OCEAN
ST GEORGES CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
CONNAUGHT
ROSCOMMON
LONGFORD
WEST MEATH
EAST MEATH
GALLWAY
KINGS COUNTY
KILDARE
DUBLIN
LEINSTER
QUEENS COUNTY
WICKLOW
WEXFORD
KILKENNY
CLARE
LIMERICK
TIPPERARY
MUNSTER
WATERFORD
KERRY
CORK
BAY of GALLWAY
DINGLE BAY
Vol. III. p. 435.
German Miles 15 to a Degree
British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree
Longit. East from Ferro

A New MAP of
IRELAND,
for
Busching's Geography:
Drawn from the best
Authorities.
By T. Kitchin Geogr.
7
8
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11
12
55
54
OCEAN
IRISH SEA
ULSTER
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
DONNEGAL
TYRONE
FERMANNAGH
ARMAGH
DOWN
MONAGHAN
CAVAN
LOUTH
SLIGO
MAYO
ROSCOMMON
LONGFORD
WEST MEATH
EAST MEATH
Rathlin I.
Fair Hd
Red Bay
Glanarm Bay
Maidens
Magee I.
Copland I.
Lough Foyle
Lough Neagh
Belfast
Bangor
Newtown
Ballyferis
B. Halbert
Strangford B.
Down Patrick
Killough
Dundalk Bay
Drogheda Bay
Carlingford Bay
Donegal Bay
Galway Bay
Mullet
Inishkea I.
Inishboffin I.
Achill I.
Clare I.
Inishturk I.
Inishark I.
Inishbofin I.
Inishshirk I.
Inishdavilly I.
Inishmore I.
Inishmain I.
Inishoer I.
Aran I.
Tory I.
Hoar Hd
Portrush
Giants Causey
Dunluce Castle
Coleraine
Lammevady
Londonderry
St. John's Town
Raphoe
Lifford
Strabane
Omagh
Enniskillen
Lough Erne
Lough Gill
Sligo
Ballyshannon
Donegal
Killybegs
Ballyshannon
Inniskillen
Clones
Monaghan
Castleblayney
Carrickmacross
Dundalk
Newry
Armagh
Dungannon
Cookstown
Belfast
Lisburn
Hillsborough
Downpatrick
Ardglass
Portaferry
Strangford
Ballymena
Larne
Carrickfergus
Antrim
Belturbat
Ballymote
Boyle
Elphin
Castlerea
Roscommon
Tulsk
Castlebar
Ballinrobe
Cong
Westport
Killala
Ballina
Foxford
Swinford
Tuam
Galway
Athlone
Longford
Granard
Edgeworthstown
Mullingar
Kells
Navan
Trim
Dunshaughlin
Drogheda
Ardee
Dundalk
Carlingford
Kilmore
Cavan
Belturbat
Castle Raghan
Slane
Duleek
Ardee
Kells
Killadon
Athboy
Trim
Navan
Dunshaughlin
Swords
Howth
Malahide
Lambay
Rathfarnham
Dublin
Kingstown
Bray
Wicklow
Arklow
Gorey
Enniscorthy
Wexford
Waterford
Tramore
Dungarvan
Youghal
Cork
Kinsale
Bandon
Clonakilty
Skibbereen
Bantry
Castletownbere
Dingle
Tralee
Killarney
Kenmare
Valentia
Ballinskelligs
Cahirciveen
Killorglin
Listowel
Ballybunion
Kilrush
Ennis
Limerick
Tipperary
Cashel
Clonmel
Carrick
Kilkenny
Thomastown
Callan
Inistioge
New Ross
Wexford
Gorey
Arklow
Wicklow
Bray
Kingstown
Dublin
Howth
Malahide
Lambay
Skerries
Rush
Lusk
Balbriggan
Swords
Ashbourne
Dunshaughlin
Navan
Kells
Athboy
Trim
Dunboyne
Clonsilla
Lucan
Chapelizod
Rathfarnham
Dundrum
Blackrock
Kingstown
Dalkey
Bray
Wicklow
Arklow
Gorey
Enniscorthy
Wexford
Waterford
Tramore
Dungarvan
Youghal
Cork
Kinsale
Bandon
Clonakilty
Skibbereen
Bantry
Castletownbere
Dingle
Tralee
Killarney
Kenmare
Valentia
Ballinskelligs
Cahirciveen
Killorglin
Listowel
Ballybunion
Kilrush
Ennis
Limerick
Tipperary
Cashel
Clonmel
Carrick
Kilkenny
Thomastown
Callan
Inistioge
New Ross
Wexford

IRELAND,

In Latin HIBERNIA.

IN our Introduction to the State of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, a conciſe account has already been given of this iſland. It is ſubject to the crown of *Great Britain*; and governed by a Viceroy or Lord-lieutenant, which is an office of great power and dignity. The higheſt aſſembly of this kingdom is the parliament, which the Lord-lieutenant calls or prorogues according to the King's pleaſure. The other great courts here are the caſtle-chamber, the chancery, the King's bench, the common-pleas, and the exchequer. With reſpect to its eccleſiaſtical ſtate it has four archbiſhops, namely, the archbiſhop of *Armagh*, who is primate of all *Ireland*; the archbiſhop of *Dublin*, who is ſtiled primate of *Ireland*, and thoſe of *Caſhel* and *Tuam*. Under the firſt are eight ſuffragan biſhops, under the ſecond three, under the third five, and under the laſt four. *Ireland* is divided into four principal parts: *viz.*

I. Into *Leinſter*, by the inhabitants called *Leighnigh*, by the Britons *Lein*, by the Latins *Lagenia*, and by the ancients *Lagen*, being fruitful and divided into eleven * counties, which again conſiſt of ninety baronies.

1. The county of DUBLIN, or DIVELIN, is divided into ſix baronies, namely, *Balrudery*, *Croſs*, *Cooleck*, *Caſtleknock*, *Newcaſtle*, and *Rathdowne*. In it are the following places; *viz.*

Dublin, in the *Iriſh* language *Balacleigh*, and the capital of the whole kingdom, as alſo the reſidence of the Lord-lieutenant, and the ſee of the principal archbiſhop, lying on the river *Liffy*, which forms here a very ſpacious harbour. This city is continually increaſing, no leſs than 4000 houſes having been added to its ſuburbs ſince the year 1711. Excluſive too of its cathedral and one collegiate church, here are alſo thirteen pariſh-churches, and an univerſity, in the green before which ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue in braſs of King *William* the Third. The hoſpital here for invalids,

* *Leinſter* is divided by the compilers of the *Syſtem of Geography* into twelve counties; reckoning therein the county of *Louth*, which both our author and *Camden* place under the province of *Ulſter*.

which is called *Kilmainhan*, is a fine ſtructure. Its ancient caſtle is a place of ſmall ſtrength. *Dublin* contains likewiſe many other public buildings, as namely, a ſtadthouſe, an exchange or *Tholſel*, a cuſtom-houſe, a houſe for the reception of the ſeveral courts of judicature, a hoſpital for the maintenance and education of decayed tradeſmens children, three others for the reception of ſick and wounded, a work-houſe for the poor, together with ſeveral other charities and ſchools, among which thoſe founded by *Eraſmus Smith*, Eſq; are particularly to be remarked. Belonging to this city alſo are ſix gates, one of which ſerves as the common goal, together with ſeveral bridges; and by means of the *Liffy*, on which, as before obſerved, it ſtands, it carries on a great foreign and domeſtic trade. It has undergone many revolutions by war, particularly in the reign of King *Charles* I. when it was ſeized by Colonel *Jones* for the parliament; and is famous for having given birth to the celebrated Sir *Richard Steele*, the planner of thoſe much admired writings called the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, &c. and author of many other ingenious literary productions.

Swords, a ſmall town lying on the ſea, and having the privilege of ſending two members to parliament. This town is become infamous in hiſtory for having been the firſt place of rendezvous to the rebel *Iriſh* in 1641.

Newcaſtle, alſo ſending members to parliament.

Glandilaugh, formerly an epiſcopal city, but now lying in ruins.

2. The county of WICKLOW conſiſting of ſix baronies, namely, of *Rathdown*, which lies partly in the county of *Dublin*; *Newcaſtle*, *Talleſtone*, *Ballinitur*, *Arklo*, and *Shelaly*. In this country is a very rich cement-water, and a copper-mine. The moſt noted places in it are the following; *viz.*

Bleſſington, a town, ſeated on the *Liffy*, and ſending two members to parliament.

Wicklow, the county-town, lying near the ſea, with a ſmall harbour on it, and having the privilege of a public fair. This place is famous for its ale, and ſends two members to parliament. The rock near it is fortified with a wall and called a caſtle.

Arcklow, a maritime town, having alſo the privilege of a fair, and ſending two members to parliament. In this place are barracks for three companies of foot.

Baltinglaſs, ſeated on the river *Urrin*, and alſo ſending two members to parliament.

3. The county of WEXFORD, or WEISFORD, in Iriſh *Reogh*, which is divided into eight baronies; namely, *Gory*, *Scarewalſh*, *Bautry*, *Ballageen*, *Skelmaliere*, *Shelburn*, *Bargey*, and *Forth*. The remarkable places in it are

Fearnes, or *Fernes*, a biſhop's ſee, but ſmall.

Enniſcorthy,

Enniſcorthy, a town, ſeated on the river *Urrin* or *Slane*, and ſending members to parliament.

Roſs, once a famous town but now fallen to decay, though ſtill having the privilege of holding a market, and ſending two members to parliament. By means of the junction too of the *Nure* and *Barrow* at this place it carries on at preſent a pretty good trade. In it are barracks for a troop of horſe.

Wexford, or *Weisford*, the county-town, ſituated at the mouth of the river *Slane*, with a convenient harbour. This place is pretty large and well built, has a fair and ſends two members to parliament. Near it is a much frequented mineral ſpring, and *Wexford* contains alſo barracks for two companies of foot.

Taghmon, *Clamin* or *Clomines*, *Banne* or *Bannow*, ſeated on a bay, *Duncannon* with a good caſtle on *Waterford*-haven, and *Featherd* or *Feathard*, all towns ſending members to parliament. In *Duncannon* too are barracks for three companies of foot.

4. The county of KILKENNY, containing in it the twelve * following baronies: *viz.*

Faſſadinig, *Galmoy*, *Cranagh*, *Kilkendylib*, *Shelli*, *Shellilogar*, *Cowean*, *Kells*, *Knocktophar*, *Ida*, *Iberkon*, and *Iverk*. It has however but one town which holds fairs, and ſeven ſending members to parliament.

Kilkenny, the county-town, ſeated on the river *Nure*, is of pretty conſiderable extent, and conſiſts of two part, *viz.* the *Old* or *Iriſh* town, which is at preſent but a ſuburb; and the *New* or *Engliſh*, which is properly the town. This place was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and ſtill has a good trade and market, ſending alſo members to parliament. In it too are barracks for one troop of horſe and four companies of foot.

Gowran, *Callen*, and *Kells*, on the river *Callen*: *Thomas*-town, lying on the river *Nure*: *Eniſteoge*, ſeated on the ſame river: *Knocktopher* and St. *Kennis*: all towns ſending members to parliament.

5. The county of CATHERLAGH, containing in it the five following baronies: *viz.*

Ravilly, *Cathurlagh*, *Forth*, *Idrone*, and St. *Mulin*.

Catherlagh, or *Catherlogh*, the county-town, lies on the river *Barrow*, and ſends two members to parliament. In it likewiſe are barracks for one troop of horſe.

Laughlen, or *Laughlin*, ſends alſo two members to parliament. There is another place of this name which was formerly a biſhop's ſee; but at preſent is dwindled into a village.

6. The county of KILDARE conſiſts of ten baronies: namely,

Carbury, *Ikeathy*, *Salt*, *Naas*, *Counel*, *Ophally*, *Noragh*, *Reban*, *Kilcagh*, and *Mone*.

* Other accounts make them only ten.

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Athy is a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Barrow*, and ſending two members to parliament. At this place are barracks for a troop of horſe.

Kildare, or *Kildar*, the county-town and a biſhop's ſee; ſending two members to parliament. Near this place is a plain capable of containing 10000 men encamped.

Naas, a ſmall place, though the ſhire-town, and alſo ſending two members to parliament.

Carbury, or *Carboe*, a ſmall market-town.

7. QUEEN's county, in the *Iriſh* called *Leaſe*, being marſhy and full of woods. This county is divided into the ſeven following baronies: *viz. Portneh-inch*, *Stradbally*, *Balliadam*, *Slewmarge*, *Cullinah*, *Maryborough*, and *Upper-Oſſory*.

Ballynekil is a ſmall town, ſending members to parliament.

Mary-borough, or *Queen's town*, which is alſo the county-town, has a market, and ſends two members to parliament. In it likewiſe are barracks for a troop of horſe.

Portarlington, on the river *Barrow*, alſo ſends two members to parliament.

8. KING's county, formerly called *Offale*, is divided into elven baronies, which are *Warrenſtown*, *Phillipſtown*, *Geſhill*, *Kilcourſi*, *Billecowen*, *Balliboy*, *Carri-caſtle*, *Egliſh*, *Ballibrit*, and *Clenliſh*.

Bir, on the river *Shannon*, ſends two members to parliament.

Banatur is a ſmall town, alſo ſeated on the river *Shannon*, and ſending two members to parliament. This place likewiſe contains barracks for two companies of foot.

Philipſtown, or *Kingſtown*, alſo has the privilege of ſending two members to parliament, and has barracks for one company of foot.

9. EAST MEATH, conſiſting of the eleven * following baronies: *viz. Margallan*, *Slane*, *Dueleke*, *Skreene*, *Navan*, *Kells*, *Luyn*, *Moyfeuraraghe*, *Deeſe*, *Ratthouth*, and *Dunboyn*. In this county are the following places: namely,

Ratthouth, ſending two members to parliament.

Trim, the county-town, ſituated on the *Boyne*, has a good trade and ſends two member to parliament. In it alſo are barracks for a troop of horſe.

Athboy, or *Aſhboy*, a populous market-town, ſending two members to parliament.

Navau on the *Boyn*; and *Dueleke*, ſeated on the river *Nenny*, each ſending two members to parliament. In the former alſo are barracks for one troop of horſe.

* *Moll's Syſtem of Geography* makes them eighteen, but does not give us their names.

Slane, a town, ſeated on the *Boyn*.

Kells, ſending two members to parliament.

10. WEST MEATH, which conſiſts of eleven * baronies; viz. *Foare*, *Delyn*, *Moygoiſh*, *Corkerry*, *Mulengar*, *Fabil*, *Furtallagh*, *Moycaſhle*, *Rath-Conrath*, *Kilkenny*, and *Clunlona*.

Kilbeggan is a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Braſmagh*, and ſending two members to parliament.

Ballimore is alſo a ſmall town.

Molingar, or *Mullingar*, the county-town, has the privilege of holding a fair, and ſends two members to parliament. In it alſo are barracks for a troop of horſe.

Fore, a ſmall town, but ſending members to parliament.

11. The county of LONGFORD, which is ſmall, but fruitful and pleaſant. This county is divided into the baronies of *Longford*, *Granard*, *Ardagh*, *Moydoe*, *Rathlin*, and *Shrowle*. In it is

St. *John's Town*, a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Camlin*, and ſending two members to parliament.

Longford, the county-town, alſo ſending two members to parliament, and having a caſtle with barracks for a troop of horſe.

Ardagh, a ſmall town, having the privilege of a market.

Lanesborough, a town, ſeated on the river *Shannon*, and ſending two members to parliament. In this place alſo are barracks contrived either for the reception of a troop of horſe or a company of foot.

II. *Ulſter*, in Latin *Ultonia*, and alſo *Ulidia*, but by the *Iriſh* called *Cui Guilly*, and by the Welſh *Ultw*, which contains in it large lakes ſurrounded with woods, but is in other parts fruitful. This country was formerly a particular kingdom. At preſent it is divided into eleven † counties; namely,

1. Into the county of CAVAN, or CAVON, formerly called EAST-BREANY, and conſiſting of ſeven baronies, which are *Tulagha*, *Tulahoncho*, *Cavan*, *Tollagearvy*, *Clouchy*, *Caſtle Raghan* and *Clonomoghan*.

Caſtle Raghan, is a caſtle, ſo called from a barony of that name.

Kilmore, is a poor little place but has the honour of being a biſhop's ſee, which, as now united with that of *Ardog*, is ſaid to be one of the richeſt in the kingdom.

Cavan, is the county-town, and ſends two members to parliament. In the year 1690, this place was reduced to aſhes.

Belturbat is a ſmall town, having a harbour for boats.

* Other accounts ſay thirteen.

† Others make them only nine. See *Moll's Syſtem of Geography*.

2. The

2. The county of MONAGHAN, which is mountainous and woody. The five baronies into which this county is divided are *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Dartree*, *Cremone*, and *Farni Donagmaine*.

Monaghan, is the county-town.

Glaſhlough, is a town ſending two members to parliament.

Cloniſh, is a ſmall place, and *Liſlea* a caſtle.

3. The county of LOUTH, anciently called LUNA, or LUDA, and in the *Iriſh* IRIEL, or URIEL, conſiſts of four baronies, namely *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Athenry* and *Ferrand*; which contain in them the following places, *viz.*

Carlingford, a town ſeated on a bay, and having the right of holding a market, as alſo of ſending two members to parliament. This town has likewiſe a very good harbour, capable, as it is ſaid, of containing all the royal navy of *Great-Britain*, but not being conveniently ſituated for commerce, its trade is by no means as great as might be expected. In it too are barracks for a company of foot.

Dundalk, a ſea-port and a biſhop's ſee, having a market, and ſending two members to parliament. This place has undergone various revolutions by war, particularly in the days of *Edward Bruce*, brother to the *Scottiſh* King, who reduced it to aſhes; but was afterwards defeated here himſelf with the loſs of upwards of 8000 men.

Louth, a ſmall town having a market.

Atherdee, or *Ardee*, alſo a ſmall market-town, having a harbour for boats, and ſending two members to parliament. In 1689 *James* II. had part of his quarters here.

Drogheda, or *Tredach*, the county-town, being ſtrong and populous, and having a fine harbour. This town alſo ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands on the river *Boyn*, by which it is divided into two parts, and carries on a good trade with the north of *England*.

4. The county of ARMAGH, being the moſt fruitful in all *Ireland*, and divided into five baronies, which are *Onealan*, *Towzany*, *Armagh*, *Fewis* and *Orior*.

Armagh was formerly a celebrated city, but is at preſent poor, though an archiepiſcopal ſee, with the right of holding a fair, and ſending two members to parliament. This place was deſtroyed by *O-Neal* the rebel, in the days of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince that has never been able to recover its ancient luſtre.

Charlemont, the ſhire-town, which is ſeated on the river *Blackwater*, has a good caſtle, and ſends two members to parliament.

Tyan and *Moyra*, both ſmall places.

5. The county of DOWN is divided into eight * baronies, which are

* The above cited authors of the *Syſtem of Geography*, from a modern ſurvey, make them but ſeven.

Ards,

Ardes, *Caſtlereah*, *Dufferin*, *Lecale*, *Kinelearty*, *Lower-eveagh*, *Upper-Eveagh* and *Mourne*. The principal places in it are the following, *viz.*

Bangor, *Newtown* and *Hillsborough*, all ſmall towns, but ſending members to parliament. In the two firſt of theſe places are manufactures of linen.

Dromore, a biſhop's ſee, containing ſome alms-houſes, together with the dioceſe and a Proteſtant charity-ſchool, as alſo pretty conſiderable manufactures of linen. Near it too is a large *Daniſh* encampment of very great ſtrength.

Killeleagh, a ſmall town ſeated on *Strangford* bay, and ſending two members to parliament. This place contains a caſtle with barracks for one troop of dragoons, and a good church, and is famous for its thread and linen manufactures. *Killeleagh* is alſo noted for having given birth to the late great naturaliſt and collector Sir *Hans Sloane*.

Down, or *Downpatrick*, the county-town and a biſhop's ſee, which is united with that of *Connor*, and ſends two members to parliament. This place flouriſhes by means of its linen manufactures, and in it are ſeveral goodly public buildings, as namely, a pariſh-church, a ſeſſions-houſe, a market-houſe, two alms-houſes, two ſchools, barracks for a troop of dragoons, *&c.* Near it too lies a celebrated fountain called St. *Patrick*'s *Well*, to which the popiſh zealots of theſe parts attribute very miraculous cures.

Newry, having a market, and ſending two members to parliament. This place thrives much by its linen manufactures, and near it is a good quarry of free-ſtone.

6. The county of ANTRIM, containing in it the following nine baronies, *viz.* *Ballie*, *Cary*, *Dunluce*, *Kilconway*, *Toome*, *Antrim*, *Glanarm*, *Carig-Fergus*, *Belfaſt* and *Killallagh*. The water of *Lough-Neagh* in this county petrifies wood, which is often found on the ſhore, without any external addition to it, or an incruſtation of any ſubſtance whatſoever; but the pith and grain of the wood remain, the whole change in it proceeding from the weight and denſity of the mineral particles inſinuated into the wood at all its pores. Of the petrifactions of *Lough-Neagh*, a very curious account has been given in the *Hamburg* Magazine. The following are the moſt remarkable places in it; namely,

Donluce Caſtle, a ſtrong town ſeated on a rock near the ſea.

Connor, a ſmall place but a biſhop's ſee, united to that of *Down*.

Antrim, a ſmall town ſending two members to parliament.

Carig-Fergus, or *Knock-Fergus*, the capital of *Ulſter*, lying in a bay with a good harbour on it and a ſtrong caſtle. This place has the privilege of holding a market, and ſends two members to parliament.

Belfaſt, a good trading town, ſituated at the mouth of the *Lagen-water*.

Lisburn, or *Lifnagarvy*, a ſmall town, alſo ſeated on the *Lagen-water*.

In this county too is that ſtupendous natural curioſity called the *Giant's Cauſey*,

Cauſey, of which a draught and very particular account may be ſeen in Vol. ii. p. 511. of Mr. *Lowthorp*'s Abridgment of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*.

7. The county of LONDONDERRY, COLERAIN or KRINE, which is divided into the five following baronies, namely *Colerain*, *Loghinſholm*, *Renought*, *Tyrekeri* and *Londonderry*. In it is

Colerain, ſeated on the river *Bann*, and *Lamnevady*, lying on the *Ree-water*, both towns ſending deputies to parliament.

Londonderry, *Derry*, or *Dory*, the county-town, lying on *Lough-Foyl*, with a convenient harbour. This place is a biſhop's ſee, and ſends two members to parliament. It is famous alſo for having held out three very remarkable ſieges, particularly for that in 1689, under the gallant Dr. *Walker*, when it was both ill fortified, and at the ſame time as indifferently provided with neceſſaries.

Cumber and *Tomecaſtle*, both ſmall towns.

8. The county of DUNGAL, or DONNEGAL, alſo called TYRCONEL, and conſiſting of five baronies, which are *Eniſkowen*, *Killmacrena*, *Raphoe*, or *Lagen*, *Boylagh*, or *Bannegh*, and *Tyrugh*. In it are the following places, *viz.*

St. *Johnſtown*, a ſmall town ſeated on *Lough-Foyl*, and ſending two members to parliament.

Rapho, a little biſhop's ſee, the dioceſe of which is united to that of *Londonderry*.

Lifford, a place ſeated on *Lough-Foyl*, of ſmall conſideration, excepting that it ſends two members to parliament.

Donnegal, the county-town lying on a bay near the mouth of the *Eaſk*, and having a fair, as alſo ſending two members to parliament.

Kilbeg, or *Calbeg*, a town with a convenient harbour, and ſending two members to parliament.

Ballyſhannon, alſo containing a good harbour.

9. The county of TYRONE, or TIR-OEN, which is alſo called TIR-EOGHAN, and conſiſts of four baronies, namely *Strabane*, *Omagh*, *Clogher*, and *Dungannon*.

Strabane, is a ſmall town ſeated on lake *Foyl*, with a caſtle to it, and ſending two members to parliament.

Omagh, or *Drammoragh*, alſo a ſmall town ſeated on the *Roe-Water*, and ſending two members to parliament.

Montjoy, a ſmall town having a good caſtle.

Dungannon, the county-town, ſtanding on a mountain, and ſending two members to parliament.

Brinburgh and *Augher*, alſo ſending members to parliament.

Clogher, a biſhop's ſee, but ſmall.

10. The

10. The county of FERMANNAGH, which is divided into eight baronies, namely *Lurge*, *Maghereboy*, *Terokenedy*, *Canawly*, *Maghere*, *Kienerelly*, *Knooknie* and *Coole*. The remarkable places in it are only the following; *viz.*

1. *Tearmon*, having a caſtle; *Ballek* and *Tullycaſtle*, all little towns.

Enniſkilling, or *Inniſkilling*, is the only place of any conſideration in this county. It ſtands on an iſland betwixt two lakes, guarded by the ſame number of forts, and ſends two members to parliament.

III. CONAGHT, or CONNAUGHT, in *Iriſh* CONAGHTY, which was anciently a kingdom of itſelf. This county is in ſome parts very fertile, but in others covered with woods and bogs. In it is

1. The county of LEITRIM, conſiſting of the baronies of *Roſclogher*, *Drumhair*, *Carrigallen*, *Leitrim* and *Mohil*, and containing in it the following places; *viz.*

Leitrim, the county-town, but of ſmall importance.

Carigdrumruſh and *James-town*, two little places, ſending members to parliament.

2. The county of SLEGO, which is divided into ſix baronies, namely, *Carbury*, *Tiraghrill*, *Corren*, *Coolavan*, *Linet* and *Tyrreagh*: The moſt remarkable places in it are,

Slego, the county-town, which is ſeated on a bay with a convenient harbour and a caſtle,

Caſtleconner, a ſmall town.

Achonry, at preſent a mean place.

3. The county of MAYO, conſiſting of nine baronies, which are *Tirawley*, *Erris*, *Burithoole*, *Gallen*, *Coſtello*, *Clonemorris*, *Kilmair*, *Corragh*, and *Morisk*: In it is

Killala or *Killalo*, a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a bay.

Maio or *Mayo*, lying at the mouth of the river of that name, and the county-town, but greatly decayed.

Caſtlebar, a ſmall town, ſending two members to parliament.

Skroule, another ſmall town.

4. The county of ROSCOMMON, which conſiſts of the baronies of *Boyle*, *Ballintuber*, *Roſcommon*, *Ballimore*, *Athlone* and *Moirene*. In it is

Boyle, a town, ſituated near the lake of *Key*.

Elphin, a ſmall biſhop's ſee.

Tulsk and *Roſcommon*, two towns ſending members to parliament. The latter has alſo a fair.

Athlone, the county-town, ſeated on the river *Shannon*, with a market and ſome fortifications.

5. The county of GALLWAY, which is divided into the following baronies, * *viz. Ballinananen*, *Roſs*, *Moycullin*, *Clare*, *Donnamore*, *Balimore*,

* That is into thirteen in all, though the writers of the *Syſtem of Geography* make them ſeventeen, but do not name them.

Kellehane,

Kellehane, *Tiaquin*, *Kilconnel*, *Clon-macowen*, *Loughreagh*, *Kiltartan*, and the iſle of *Arran*.

Tuam or *Toam*, though but a village, is the ſee of an archbiſhop.

Gallway or *Gallive*, is the capital of this province, and a biſhop's ſee, with a large and good harbour, and ſends two members to parliament.

Athenry or *Aterith*, is a town ſending members to parliament.

Clonefert is a decayed place, but has ſtill the title of a biſhop's ſee.

Portumma, is a ſmall town, ſeated on the river *Shannon*.

6. The county of CLARE or TOWMOND, otherwiſe called *Twomond* or *Twomon*, and in *Iriſh*, *Towown*, is divided into eight * baronies, which are *Burrin*, *Inchiquin*, *Sullah*, the iſland of *Bunratty*, *Ibrachan*, *Clanderlay*, and *Moyſarta*.

Killalo, or *Labu*, is the county-town, but greatly declined, though a biſhop's ſee, with the privilege of holding a fair.

Eniſtown, is ſmall, but has a fair, and ſends two members to parliament.

Clare, is a ſmall ſea-port.

Bunrotty, is a town, having a caſtle.

IV. MUNSTER, or MOUNSTER, by the *Iriſh* called *Mown*, and in *Latin*, *Momonia*, is mountainous, but its valleys are very fertile. This province was alſo formerly a diſtinct kingdom; and is now divided into five counties: namely

1. Into the county of TIPPERARY, which contains in it the baronies of *Lower-Ormond*, *Ormond Arra*, *Owny*, *Ikering*, *Ileagh*, *Elioyurty*, *Kilnalong*, *Kilnamana*, *Clonwilliam*, *Middlethird*, *Slewwardagh*, *Comſey*, *Iffa*, and *Oſſa*. † In it is

Thurles, a town, ſeated on the *Shure*, and ſending two members to parliament.

Caſhel, or *Caſſil*, a place of ſome conſideration, as being the ſee of an archbiſhop, and ſending two members to parliament.

Fethard and *Tipperary*, both ſmall towns, but ſending members to parliament.

Emly, or *Awn*, a decayed place, but a biſhop's ſee.

Clonmell, the county-town, well fortified, and alſo ſending members to parliament.

Carig, or *Carig mac-griffen*, a ſmall town, holding a market.

2. The county of WATERFORD, which conſiſts of ſix baronies, namely, *Glancherry*, *Opperſthird*, *Middlethird*, *Deſees*, *Coſhmore*, and *Cosbrid*. In it is

Waterford, by the *Iriſh* called *Portlarig*, and the county-town, being alſo a biſhop's ſee; lying on the river *Shure*, and holding a fair. This place ſends two members to parliament; and indeed conſidered with re-

* The above cited writers ſay it is divided into nine, but do not give us their names.

† Sixteen in all, though others make one leſs.

ſpect to its extent is the ſecond city in the whole kingdom, being alſo populous, and excellently well ſituated for commerce, and having a good harbour.

Dungarvan, a ſmall ſea port, having a good road and a caſtle, and ſending two members to parliament.

Liſmore and *Tallagh*, the latter alſo a town, ſending two members to parliament.

3. The County of LIMERIC, which conſiſts of the baronies of *Clonello*, *Kenry*, *Limeric*, *Ownybegh*, *Connaught*, *Clanwilliam*, *Smale-comté*, *Coſhma* and *Coſlea* *, containing in them

Limeric or *Loumnagh*, the county town and a biſhop's ſee, being handſome, populous and well fortified, and divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*. This place has the right of holding a fair, and ſends two members to parliament.

Askeyton, a ſmall town ſeated on the river *Shannon*, and ſending two members to parliament.

Adare, a ſmall town, which was once fortified.

Kilmallock, a good town, ſending two members to parliament.

4. The county of KERRY, which bears the title of a county palatine, and is divided into the eight following baronies; namely, *Traghticoner*, *Clanmoris*, *Corkaguine*, *Trughenackmy*, *Magunihie*, *Glanaroghty*, *Dunkeron*, and *Ivreagh*, containing

Ardfeart, a ſmall ſea-port town and a biſhop's ſee, ſending two members to parliament.

Trally, a place of no other conſideration than that it ſends two members to parliament.

Dingle, the beſt town in all the county, and lying on a bay. This town alſo has the right of holding a market, and ſends two members to parliament.

Caſtlemain, a ſmall town, containing a harbour.

5. The county of CORK, or COREACH, which conſiſts of the baronies of *Dunballo*, *Orrery*, *Kilmore*, *Armory* or *Earmoy*, *Condon* or *Clongibbod*, *Kilnatallon*, *Imokilly*, *Barrimore*, *Barrets*, *Corkelib*, *Kinalea*, *Kineatmeaky*, *Muſkerry*, and *Carberry*. The county of *Deſmond* alſo, which is united to it, contains in it the baronies of *Bautry* and *Bear* †. We ſhall take notice of

Charleville and *Mallo*, two ſmall towns ſending members to parliament.

Youghil, a good and well inhabited town with a convenient harbour, and ſending two members to parliament.

Cloyne and *Ballicora*, two ſmall towns ſending members to parliament.

* In all nine, others make them eleven, but they ſeem to us miſtaken, at leaſt they do not give us their names.

† Sixteen in all, though others make them one leſs.

Cork, the county-town and a biſhop's ſee, with which that of *Cloyne* is incorporated. This place is populous, has a good harbour and a fair, and ſends two members to parliament.

Kinſale, a populous trading town, with an excellent harbour, and ſending two members to parliament.

Bandon-bridge, a ſmall town, ſending two members to parliament.

Roſſe, at preſent only a village, the biſhopric of which is annexed to that of *Cork*.

Baltimore, a ſmall town, having a convenient harbour, and ſending two members to parliament.

THE

THE

UNITED

NETHERLANDS.

A New MAP of the UNITED NETHERLANDS for Busching's Geography By Thos. Kitchin Geographer
British Statute Mile 69 to a Degree
5 10 20 30 40
German Miles 69 to a Degree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
NORTH SEA
AMELAND I.
Rottum I.
Ter Schelling I.
Mouth of the Flie
E. Flieland
the Flieland
TEXEL I.
Haringen
FRIESLAND
GRONINGERLAN
COUNTRY OF DRENT
Workum
Hindelopen
Staveren
ZUYDER-ZEE, Blokzyl
Wolfenhoven
Hasselt
Kuinder
Stavoren
Enkhuyzen
Emmedorp
Schorkland
Urk I.
Enc
Edam
Marken I.
SUDER SEA or
Campen
SOUTH SEA
Amsterdam
Elburg
Hattem
Hardewyk
OVERYS
DEVENTER
Lochem
Zutphen
GELDERLAND
Grol
Doesburg
Deutikem
Arnhem
UTRECHT
Amerfoort
Barneveld
Leyden
GRAVENHAGE or
Rotterdam
Schoonhoven
Thiel
Bommel
NIMMEGEN
Buitenburg
Middlen
Wesel
Lippe R.
Stryen
Voorne
Goree I.
the Veer Gat
Zierickzee
Dombu
WALCHEREN
West Kapple
MIDDELBURG
Vlissingen or Flushing
Kadsand I.
West Schelde
RUYD BRIEL
Breda
BRABANT
UPPER QUARTER OF Gelders
GELDERLAND
Venlo
Mors
Einelhoven
Findhoven
Asten
Heath
Stryn
Fort Frederick Henry
Ostend
Middelburg
Bruges
FLANDERS
Gent
Scheldt
ANTWERP
Stevens Waerd
Mechelin
Canal
NETHERLANDS
Diest
Louvain
BRUSSELS
Tienen
DUTCHY OF Valkenburg
Maastricht
LIMBURG
Dalem
LOWER RH
Longit. East from Ferro.
21
22
23
24
53
52
51

24
Rothum I
Emden
Delfzyl
Dam
Weener
GERLAND
Winschoten
Bourtang
53
Baden
RY OF DRENTHE
Koeverden
Oldenzaal
Enschede
Deventer
Almelo
Diepenheim
Borkelo
Grol
Lichtenverde
Brekelenvoort
52
Wesel
Lippe R.
Mors
Rhine R.
LOWER RHINE
COLOGN
51
24

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

UNITED NETHERLANDS.

§. 1. WE are abundantly furniſhed with maps of the *United Netherlands*, both of ancient and modern date. Omitting the former, the beſt among the latter are thoſe publiſhed by *Viſſcher*, *de Witt*, *Inſelin*, *Jaillot*, *Covens*, *Mortier*, *Ottens* and others, but more eſpecially that deſigned by profeſſor *Meyer*, and engraven in 1747 by *Homann*'s heirs. There are alſo divers particular maps of the *United Netherlands*, the beſt of which are thoſe by *Viſſcher*, *de Witt*, *Ottens*, but chiefly that of *Homann*'s heirs publiſhed, in 1748, from a deſign as above, though even this among its many excellencies is not without errors. That of —— has alſo been well received, and accordingly *Covens* and *Mortier* have copied it. The maps of every diſtinct province ſhall be mentioned in the ſequel.

§. 2. The name of the *Netherlands* in all appearance takes its riſe from the ſituation of theſe countries, as conſidered with reſpect to *Germany* and implies the *Nether* or *Lower Germany*. The *Netherlanders* themſelves call their country *Belgium*, the *French* ſtile it *les pais bas*, and the *Engliſh* frequently the *Low Countries*; all that tract called the *Netherlands* lies between *Germany* and *France*. Its greateſt length, as taken north eaſt, is computed at ninety hours traveling, and its greateſt breadth to the ſouthern frontiers at about ſixty; to the north, however, it is not above twenty or thirty broad. A common *Holland* hour is about fifteen hundred *Rheinland* rods, or eighteen thouſand feet; thus nineteen *Holland* hours and two thirds make a degree. The whole country collectively includes about thirteen hundred ſquare miles.

§. 3. The *United Netherlands*, (in *Latin* called *Belgium fœderatum*,) which we here particularly ſpeak of, form the northern part of the *Netherlands*, and including the *Generalitélandes*, border to the ſouth on *Auſtrian Flanders* and *Brabant*, to the eaſt on the upper quarters of

the dutchies of *Gelders* and *Cleve*, the biſhopric of *Munſter*, the County of *Bentheim*, and the principality of *Eaſt Frieſland*, and to the north and weſt on the northern ſea; forming a territory of about ſix hundred and twenty-five ſquare geographical miles.

§. 4. The whole country is full of marſhes, which are not without their advantages, as yielding good turf for fuel, and in ſome parts of the provinces of *Groningen*, *Overyſſel* and *Drenthe*, they are reckoned ſo ſecure a fence to the commonwealth againſt *Germany*, that the draining or cultivating them is prohibited by law, though this prohibition is not univerſally regarded. Theſe moraſſes, however, joined with the low ſituation of the country near the ſea, occaſion a damp air and frequent rains, which as well as the thick fogs here are more particularly brought on by the weſterly winds, which prevail in theſe parts with great violence. The general diſtempers of the inhabitants are the gout and ſcurvy. Coughs and rheums are alſo very common here, and in the fenny parts near the ſea, where the mud, during the ebb, emits putrid effluvias, and wholeſome water is ſcarce, continual reachings are likewiſe very frequent. The diſeaſes of theſe countries are further accompanied with worms. The land itſelf is for the moſt part level, and in many places lies even lower than the ſea, for which reaſon it is not only fenced againſt the inundations thereof, as alſo of thoſe of the rivers, by dykes and dams, at a prodigious expence, but likewiſe for the draining of the waters from the fenny parts, innumerable ditches are cut, whence the water ſo drained is carried off by windmills, and conveyed into canals, and from theſe again by means of ſluices forwarded into the rivers. Theſe dykes, ditches, and canals, give the country a ſingular appearance, and being planted with beautiful rows of trees interſperſed with gardens and ſeats, are alſo of infinite conveniency to merchants and travellers. The *Treckſhuyts* or barks, which are drawn here by horſes, go off every day during ſummer, and at certain ſtated times paſs from one place to another. Further, a great part of the ſoil conſiſting of heath and ſandy downs, it affords not, a ſufficient ſupport to the inhabitants, nor can all the induſtry of agriculture draw from it ſo much grain as is requiſite, even for home conſumption. But this again is ſo amply compenſated by its reſources of trade and navigation, that of the imported grain they not only brew a good beer and diſtil brandy, but export likewiſe great quantities of both. On the other hand the rich meadows and paſtures here render its graſery very profitable, and the inhabitants are not only ſupplied in abundance with milk, butter and cheeſe, but the exports of the two laſt products amount alſo to very large ſums, the *Edam* and *Texel* cheeſes being famous all over the world. In *Holland* too the breeding of ſheep is pretty conſiderable, and admits ſtill of further improvement, it appearing on an eſtimate, that under proper regulations, a million of ſheep might be fed in that province. The wool of theſe

ſheep

ſheep is reckoned ſome of the fineſt and beſt in *Europe*. Several places alſo yield tobacco, and *Zealand* is noted for its madder. Of culinary plants theſe provinces have likewiſe a ſufficiency, and ſome parts too abound in fruit. The principal fuel here is turf and pitcoal, the latter of which is imported from *England* and *Scotland*. Wood being very ſcarce and bearing a great price is little uſed. Every piece of timber wrought in theſe countries, whether for building or exportation, is brought from abroad. Many places boil ſalt from the ſea water. The county of *Zutphen* yields iron. In ſhort nature affords little or nothing valuable here, inſomuch that the inhabitants owe both the neceſſaries and comforts of life to their extenſive commerce with foreign countries.

The provinces of *Seeland*, *Holland*, *Friesland*, and *Groningen*, lie contiguous to the *North*-ſea, whilſt the others, namely thoſe of *Utrecht*, *Gelderland* and *Overyſſel* communicate with it by the *Zuyder-zee* or *South*-ſea. The latter of theſe two ſeas is a large lake or bay, environed by the provinces of *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Gelderland*, *Overyſſel* and *Friesland*; and its origin as follows. The third or right branch of the *Rhine*, at firſt called the canal of *Druſus* or the *New Yſſel*, but after that the *Old Yſſel*, being increaſed by the waters of the river *Vecht*, (which at preſent have another outlet) converted the low ſwampy grounds through which it flowed into a lake, by *Pomponius Mela* named the *Flevo*, which lake properly ſpeaking extends itſelf ſouthward from the *Enklingen* ſands, and *Takezyl* in *Friesland*, and included under it the iſland of *Flevo*, at preſent conſiſting of the two little iſlands of *Urk* and *Emmeloort*. Alſo near that part where now lies the *Takezyl*, the above-mentioned branch of the *Rhine*, continued its courſe under the name of the *Flevo*, till it joined the *North*-ſea, between the preſent iſlands of *Vlieland* and *Schelling*, and to this very day the channel or paſſage between *Breeſand* and the province of *Friesland*, as far as the outlet between the iſlands of *Vlieland* and *Schelling*, is ſtiled *het lange Vliet*, *oude Vlie*, or ſimply *'t Vlie*, and the *Vlieſtrom*. That alſo which is now a bay reaching from *Enklingen* ſand and the *Takezyl*, to the iſlands of *Texel*, *Vlieland*, *Schelling*, &c. and joining with the *Zuderſee*, was open land till the thirteenth century, inſomuch that *North-Holland* or *Weſt-Friesland*, was ſeparated only by the above-mentioned ſtream called the *Flevo*. But about that time the ſea breaking its bounds overflowed all this large tract of country, and waſhing it away by degrees converted it into a bay, which is at preſent commonly, though improperly, called the *Zuderſee*, the before-mentioned ſea having been ſo named, long before the calamity which occaſioned this bay. It is full of ſhoals intermixed with channels, among which are the *Texelſtrom*, the *Vlieſtrom*, &c.

The principal rivers here are the *Rhine*, the *Maas* and the *Schelde*. The firſt of theſe comes out of *Germany*, and taking its courſe through the dutchy of *Cleve*, enters the *Netherlands* at *Schenken-Schanze*, or *Fort Schenk*.

Schenk, where it formerly divided itſelf into two branches, namely the *Waal*, in *Latin* called *Vahalis*, which after paſſing by *Nimeguen* and *Tiel*, joins the *Maas* a little below St. *Andries*, and a ſecond time at *Loveſtein*, and the *Rhine*, as properly ſo called, which anciently made a circuit towards *Arnhem*, and was very ſhallow, but in 1701, on cutting a canal ſeven feet in depth and twelve rods broad, from the *Waal* at the village of *Pannerden* or *Panderen*, the old winding bed of the *Rhine* became gradually dried up and at preſent the water takes its ſhorteſt courſe into the *Rhine*, through the *Waal* and *Panderen* canal; the latter of which by the rapidity of its torrent is increaſed to a depth of twenty-three feet; with a breadth of thirty-ſix rods. Between *Hueſſen* and *Arnhem*, the *Rhine* again divides itſelf into two other branches, one of which paſſes through *Druſus'* canal or the new *Yſſel* to *Doesburg*, where it joins the old *Yſſel*; and after that falls into the *Zuderſee*; but the other preſerving the name of the *Rhine*, waters *Arnhem*, *Wageningen*, *Rhenen* and *Wyk* in its courſe to *Duerſtede*, where it is again divided into two branches, the largeſt of which named the *Leck* paſſes by *Kuilenburg*, *Vianen*, and *Schoonhoven*, and at the village of *Krimpen* mingles with the *Maas*. The other, which is narrow, after being ſeparated near *Wyk* from the *Leck* takes its courſe towards *Utrecht*, where it is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the *crooked Rhine*, after which widening its channel it paſſes on towards *Leyden*, whence antiently it continued its courſe to the villages of *Catwyk* on the *Rhine* and *Catwyk* on the *Zee*, and at the latter diſcharged itſelf into the *North*-ſea: but this outlet is now ſtopped up, and the *Rhine* in which no motion is any longer diſcernible, at *Leyden* is branched out into canals, one of which called the *Rhine* ends between the above-mentioned villages, but beyond them another canal has been drawn as far as *Catwyk* on the *Zee*. A part alſo of the waters of the *Rhine* paſſes from *Leiden*, to the lake which takes its name from that city. Since the conveyance of ſuch a quantity of water into the *Rhine* through the *Panderen* canal, the country between the *Rhine* and the *Waal*, and even that to the north of the former, ſuch as the provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, are become very ſubject to inundations; the *Leck* which at *Wyk* receives the greateſt part of the water of the *Rhine*, being too narrow for their admiſſion, and the leaſt ſwell threatening a breach in the dykes. The contraction of the canal of *Panderen* is much talked of.

The *Maas*, in *Latin Moſa*, forms the boundaries between *Gelderland* and *Brabant*, and in two ſeveral places joins the *Waal*, namely firſt at fort St. *Andries*, and next at *Loveſtein* above *Workum*, at the ſecond of which places they unitedly form the *Merwe*, ſo called from the old caſtle of *Merwe*, or *Merwede*, which ſtood near *Dort*. Oppoſite to *Dort* this ſtream again divides itſelf into two branches, of which that to the right runs by *Rotterdam*, and is ſometimes called the *Maas*, at other times the *Merwe*; but

but the left branch is known by no other appellation, than that of the *Old Maas*. Both theſe ſtreams again unite at *Vlaar Dingen*, and at length, under the title of the *Maas*, diſcharge themſelves into the *North*-ſea. Formerly a conſiderable trade was carried along this river, particularly from the biſhopric of *Liege* to the *Netherlands*, but as it takes its courſe through the dominions of ſeveral ſovereigns, who have every one of them, as it were conſpired to lay heavy tolls on all veſſels paſſing along it, this trade is at preſent very much declined, and the greateſt part of the goods conſigned to the *Netherlands*, now come by way of the *Athſe*, through the biſhopric of *Liege*, and ſoon to *Bois le duc* and *Breda*.

The *Schelde*, in *Latin* called *Scaldis*, at *Zandvliet*, is divided into two branches, one of which named the eaſtern *Scheld*, paſſes from *Bergen op Zoom*, quite through the iſlands of *Zealand*, whilſt the other under the title of the *Weſtern Schelde* or *Hond*, ſeparates *Zealand* from *Flanders:* after which they both cloſe themſelves in the *German* ocean.

The fiſhery in the ſeveral ſtreams, rivers and lakes here, though very conſiderable, yet only ſerves for home conſumption, but that of the *North*-ſea is of vaſt produce, and divided into the leſſer and greater. By the former is to be underſtood that carried on along the coaſts, eſpecially on the *Doggerſand* or *Doggersbank*, between *England* and *Jutland*, on which are caught cod, haddock, turbots, whitings, ſoles and other ſea fiſh. The cod caught here is either carried freſh and alive to market, to the neareſt towns of the *Netherlands* or elſe is ſalted up at ſea, and thus forms a branch both of domeſtic and foreign commerce. The great fiſhery is that of herrings, from which the *Dutch* reap immenſe profits: for if it may not, as formerly be termed the *golden mine* of *Holland*, yet it ſtills yields a comfortable ſubſiſtence to at leaſt 30,600 families. The ſeaſon for catching the herrings along the coaſt of *Scotland* and *England* is, from the twenty-fourth of *June* to the twenty-fifth of *November*. The veſſels employed in this fiſhery are called buſſes, and carry from twenty-five to thirty laſts, which one with another ſell for about one hundred and twenty guilders of *Holland* currency. Formerly in ſome years no leſs than fifteen hundred ſuch veſſels have been known to ſail from the ports of the ſeven provinces, whereas at preſent the number of them ſeldom exceeds two hundred. Though the eſtimates of the profits ariſing from the herring fiſhery differ, as the profits themſelves really do very widely, yet it is computed that in a good year, the neat gain to the proprietors of the buſſes, after all deductions, amounts to two millions of *Holland* guilders. The drawing and ſalting of herrings the *Netherlanders* firſt learnt towards the cloſe of the fourth century from their countryman *Wilhelm Beukelſzoon*, a fiſherman of *Biervliet* in *Flanders*, and no nation hitherto has equalled them in their method of cure, inſomuch that the *Dutch* herrings are univerſally preferred to all others. Further the whole fiſhery at *Greenland*, *Spitzbergen*, *Nova Zembla*, &c. employs annually about two hundred and fifty ſail of *Dutch* ſhips.

§. 5. The

§. 5. The *United Netherlands* are well cultivated, and extremely populous, the ſeven provinces with the country of *Drenthe* containing no leſs than one hundred and thirteen cities and towns, together with fourteen hundred villages, ſome of which are very conſiderable, and about two millions of inhabitants, excluſive of twenty-five towns in the *Generalitê-lands*. But the moſt popular and beſt improved of them all is the province of *Holland*, to which in the above reſpects, the univerſe itſelf has not its equal. The towns here both in the form of the houſes and the canals cut through the ſtreets, and planted with trees, as alſo in the cleanlineſs of the ſtreets themſelves, make an appearance more agreeable than is uſually ſeen in other countries; and for villages no part of the globe may be ſet in competition with *North-Holland*. The vernacular tongue here, is a dialect of the *Low German*, but the *French* is alſo very much uſed, and moſt of the negotiations of the republic are tranſacted in that language.

§. 6. At the time of the Reformation the inhabitants declared for *Lutheraniſm*, adhering only to the *Augsburg* confeſſion; but in 1562 a different ſyſtem of articles, correſponding with thoſe of *Geneva* was drawn up for the *Netherland* churches, and at the union of *Utrecht* in 1579, the States bound themſelves to the maintenance and defence of the ſame. In 1583 the States of the *United Provinces* unanimouſly reſolved, that the *Calviniſt* doctrine alone ſhould be ſupported, without tolerating the public exerciſe of any other religion; but the laſt clauſe never obtained the force of a law. At the ſynod of *Dort* in 1618 and 1619 the *Calviniſt* doctrine as contained in the confeſſion of faith of the *Netherland*-churches, compoſed at *Emden* in 1571, and in the *Heidelberg* catechiſm was confirmed, and the *Remonſtrant* ſcheme rejected. In 1651 the *Calviniſt* doctrine as ſet forth by the ſynod of *Dort*, received the ſanction of the States of each particular province, notwithſtanding which all the *Chriſtian* ſects here are leſs numerous than the *Jews*, who agreeably to that rational maxim that the dominion over the conſcience belongs to God alone, enjoy liberty of conſcience and the exerciſe of their religion, whilſt in their doctrines and behaviour they do not directly oppoſe the fundamentals of the State, nor diſcharge ſubjects from their obedience to the orders of the civil power. The *Calviniſts* alone however, are admitted to any ſhare in the government, and deemed capable of holding the principal employments. The eccleſiaſtical perſons here conſiſt of four claſſes; that is to ſay of profeſſors of divinity at the univerſities, of beneficed miniſters, of elders and of deacons. All affairs regarding religion and the church are canvaſſed in certain aſſemblies, which are of three ſorts, namely the *Kirchenrath* or conſiſtory, the *Klaſſes* and the *Synods*. Every community has a ſynod of its own, which conſiſts of the miniſters and elders, and in ſome towns the deacons alſo are members. In this ſynod are diſcuſſed all matters more particularly relating to the community, but with right of appeal to the *Klaſſes*, which alſo take cognizance of ſuch

cauſes

cauſes as are thought of too great importance to be decided by the conſiſtories. The *Klaſſe* is compoſed of the plenipotentiary repreſentatives of the neighbouring churches, and held at leaſt three times a year; but in ſome places no leſs than ſeven times. The number of *Klaſſes* in the ſeveral provinces ſhall be ſpecified beneath in our account of the provincial ſynods, which annually appoints two or more miniſters of its own body, who are carefully to ſuperintend the churches in the towns and countries. The *Klaſſes* are ſubordinate to the ſynods, which are again divided into *provincial* and *national*. A provincial ſynod is an annual aſſembly of certain neighbouring *Klaſſes*, each *Klaſſe* ſending two or three miniſters, and one or two elders to it. Their number and names, with the number alſo of *Klaſſes* and miniſters of which each ſynod conſiſts, are as follow: *viz.*

Synods.		Klaſſes.		Miniſters.
1. The Synod of *Gelderland*	containing	9	and	285.
2. That of *South-Holland*	——	11		331.
3. That of *North-Holland*	——	6		220.
4. The *Cætus* of *Zeeland*	——	4		163.
5. The Synod of *Utrecht*	——	3		79.
6. The Synod of *Friesland*	——	6		207.
7. That of *Overyſſel*	——	4		84.
8. That of *Groningen*, that is to ſay of the city and country	——	7		161.
9. That of *Drenthe*	——	3		40.
	In all	53		1570.

To which are to be added two miniſters of the iſland of *Amelant*, who are reckoned under no particular *Klaſſe*. A kind alſo of general ſynod of the *Walloon* churches diſperſed through the ſeven provinces is held twice a year, and to this ſynod the *Walloon* churches in the other parts of the *Netherlands* likewiſe ſend deputies. The number of *Walloon* churches in the *United Provinces*, the *Generalité lands*, and barrier towns amounts to above fifty, with about ninety preachers. In the provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht* are divers congregations of *Engliſh* Presbyterians, the greateſt part of the miniſters of which are members of the ſeveral *Klaſſes* to which the reſpective towns where they reſide belong. All the above-mentioned provincial ſynods are ſubordinate to the *general* or *national Aſſembly*, which conſiſts of repreſentatives from each particular ſynod, and the admiſſion alſo of foreign deputies: but of theſe aſſemblies as that of *Dort* was the firſt, ſo hitherto it has likewiſe been the laſt.

The *Roman* catholic churches in the *United Provinces* are about three hundred and fifty in number, belonging to which are near four hundred

prieſts,

prieſts, and the proportion of them is ſtill greater in the *Generalité lands*. Of the former, fifty-one churches and ſeventy-four prieſts are *Janſeniſts*. The reſt, which conſtitute the majority, are of *Jeſuitical* principles, or admit the conſtitution *Unigenitus*. The *Papiſts* here are admitted only to military employments, but no perſon of that ſect is ever created field-marſhal. They are computed at one third of the inhabitants of the *United Provinces*. *Jeſuits* themſelves are not tolerated, though in ſome places connived at. The prieſts of the congregations admitting the conſtitution of *Unigenitus* are generally recommended by the *Popiſh* envoys, and confirmed by the chapter of the epiſcopal church, as it is called, at *Harlem*. There is alſo here a titular archbiſhop of *Utrecht*, who is elected by the chapter (as they ſtile themſelves) of that place.

The *Lutherans* likewiſe are permitted the free exerciſe of their religion in the towns; and their places of worſhip in the outward architecture, have all the appearance of churches; but an edict of 1655 prohibits them from having any churches in the country, though in ſome places theſe alſo are connived at. They are incapable of all poſts and employments. In the *United Provinces* and *Brabant* taken together, are forty *Lutheran* congregations, having fifty-two fixed miniſters. The *Salzburgers* too have a congregation in the diſtrict of *Kadzand*.

The *Remonſtrants*, ſo called from a remonſtrance preſented by them in 1610 to the aſſembly of the States, but who derive their title of *Arminius* from *Jacob Arminius* (or *Heerman*) are at preſent tolerated here, as quiet ſubjects, but inſtead of increaſing are rather on the decline. Of this ſociety or brotherhood there are in *Holland*, *Gelderland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland* thirty-four congregations, under forty-three miniſters. Theſe every year hold a general aſſembly, which ſits alternatively at *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam*.

The *Baptiſts* or *Mennonites* are divided into divers ſects, of which the *Flamiſchers* and *Waſſerlanders* are the principal. In many places theſe ſeveral congregations are incorporated with each other, ſuch as *Flamiſchers* with *Waſſerlanders*, *Flamiſchers* with *Frieslanders*, and *Waſſerlanders* with *Frieslanders*. The *Baptiſt* congregations throughout all the *Netherlands* do not exceed one hundred and eighty-ſix in number, though others ſay they are only one hundred and ninety-four, and their teachers are about three hundred and twelve.

The *Rheinburgers* or *Collegiants* derived the firſt of theſe appellations from *Rhynsburg*, a village near *Leiden*, where they ſtill meet twice a year to celebrate the euchariſt; the ſecond title had its riſe from the colleges, or particular aſſemblies which they have eſtabliſhed in divers places, to the number of about eighteen or twenty. The æra of their origin bears date about the year 1619, and the erection of the *Remonſtrant* miniſters gave occaſion to it.

The *Quakers* here at preſent are dwindled to a very ſmall number, but the

the *Moravians* form a conſiderable body. The *Armenian Chriſtians*, moſt of whom reſide at *Amſterdam*, enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The many other ſects, which have no ſettled congregations, we paſs over in ſilence.

The *Jews* have been permitted the public exerciſe of their religion ever ſince the year 1619, and not in a few rights and privileges are even on a footing with the other inhabitants, excepting that in ſome places, as particularly at *Amſterdam*, they are excluded from moſt trades. They are divided into *Portugueſe* and *Germans*; the former of whom came from *Portugal* in great numbers in the years 1530 and 1550, and were very kindly received here.

§. 7. In the fine arts the *Dutch* have chiefly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in painting and engraving; though they are alſo not without ſkilful ſtatuaries. The ſciences for ſome centuries paſt, have been cultivated among them with great application and encouragement; accordingly the number of perſons eminent for knowledge and literature, who were either natives of the *Netherlands* or invited hither is very conſiderable. There are alſo no leſs than five univerſities here, namely *Leiden*, *Utrecht*, *Harderwyck*, *Franecker* and *Groningen*; with two *Gymnaſiums*, viz. one at *Amſterdam*, and another at *Deventer*; beſides ſeveral grammar ſchools of note, as for inſtance thoſe at *Groningen*, *Middelburg*, *Breda*, *Rotterdam*, &c. and in *Harlem* is an academy of ſciences.

§. 8. That the *United Provinces* are ſo populous and well improved is in a great meaſure owing to the variety of manufactures and fabrics here, as alſo to the extent of their commerce; among the former are the beautiful tiles, of which ſuch immenſe quantities are made in *South-Holland* and *Utrecht*; their ſmall bricks called *klinkers*, which occaſion a very conſiderable export, their potters-ware and tobacco pipes, particularly thoſe of *Tergow*; with the *Delft* porcelaine, which is the beſt in its kind, and ſome of it even ſcarce diſtinguiſhable from real *China*. Good borax is alſo made in *Holland*, and common ſalt exquiſitely well refined. Here are likewiſe great numbers of oil mills; and ſtarch both blue and white furniſhes employ to numbers of hands. Great quantities too of thread, ſpun in *Germany*, are imported both raw and bleached into the *Netherlands*, where it undergoes further improvements, and is uſed either for laces or linen; but the province of *Friesland* is the part of *Europe*, where the very fineſt linen is made, and the *Holland* damaſk is not to be exceeded. A great deal of *German* linen is alſo bleached and whitened by the *Dutch*. Hemp likewiſe is manufactured here ſeveral ways. With reſpect to paper, not to mention the immenſe quantities of it, the beſt ſort made here is acknowledged to be the fineſt and moſt beautiful in all *Europe*. The timber brought from *Norway* and the *Baltic* is ſawed in mills, for the building of ſhips or houſes, and beſides being a very profitable article in their exports to

Spain, *Portugal* and other countries, is made uſe of by the *Dutch* for the conſtruction of large ſhips for many *European* nations. Sugar baking is alſo the ſource of a great trade here. The woollen, cotton and ſilk manufactures are likewiſe of a very good kind and want not for beauty, but are at preſent on the decline; divers manufacturers, either induced by the expectation or offer of greater advantages in other countries, or diſcontented at the diminution of their privileges, and the exceſſive burden of taxes and duties they groan under, having removed hence and ſettled themſelves in other countries. The parts where theſe manufactures ſtill continue moſt to flouriſh, are the territory of *Bois-le-Duc*, with the country on the other ſide the *Maas*, *Harlem*, *Leiden* and *Amſterdam*. Good leather too is made in the *United Provinces*, and ſome places are particularly remarkable for the bleaching of wax.

§. 9. The great trade of theſe provinces is facilitated and ſupported by various means both natural, political and moral; ſuch as by their ſituation along the *German* ocean, (though without any convenient or ſafe harbour) the *Suder*-ſea, the navigable rivers and multitude of canals here, their civil and religious freedom, with the numbers, ſkill and induſtry of the inhabitants in handicrafts, manufactures and fiſheries, the great multitude of their merchant ſhips, the plenty of ſpecie here, their national parſimony and eagerneſs for gain, their credit among foreigners, the bank at *Amſterdam*, and their *Eaſt-India* trade. By their commerce and ſhipping it is that the republic has been able to hold up againſt ſo many ſevere wars and ſtill maintain their freedom. But both its commerce and power have ever gone hand in hand, riſing and falling together. That the *Dutch* trade has for ſome time paſt been under a decline is very evident, and this by ſome is imputed to a decline of parſimony and induſtry among the inhabitants, but moſt probably the principal cauſe of it may be the improvements of manufactures, traffic and navigation in other and ſome of thoſe neighbouring nations. In order to retrieve their commerce, a propoſal has been made to ſeveral courts for opening a free port and lowering the tolls payable on the rivers, but neither of theſe overtures have yet taken place, and even ſhould they or could they be put in execution, there is little probabilty that the trade of theſe countries will ever recover its former amazing proſperity. It is ſtill however very conſiderable, though its principal dependence is on the *Eaſt-India* company.

This company was firſt eſtabliſhed among them in the year 1602, and is poſſeſſed of large territories in *Aſia*, moſt of which were taken from the *Portugueze*. Its power there is unlimited, and it has alſo the nomination of the governor general, and all the other members of the regency; makes war and peace; receives embaſſes from the princes of thoſe countries; eſtabliſhes new colonies; erects towns and forts; keeps on foot a large military force, excluſive of a great number of ſhipping which trade in the country or bring home to *Europe* the various products of the

ſeveral

ſeveral parts of *India*; and another remarkable privilege they are endowed with, is the coining of ducatoons in the mints of the republic, with its uſual mark. This company however is ſubject to the *States General*, and all the treaties concluded by it with the *Indian* Princes muſt run in their name, and as a further mark of its ſubordination, it is alſo obliged at certain ſtated times to ſollicit the renewal of its privileges, and in 1696 even paid three millions of guilders into the treaſury for the prolonging of its charter till 1740. On exigencies it has alſo advanced money to the State, or charged itſelf with ſome public debts. By a compact of the firſt of *March* in the year 1700 it pays 364,000 guilders, and eight twenty four pounders of braſs cannon as a duty on its imports or exports. In *Holland* all the affairs of this company are managed by ſixty-ſeven directors, who are elected from among the principal proprietors, and divided into ſix colleges or boards, who uſually hold their meetings at *Amſterdam*, *Middleburg*, *Delft*, *Rotterdam*, *Hoorn* and *Enkhuizen*. That of *Amſterdam* is the moſt opulent and conſiderable. Each college has the direction of its own affairs, and fills up the ſmall military poſts belonging to it, even to the very ſerjeants who are ſent to the *Indies*. Three times a year is held a general court, which conſiſts of ſeventeen deputies from each college, and which for that reaſon is called the *ſeventeen court*, beſides which ten directors alſo meet annually at the *Hague*. The ſhips deſtined for the *Indies* depart three times a year, *viz.* in *March* or *April*, *September* or *October*, and *December* or *January*. The number of them that ſail is generally thirty-eight or forty each time, and theſe excluſive of their cargo, are valued at 100,000 guilders, but cargo and ſpecie included cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 400,000. Theſe ſhips on their return ſet out in two or three fleets from *Ceylon* or *Batavia*, between the months of *October* and *January*, and their general rendezvous is the cape of *Good-Hope*, where they ſtay a fortnight or three weeks to take in refreſhments. In times of peace they make directly up the channel as being the ſhorteſt cut, but in war they generally go by the way of *Shetland*, or as the phraſe is north about. This company ſince its firſt inſtitution has brought unſpeakable wealth into the country. The author of the *wahr Zuſtand und der Staatſverfaſſung der vercinigten Niederlande*, or *the true State and conſtitution of the United Netherlands*, computes the number of ſhips belonging to the company, which have returned from the *Indies* till the year 1740 at about 2000. Now if we eſtimate the purchaſe of the cargo of each ſhip at two tons of gold (or 20,000 pounds) which cannot be overrating them, and the ſhips only at 1800, this makes a total of 360 millions of guilders; and if we further take into account, that twenty tons of gold original purchaſe make ninety at home, the entire purchaſe of the company muſt produce 16,200 tons or 1620 millions of guilders, an immenſe ſum indeed, yet probably ſhort of the truth. But it muſt alſo be conſidered that by the accidents of ſea and war the com-

pany has loſt above two hundred and thirty ſhips which never returned. Their annual gain is computed at full three millions of ducats. The original ſtock belonging to it was 6,459,840 guilders, which was divided into actions or ſhares, each conſiſting of 3000 guilders, but at preſent ſuch ſhare ſells for near 18,000. With reſpect to its government in *India*, that is chiefly veſted in ſome perſon of high diſtinction, under the title of governor general of the *Dutch Indies*, who has his reſidence in the caſtle of *Batavia*. This governor is appointed by the company, to which he takes an oath of fidelity, as alſo to the States. He is in reality captain general and admiral of all the company's forces there, and accordingly his poſt is a place of very great profit. His pay is one thouſand four hundred guilders *per* month, and four hundred for table money. His houſhold is likewiſe ſeparately provided for. His perquiſites or illicit advantages we ſhall paſs over, but it is further to be obſerved that this poſt is one of the moſt arduous employments in the State. Next to him is the director general, and theſe form the two principal members of the council of the *Indies*, which is compoſed of about eighteen perſons, among whom are two ſecretaries. Excluſive too of them the company in its *Aſiatic* poſſeſſions maintain eight governors, together with three directors, and four commandants, beſides chiefs and other commercial officers. The eight governors here are thoſe of the iſles of *Ceilon*, *Amboina*, *Banda*, *Ternata*, *Makaſſar*, *Malaka*, the coaſt of *Koromandel*, and the cape of *Good-Hope*. The ſhips of the directorſhips are kept at *Bengal*, and in *Perſia* thoſe of the commandants on the coaſt of *Malabar*, *Ceilon* and *Java*. The other commercial officers, ſuch as chiefs, reſidents, *&c.* are employed in divers parts of *Aſia*. The company trades alſo to *China* and *Japan*, to the latter of which no other *European* nation is admitted. It maintains in its ſervice about a hundred and fifty ſhips, carrying from twenty to ſixty guns, and between forty and fifty other ſmaller veſſels. The number of its regular troops cannot be determined with any degree of certainty, and a particular detail of the various merchandiſes which the company exports and brings home, as alſo an account of the traffick it carries on from one part of *Aſia* to another, would be too much for this place, wherefore we ſhall cloſe our account of it, by obſerving in brief that the principal commodities imported by it from *Aſia* into *Europe* are ſpices, ſuch as cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, pepper, and cardamum, to which are to be added, tea, coffee, china, rice, camphire, ſalt-petre, gold, pearls, gems, muſlins, callicoes and ſilk ſtuffs.

The preſent *Weſt-India* company roſe out of the ruins of the old one, which came to a period in 1674, and it has obtained the privilege of trading along the coaſt of *Africa*, from the circle of *cancer*, to thirty degrees ſouth of the line, in all the interjacent iſlands, as alſo to the *American* iſlands, *Curacao*, *Oruba*, *Buen aires*, St. *Euſtatia*, and the coaſt of *Eſequebo*: it is divided into the five chambers of *Amſterdam*, *Zeeland*, the *Maas*, *North-Holland*, and

and the town and district of *Groningen*. Its most important affairs are managed by a council of ten, which is held alternately for six years at *Amsterdam*, and the two next at *Middleburg* in *Zeeland*. This company is possessed of some important places in *Africa* and *America*, where it maintains governors, chiefs and supervisors; its form of government being nearly the same with that in the *East-Indies*. It sends some ships on its own account to *Africa* and *America*, but its chief profits arise from the sale of licences to private merchants. Ever since the trade to *Africa* has been laid open, all its settlements there are frequented by merchant vessels belonging to private persons. The gains of this company are but small, as seldom exceeding two and a half *per cent*. whence its actions are of course very low, and of late the real value of a hundred guilders in it, is estimated at no more than forty.

The *Surinam* company is composed of the city of *Amsterdam*, the *West-India* company, and the heirs of that truly great man Mr. *Sommelsdyck*. The colony of *Berbice* in the country of *Guiana* in *South-America*, in *Holland* is governed by directors, who are chosen from among the proprietors. In 1732 they obtained a privilege from the States General to render the navigation to their colony free, as also to levy certain duties both on the inhabitants, and ships going in or out.

The *Dutch* trade almost to every country and place, either as carriers, that is letting out their ships to others; or exporting goods and bringing home returns on their account; their most considerable exports are goods brought to *Holland* in their *East* and *West-India* ships, and among those chiefly spices.

Their trade to the *Mediterranean* or *Italy*, as also to the *Levant* is conducted by a company established in 1624, to which company every ship bound to the *Mediterranean* pays one guilder *per* last, but for most goods brought from the *Levant* it receives one in the hundred. The *Dutch* in the *Levant* include also *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. All ships trading to the *Mediterranean* are usually called *Straszenfahrer* or *Staightsmen*, from their passing through the streights of *Gibraltar*. A great trade is also carried on by them to *Spain*, and from thence to the *Spanish* territories in *America*. The trade to *Portugal* is very advantageous, but in that to *France* the imports exceed their exports. The commerce of the States with *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, is very much curtailed by the strict prohibitions made by the *English* against the importation of certain commodities, and by the heavy duties laid on others. Another very considerable branch of the *Dutch* traffic is that to *Norway*, *Denmark* and the countries lying on the *Baltick*. Their trade to *Germany* and the neighbouring countries is carried on along the *Elbe*, the *Weser*, the *Rhine*, the *Maas*, and the *Ems*, but *Hamburg* is the port most frequented by them. Their traffick with the *Divided Netherlands* decreases daily.

§. 10. The coinage of the *United Provinces* is under the direction of the

the general mint college. Every province being a ſovereignty of itſelf, each of courſe has the privilege of coining; but all pieces in order to obtain a general currency through the whole republic, are obliged to be of the ſame intrinſic value, without which regulation one province would not fail to cry down ſuch pieces of the others as happened to come ſhort of due weight. The ſmalleſt piece here named a *Deut* is worth about half a farthing; a *Grot Flamiſch* is four *Deuts*; and a *Stuver* two *Grots*; two *Stuvers* make a ſmall ſilver piece called *Dubbelchen*, and a *Schilling* is equivalent to ſix *Stuvers*. There are alſo lowered *Schillings* of five *Stuvers* and a half, and *Seſtehalves* which are of the ſame value, the eight and fourteen *Stuver* pieces are not very common. A *Holland* guilder is equivalent to twenty *Stuvers*. There are likewiſe half guilder and three guilder pieces here, but the two latter are ſeldom ſeen. A gold *Gulden* makes two twenty-eight *Stuvers*, and a *Thaler* or *Dollen* thirty. A *Rixthaler* or *Albertusthaler* is two guilders ten *Stuvers*. Further there are half and quarter *Rixthalers* here. A *Lowenthaler* or *Lion* dollar is worth forty-two *Stuvers*, and a *Ducaton* is worth ſixty-three. Their gold coins are the well known ducats, which are worth five *Holland* guilders and four or five pence; and whole and half *Ruyders* are of fourteen and ſeven guilders each.

§. 11. The provinces of which the *Netherlands* are compoſed, anciently formed a part of the *German* Empire and were governed and poſſeſſed by Dukes, Counts and Lords. *Philip the Bold*, the firſt Duke of *Burgundy* of the younger line, by his marriage with *Margaret Malana*, widow to *Philip* the laſt Duke of *Burgundy* of the ſenior line, brought to his houſe *Flanders* and *Artois* with the territories of *Mecheln* and *Antwerp*. From Duke *Charles the Bold*, they deſcended to his great grandſon *Charles* V. Emperor of *Germany*, who acquiring alſo the other provinces, all the *Netherlands* became in the ſixteenth century ſubject to the houſe of *Auſtria*. The ſame Emperor was likewiſe immediately for rendering himſelf arbitrary ſovereign of theſe countries by which means as alſo by their religious oppreſſions, the *Netherlanders*, who were a people very tenacious of their liberty, became extremely alienated from the houſe of *Auſtria*, and their diſcontents increaſed on his nominating his ſon *Philip* II. to be their governor. This Prince would admit only of the *Roman* catholic religion, which gave riſe to a ſanguinary perſecution againſt the hereticks, as they were called, which was further aggravated by inſupportable taxes. Theſe oppreſſions being carried to the moſt tyrannical height by *Ferdinand* of *Toledo* Duke of *Alba*, whom *Philip* had created governor, the *Netherlanders* made a puſh for their freedom, and Prince *William* of *Orange* the King's ſtadtholder for *Holland*, *Seeland* and *Utrecht*, in conjunction with his brother Count *Lewis* of *Naſſau* undertook the defence of the inhabitants in their noble ſtruggle for liberty. Accordingly the States of *Holland* in their own names, conferred the ſtadtholderſhip on the former, and many other towns and provinces declaring for

him, he ſet about uniting them in one general aſſociation, and in 1576 completed this great work at *Gent*, under the title of the pacification of *Gent*. But this union being ſoon diſſolved the Prince laboured with all his might, to form a more durable alliance, which he alſo happily accompliſhed in 1579. In that year the celebrated league of *Utrecht* was concluded, which gave name to the *United Provinces*, and became the baſis and plan of their conſtitution. The Prince of *Orange* being afterwards on the point of being nominated as ſovereign to theſe countries, was treacherouſly ſhot in 1584, by a hireling of the *Spaniſh* miniſtry. The *United Netherlands* however continuing to maintain ſword in hand that liberty to which they had raiſed themſelves, Queen *Elizabeth* of *England* took them under her protection. Thus the war went on proſperouſly, and their commerce arrived to ſuch a pitch, that in 1602 their celebrated *Eaſt-India* company was eſtabliſhed, (§. 9.) and *Spain* being at length weakened and diſcouraged by the ill ſucceſs of a tedious war, in 1609 agreed to an armiſtice for twelve years, and in the very firſt article of it, acknowledged the *United Netherlands to be a free and independent State*. During this truce the Republic attained to a degree of power, which it has never ſince exceeded. On the expiration of the ceſſation in 1621 the war was again renewed, during which the ſtadtholder Prince *Frederick Henry* greatly ſignalized himſelf, performing eminent ſervices to the Republic. This war was brought to a period in 1648 by the peace of *Munſter*, at which the King of *Spain* named *Philip* IV. renounced all claim to the *United Netherlands*, and their dependencies, *acknowledging them to be a free independent State*, and even promiſed to procure the aſſent of the *Germanic* body to it, which aſſent has hitherto been granted by the Emperor only, though the Empire itſelf has always treated with them as ſuch. In 1652 a war broke out between the *United Provinces* and *England*, but in 1654 this war was terminated by a treaty, in a particular clauſe of which the States of *Holland* engaged for ever to exclude the houſe of *Orange* from the ſtadtholderſhip of their province. In 1665 another war with *England* was kindled, which laſted till the treaty of *Breda* in 1667. The States of *Holland* and *Weſtfrieſland* paſſed the *Edictum perpetuum* or perpetual aboliſhment of the ſtadtholderſhip in their province. *France* having formed a deſign to ſeize on the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, the *United Provinces* entered into an alliance with the crowns of *England* and *Sweden* for the defence of thoſe countries, and thus in 1668 *France* was compelled to agree to the peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, but ſoon took a ſevere revenge by ſubverting that alliance, and inducing *England* and ſome other powers to enter into a league againſt the *United Provinces*, on which a war enſued. In this critical juncture the Republic in 1672, nominated the young Prince of *Orange* named *William* III. captain and admiral general, and the populace compelled the States of *Holland* to annul the *Edictum perpetuum*, and inveſt the ſaid Prince with the ſtadtholderſhip. In 1674 *Holland*, *Seeland* and *Utrecht* declared

declared the ſtadtholderſhip hereditary. In 1678 a peace was concluded with *France* at *Nimwegen*, but it was of no long continuance, for the States having in 1688 ſupported their Stadtholder's expedition to *England* with a fleet and a large body of troops, *France* declared war againſt them, which war laſted till the peace of *Ryſwick* in 1697. Soon after they became involved in the war relating to the *Spaniſh* ſucceſſion, which continued till the peace of *Utrecht* in 1713, when all they obtained for their immenſe expences, was in 1745 the poſſeſſion of a few places and the garriſoning of ſome others. On the demiſe of the Emperor *Charles* VI. they aſſiſted the Queen of *Hungary* againſt France, which drew on them the reſentment of that power; and in 1747 the *French* making an irruption into *Dutch Flanders*, the Republic in this exigency, unanimouſly declared the Prince of *Orange* hereditary ſtadtholder and captain and admiral general.

§. 12. The *United Netherlands* conſiſt of ſeven republics or ſovereign provinces, leagued together in a cloſe and diſtinct alliance. The States of each province are the depoſitaries of the ſupreme power, which reſts however in the whole body of their province. Theſe are compoſed of nobles and burghers, or otherwiſe ſpeaking of the *nobleſſe* and the towns, and are ſtiled *noble and mighty Lords*, but the State of *Holland*, *noble and moſt mighty Lords*. The ſeveral republics according to their antient rank, ſtand thus: *viz. Gelderland*, *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Utrecht*, *Frieſland*, *Overyſſel*, and the city and territory of *Groningen*, and under their protection alſo is the country of *Drenthe*. The collective body of deputies of the *United Provinces* or republics, who are inveſted with the conduct of public affairs, bear the title of *the aſſembly of the States General of the United Provinces*. Affairs of daily occurrence and little moment, or ſuch as admit of no delay, are determined by them without their being particularly impowered ſo to do, or even ſo much as any previous notification to the provinces: but, in all other matters they are obliged to conform to the inſtructions received from their reſpective provinces, and on any contravention are accountable to their conſtituents. The deputies of *Holland* are allowed by their provinces at the rate of four florins a day, and thoſe of the other States ſix. The place where this auguſt aſſembly is held is the palace of the old Counts of *Holland* at the *Hague*. Each province may ſend what number of deputies it pleaſes, the charge attending it being its own, but all together are poſſeſſed only of one vote, the number of votes being always equal to that of the provinces, that is to ſay ſeven. But notwithſtanding this the number of deputies ſent, frequently amounts to forty or fifty. In theſe aſſemblies of the States General no ceremonials of precedence are obſerved, every province alternately ſucceeding to the preſidentſhip in its week. They ſit alſo throughout the whole year without adjournment. The Stadtholder may come into their aſſembly to lay before them overtures for public concerns, but has not ordinarily a ſeat in it. Their power too is ſo far

far limited, that without the unanimous consent of all the provinces they neither make peace nor war, levy troops, impose taxes, or conclude alliances with foreign powers; and if they are possessed of the legislative authority, the laws they enact are of force only in such provinces, as gave their assent to them. However laws and edicts passed by single provinces are not to be transgressed by the States General, and lastly the States of distinct provinces have expressly reserved to themselves many privileges. But notwithstanding all these limitations the power of the States General is still very considerable: in their name war is waged and peace made; and it is they that send and receive ambassadors and other public ministers. The commander in chief for the time being, and all other military officers take an oath of fidelity to them, and in war some of their members, or of the council of state, follow the army, sit in the council of war, and so far represent the united majesty of the seven provinces, that without their consent nothing of any importance can be undertaken; they nominate also the Field marshal. In time of war the States likewise grant licences and protections, lay duties on goods imported or exported, and pardon deserters; several particulars relating to the coinage are also under their cognizance. Further in the conquered country, without the seven provinces, or in the *Generalité land* they exercise the supreme power, nominating the magistrates in the towns, with the commandants of fortresses; every employment of any honour or profit being in their gift. The States also confers divers commissions on the members of their assemblies, and in most of the orders issued by them relative to public affairs are likewise invested with the executive part, *&c.* The title assumed by them is that of *high and mighty Lords, or the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands*, and in public addresses they are stiled, their *High Mightinesses*. Their arms are ruby, a lion rampant holding in one paw a sword, and in the other a bundle of seven arrows; beneath the shield, which is surmounted with a ducal coronet, is the following motto, *viz. Concordia res parvæ crescunt.*

§. 13. On the States General depends at least in some measure the council of State, consisting of twelve deputies of the several provinces. Their office is either triennial or during the pleasure of their principals. In this council the deputies of *Holland* have the greatest weight, that province being possessed of three votes, whereas the others are only possessed of one or at most of two. The presidentship indeed is held alternately by the twelve members, each in their week. The council of State assembles every day in the same court with the States General; the principal affairs which come under its deliberation, are those of the army and finances, and in conjunction with the deputies of the States General, they also superintend and provide every thing necessary for the defence of the country, both in time of peace and war. The revenues under the direction of this council are those paid by the *Seven Provinces* and the country of *Drenthe* into the military chest, and by the *Generalité lands* into the public treasury; as likewise all

the ſums ariſing from contributions, confiſcations and ſuch like. Sometimes the whole council of State is ſummoned before the States General, but whenever the latter require a particular conference with them they only ſend two or three deputies among them as managers. The title of this council is *Noble and Mighty lords*. The treaſurer-general is alſo honoured with this title, as being an aſſeſſor in the council of State, and may deliver his opinion, but has no definitive voice. The receiver general likewiſe is poſſeſſed of a ſeat in the ſame council. The ſecretary of the council of State is appointed by the States General and attends the council every day.

§. 14. The general chamber of accounts is compoſed of fourteen deputies, each province ſending two, and their chief employment is to receive, ſtate and balance the accounts of the ſeveral provinces. The members of this chamber are ſtiled *Noble and Mighty lords*. The general chamber of finances, though of greater antiquity, yet is of much leſs conſideration, as being ſubordinate both to the chamber of accounts and the council of State. The aſſeſſors of this chamber are nominated by the States General, and conſiſt of four commiſſioners and a ſecretary. The mint office conſiſts of three counſellors aſſiſted by a mint maſter general, a general aſſay maſter, and an under ſecretary. All theſe ſeveral colleges have their reſpective meetings at the court in the *Hague*. Of the admiralty office we ſhall treat in the ſequel.

§. 15. Concerning the origin and hiſtory of the Stadtholderſhip, we ſhall give the following ſuccinct account. The *United Provinces* on their ſhaking off the *Spaniſh* yoke, elected for their defence as chief, *William* I. Count of *Naſſau* and Prince of *Orange*, who was alſo Stadtholder to the King of *Spain* for *Holland*, *Seeland* and *Utrecht*. On his coinciding with the propoſal of the *Netherlanders*, he was as we have above obſerved in §. 11, declared Stadtholder by five provinces, and created captain general and admiral, and obtained the ſovereignty over *Holland* and *Seeland* entirely into his own hands. He would alſo beyond diſpute have been elected ſovereign over the whole Republic had he not been ſhot by an aſſaſſin, hired by the *Spaniſh* miniſtry. His ſon *Maurice* was never able to attain to ſo high a pitch of power, and the clandeſtine practices of his brother-in-law *Frederick Henry* were attended with no better ſucceſs. After his deceaſe, five provinces choſe his ſon *William* II. for their Stadtholder and captain general, and though *William* III. ſon to the latter had, in 1654, been ſolemnly excluded from the Stadtholderſhip by the province of *Holland*, yet in 1672 they ſo far receded from that act, that it was ſettled on him hereditarily; and he held it even after his acceſſion to the throne of *England*. On his demiſe the office was not ſuppreſſed, but exerciſed by the States themſelves, till the year 1747, the provinces of *Gelderland*, *Frieſland* and *Groeningen* excepted, which during this interval, elected for their Stadtholder the Prince of *Orange*, named *William Charles Henry Friſo*, afterwards ſtiled *William* IV. But in 1747 the *French* breaking

breaking into *Dutch Flanders*, the city of *Terveere*, out of a ſenſe of the danger which threatened the whole Republic, inſiſted on the ſaid Prince of *Orange* being created Stadtholder of *Seeland*, that he might aſſiſt the province with his councils and preſence; and the States conſenting thereto, the Prince was accordingly declared their Stadtholder, as alſo captain and admiral general. Their example was ſoon followed by the provinces of *Holland* and *Weſtfriesland*, and thus the Prince became *Stadtholder and captain general, and admiral of all the United Provinces*. On the fourth of *May* the ſame was formally notified to him by the States General in their aſſembly; and immediately after, the Stadtholderſhip ſettled on his heirs male and female, provided they do not marry the ſons of Kings or Electors. The dignity itſelf is of very great weight, authority and profit, but the ſovereignty is not annexed to it. During the minority of the preſent hereditary Stadtholder *William* V. the Stadtholderſhip is lodged in the hands of guardians.

§. 16. With reſpect to the adminiſtration of juſtice, the proceedings of the ſeveral courts and ſentences here, are regulated by the particular laws of the reſpective towns and provinces where they are determined, the edicts of the States and the civil law. Each province has its tribunal, to which, criminal caſes excepted, appeals lie from the petty and country courts; and if the party caſt is diſpoſed to ſtand a third trial, he may apply to the States of the province, who appoint certain perſons learned in the laws and cuſtoms thereof, to examine the decree, and paſs a final deciſion. It is ſaid that juſtice is no where ſo well adminiſtered as in theſe provinces.

§. 17. The taxes payable by the inhabitants of the *United Provinces*, as alſo by thoſe of the *Generalitélands*, though very great, yet by the long and ſevere wars which the Republic has ſuſtained, and other expenditures, are become neceſſary. The number of them however, eſpecially in *Holland*, where the impoſts are always heavieſt, is ſuch that it is not without cauſe a certain writer aſſerts that the only thing which has eſcaped taxation there, is the air they breathe. Their principal ordinary taxes are, 1. the duties on exports and imports, or the tolls and licenſes, which are levied by the admiralty offices, and appropriated to defray the charges of the navy, 2. the taxes, that is to ſay, 1. thoſe on houſes, lands, horned cattle, *&c.* called *Verponding*; and on the purchaſe money of all immoveables, under which are comprehended veſſels of above four laſts, or eight tons, for which the fortieth penny is paid; and this alone in *Holland*, brings in annually above 700,000 golden florins. 2. The twentieth penny levied on inheritances in the collateral and aſcending line, which in *Holland* is ſaid to bring in ſomewhat leſs than the foregoing, 3. on perſons, a poll tax, which obtains only in ſome provinces. 3. the exciſe on all kinds of proviſions, neceſſaries and liquors. Of this impoſt the money levied on bread and beer only is eſtimated at above one third, that on wine at ſomewhat leſs, and that on turf alſo at one third. This tax uſed formerly to be farmed out in all the provinces to the beſt bidder, but in 1748 the people in

ſome of them, reſolutely inſiſting on it, the farmers were ſuppreſſed and receivers appointed in their ſteads; but in the other provinces, the farmers are ſtill continued, 4. horſes, coaches and ſervants likewiſe pay a duty; and the ſtamp paper uſed in all their ſeveral law inſtruments, contracts and bonds, brings in conſiderable ſums. The yearly produce of this duty in *Holland* is ſaid to exceed 400,000 golden florins, it being from three *Stuvers* to one hundred and fifty florins. In particular emergencies, when the ordinary revenues are not ſufficient, the tax on lands and houſes is doubled, and ſome other duties raiſed. In 1747 an edict paſſed for a voluntary aid, conſiſting of the fiftieth penny of every man's whole wealth or ſubſtance. Thus far of the revenues of the diſtinct provinces. The ordinary revenues of the whole Republic are compoſed of the duties levied on the *Generalité lands*, and of the ordinary and extraordinary ſums annually paid by the ſeven provinces and the country of *Drenthe*, according to their ſeveral aſſeſſments, which are regulated by the eſtimate for the expences of the enſuing years, as laid before the States General by the council of State. The contribution furniſhed by each province towards the one hundred guilders was in 1612 ſettled in the following proportions, *viz.*

	Florins.	Stuvers.	Heller.
Gelderland	5	12	13
Holland	58	6	4
Seeland	9	3	8
Utrecht	5	16	7½
Friesland	11	13	2¼
Overyſſel	3	11	5
Groningen	5	16	7½
	Total 100 guilders.		

Excluſive of the above the country of *Drenthe* likewiſe pays one guilder.

The ordinary revenues of the Republic are eſtimated at twenty-one millions of guilders. Through the backwardneſs and deficiencies of many of the provinces in paying in the ſtipulated contributions (*Holland* alone always excepted) theſe contributions have fallen ſhort of the expences incurred by their long wars; which has reduced the State to the neceſſity of borrowing immenſe ſums from the inhabitants, inſomuch that every one of the provinces labours under very heavy debts, but particularly *Holland*, as it has always duly and fully paid its quota, and even made conſiderable advances to the Republic.

§. 18. The *United Provinces* ſtand in need of a conſiderable military force for their defence, notwithſtanding which this has not hitherto been put on a truly proper eſtabliſhment. Each province keeps on foot ſuch a number of troops as it can conveniently maintain, but the *Swiſs* regiments are paid by the States

States General. In times of peace the forces of the Republic ſeldom exceed 40,000 men, and very often their number is ſtill leſs. On the peace of *Weſtphalia* in 1648 the army was reduced to 29,315 men, in 1713 to 40,000, and in 1717 to 32,064. After the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1748 the reduction was made gradually, firſt the greateſt part of the hired troops were diſmiſſed, then the new raiſed regiments, with thoſe which had been made priſoners, ſuch as the garriſons in the towns taken by the enemy. The ſmall remains of the latter were further incorporated with other regiments. The number alſo of men in each company of the national *Scotch* and *Swiſs* regiments was conſiderably reduced. Laſtly, in 1752, three companies in every regiment of foot were disbanded, with the like number of troops in the ſeveral regiments of horſe and dragoons, and two regiments likewiſe were blended into one, ſo that at preſent every regiment of cavalry is compoſed only of two ſquadrons, each making in all three troops, and a regiment of infantry of two batallions each, containing ſeven companies. By this laſt reduction the ſtanding army became very ſmall, but in lieu there of a better diſcipline and exerciſe was introduced among them. Perhaps the time may come when it ſhall be perceived of how little ſervice new raiſed regiments are, and how detrimental it is to a State to diſband veteran troops, how great ſo ever may be the ſavings it is attended with. In time of war the Republic alſo hires whole regiments belonging to the *German* Princes, and keeps them in its pay till peace be reſtored. The chief command of the army is veſted in the Stadtholder, as captain general, but the executive part, eſpecially in time of war, is filled by the field marſhal general. Its fortreſſes are kept in good repair, and ſome of them are ſo very advantageouſly ſituated, that by means of rivers and canals, *&c.* the adjacent country may ſoon be laid under water in order to obſtruct the approach of an enemy. In 1755 the expences attending the military eſtabliſhment amounted to 9,844,437 guilders, ſixteen ſtuvers, but in 1756, only to 9,765,004.

§. 19. The naval force of the Republic formerly made a great figure, and in ſome wars it has had at ſea no leſs than one hundred ſail of men of war: but its uſual number in times of peace is only thirty; and thoſe not always fit for ſervice. It paſſes however for a certain truth, that the admiralties by the aſſiſtance of the ſeveral provinces can in a very ſhort time equip forty or fifty ſhips of the line. The fitted ſhips are chiefly employed in cruiſing in the *Mediterranean* to protect their trade againſt the corſairs, or as convoys to the homeward bound *India* men.

The admiralty colleges (which on account of the great and unneceſſary charges reſulting from them are looked on as a burden to the State) provide for the ſafety of the ſea, the ports and the rivers, and likewiſe for the ſhipping in general; equip men of war and appoint convoys for merchant men. The number and rank of theſe colleges are as follows: *viz.* 1. The college of the

Maas

Maas or *Rotterdam*. 2. That of *Amſterdam*. 3. That of *Seeland* or *Middelburg*. 4. That of *Weſtfriesland* or *North-Holland*, which is held alternately at *Hoorn* and *Enkhuizen*, and 5. That of *Friesland*, which has its ſeat at *Harlingen*. Each of theſe colleges extends to that part of the navy aſſigned to it, and theſe ſeveral expenditures gave riſe more particularly to the duties on ſhipping and goods, which are accordingly levied by the admiralty colleges. In war time and in caſes of extraordinary naval equipments extraordinary duties are laid on the ſeveral imports and exports, as likewiſe on all ſhips coming in or going out, excluſive of large contributions from every province. The Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands* is likewiſe high admiral of the naval force of the Republic. He ſits alſo as preſident in the admiralty colleges, and ſometimes even iſſues orders for the conduct of the fleet or particular ſhips. When a fleet ſets out for ſea, the vice admiral-general or any other commanding officer uſually divides it into the van, centre and rear.

§. 20. We now proceed to a deſcription of the

SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES,

According to their ſeveral degrees of precedence; among which the firſt is that of

GELDERLAND,

OR *North Gelderland*, with its appurtenance the county of *Zutphen*. This province is ſo called by way of diſtinction from *Upper Gelderland*, which was ſeparated from it in 1648 at the peace of *Weſtphalia*. The beſt map of it is that publiſhed by *Covens* and *Mortier*, from ſome improvements by the reverend Mr. *Bachienne*, though *de Witt's* and *Ottens'* are likewiſe far from being deſpicable. To the weſt it borders on *Utrecht* and *Holland*; to the north on the *Suderſee* and *Overyſſel*; weſtward on the biſhopric of *Munſter* and the dutchy of *Cleve*; and to the ſouth is divided by the *Maas* from *Brabant*. The air here is the beſt in all the ſeven provinces, and the ſoil for the moſt part alſo good; though the middle part of the *Veluwe* conſiſts of ſandhills, heath and furze. The county of *Zutphen* is alſo heathy; but of apple, pear and cherry trees it has ſuch a plenty, as enables it to ſupply all the other provinces with thoſe fruits. There are likewiſe large tracts of arable land here, with a ſufficient quantity of paſturage and meadow. *Gelderland* is watered by the *Rhine*, and its three branches, the *Waal*, the *Yſſel* and the *Lek*; and on its ſouthern borders runs the *Maas*; the leſſer rivers here are the *Linge*, formerly called the *Longwater*, which takes its courſe between the *Rhine* and the *Waal*, till it falls

falls into the *Merwe* at *Gorkum*; the old *Yſſel* which joins the *Yſſel* near *Doesburg*, and the *Berkel*, which falls into the ſame river at *Zutphen*; as alſo the *Grift* and other ſtreams in the *Veluwe*, which diſcharge themſelves into the *Yſſel*. In the whole province are twenty towns and two boroughs; anciently it was governed by prefects of its own, whoſe poſt became hereditary; in 1079 the Emperor *Henry* IV. out of reſpect to *Otho* of *Naſſau*, at that time proprietor of this prefecturate, raiſed it to a county; and the latter marrying an heireſs of the laſt Count of *Zutphen* added likewiſe this country to *Gelderland*. *Henry* of *Naſſau* Count of *Gelderland* and *Zutphen* further acquired the country of *Veluwe*; and in 1248 *William* King of the *Romans*, mortgaged the imperial city of *Niumegen* to Count *Otho* III. In 1339 the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* raiſed *Gelderland* to a dukedom, the firſt Duke whereof was *Reynold* IV. On the extinction of his male deſcendants the dutchy firſt devolved to the houſe of *Juliers*, and afterwards to that of *Egmond*. *Arnold* of the latter, who, in 1421 received homage as Duke of *Gelderland* and Count of *Zutphen*, in 1472 mortgaged the Dutchy to *Charles the Bold* Duke of *Burgundy*, who on *Arnold's* death took poſſeſſion of it; but the ſaid Duke being ſlain in 1477 *Adolphus* ſon to the Duke of the ſame name, was reſtored to the dutchy and left it to his ſon *Charles*. After many difficulties this Prince in 1528 was obliged to ſurrender up his territories to the Emperor *Charles* V. In 1543 Duke *William* of *Cleve* renounced all claim to it. In 1579 three parts of the dutchy, at preſent conſtituting the province of *Gelderland*, acceded to the union of *Utrecht*. The names of theſe three diſtricts are *Zutphen*, *Nimmegen* and *Arnhem*, each of which has its own particular States, who are compoſed of the nobility and towns, and theſe two claſſes with reſpect to government, are on an equal footing with each other. The number of nobleſſe admitted into the legiſlative power is not fixed, every one legally qualified being advanced to a ſhare in the government at the age of one and twenty. And notwithſtanding the number of towns poſſeſſed of the right of ſummoning, yet may the coregents alſo depute as many as they pleaſe to aſſiſt at the Diet of the diſtrict. Each town however has but one vote. The aſſemblies of the States of each diſtrict are always held in the capital from which it derives its name, and the burgomaſter for the time being ſits as preſident of the Diet, at which all affairs relative to the particular oeconomy of that diſtrict or quarter are deliberated. Two general aſſemblies likewiſe of the States of the whole province conſiſting of the deputies of the States of the three provinces, are annually held in the three capitals; *viz.* one in ſpring and the other in autumn. Theſe deputies are ſtiled *the States of the principality of Gelderland and the county of Zutphen*. In theſe aſſemblies all matters relative to the whole province are regulated, and the Burggrave of the diſtrict of *Nimmegen* always ſits as preſident. To the aſſembly of the States General of the *United Provinces* *Gelderland* ſends nineteen deputies.

The

The chief tribunal with the chambers of accounts belonging to this province, are kept at *Arnhem*. With reſpect to its eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment the *Calviniſt* clergy are divided into nine claſſes, the names of which are *Nimmegen*, *Thiel*, *Bommel*, *Zutphen*, *Upper* and *Lower-Veluwe*, *Bois-le-duc*, *Peel*, and *Kempeland*, with *Maaſtricht*. But it is only the ſix firſt which properly belong to this province, the other three lying in the *Generalité lands*. All the nine claſſes include under them two hundred and eighty five miniſters. Each claſs ſends two miniſters and the like number of elders to the ſynod, which meets alternately in the beginning of *Auguſt* at *Nimmegen*, *Zutphen*, *Arnhem* and *Harderwyk*. There are beſides theſe fourteen congregation of *Roman* catholics, and four of *Lutherans*, with three others of *Remonſtrants* and *Anabaptiſts*. The three diſtricts or quarters take precedence in the following order: *viz.*

I. The quarter of *Nimmegen* comprehending under it the ſouth part of *Gelderland*, and lying between the *Rhine*, the *Waal* and the *Maas*. This quarter, though the ſmalleſt, yet is the moſt conſiderable, and pays alſo the largeſt contingent to the public expences. In it are

1. The following three towns, which alone have a ſeat and vote in the Diet: namely,

1. *Nimmegen*, in *Latin Noviomagum*, being in rank the firſt town, as alſo the capital of the quarter, and the ſeat of the Diet of the province. It ſtands on ſeveral little eminencies along the river *Waal*, over which it has a bridge of boats, and towards the land is very ſtrongly fortified, being the utmoſt boundary to the eaſt of the *Netherlands*, but the great extent of its outworks requires a very numerous garriſon. The churches here are two of *Dutch Calviniſts*, of which that of St. *Stephen* is the chief, a *French* church, a *Lutheran* church, and five of *Roman* catholics. On the eaſt ſide of the city, within the walls, ſtands an old burg or caſtle called the *Falkenhof*, which is ſaid to have been built by *Charlemagne*. The Burggrave who reſides in it is one of the moſt conſiderable nobles in all *Gelderland*. Within this burg are moſt delightful walks, planted with ſeveral rows of lime trees, and known by the name of the *Kalversboſch*. The ſtadt houſe, which ſtands in the burg ſtreet, is the place where the States of the quarter meet; and where likewiſe is held the provincial Diets. Here alſo in 1678 the celebrated treaty was negotiated and concluded. This town beſides its great antiquity, was formerly an imperial and *hanſe-town*; and appeals inſtead of being carried before the tribunal at *Arnhem* were heard only by the *Schoppenſtuhle* of *Aix la Chapelle*; but this privilege was ſuppreſſed under the Stadtholderſhip of *William* I. during which likewiſe a governor was appointed for it, as in the other fortreſſes. In 1702 marſhal *Boufflers* formed a deſign of ſeizing this place, as being at that time deſtitute of a garriſon; but the *Dutch* general, the Earl of *Athlone*, made ſuch expedition to its relief that the marſhal's ſcheme was fruſtrated. *Nimmegen* carries on a good trade with the dutchy of

of *Cleve*, and imports great quantities of its white beer into all the *United Provinces*. Among the dependencies of the town are to be reckoned the three neighbouring villages of *Hees*, *Neerboſch* and *Haatert*.

Oppoſite to it, on the other ſide of the *Waal*, once ſtood a fort called *Knodſenburg*, erected by Prince *Maurice*, but long ſince demoliſhed, and a more modern work called *Hollandia*, which alſo fronted *Nimmegen*, was deſtroyed in 1740 by the rapid deſcent of the ice, and gradually waſhed away. The canal which was cut in 1608 from *Lent*, a village on the other ſide of the river, to *Arnhem*, at the expence of both towns, has by negligence become ſo ſhallow that it is at preſent little frequented.

2. *Tiel* or *Thiel*, the ſecond town of this quarter ſituated in a fertile and pleaſant country on the river *Waal*. This alſo is a place of great antiquity, but conſiderably fallen by the calamities of war, having been pillaged and burnt more than once. It was alſo formerly very ſtrong, and held out ſeveral ſieges, particularly one in 1528 againſt the troops of *Charles* V. but at preſent its outworks are razed, and the *Waal* has broke in upon it in many places. It is yet, however, well inhabited, and the ſhipping on the *Maas* furniſh it with a tolerable trade, but this trade it is feared will decline, a ſand bank having begun to gather at the town, which will neceſſarily be a great obſtruction to the barks ſailing that way. *Thiel* is ſuppoſed to have been the capital of the ancient county of *Teiſterband*.

Without the *Buren* gate riſes a branch of the river *Linge*, called the *todte* or *dead Linge*, which being navigable in winter, great, qu. nt ties of corn and other proviſions are ſent down it from *Tiel* to *Buren*, *Leerdam*, *Kuilenburg* and other places.

3. *Bommel* or *Salt-Bommel*, the third town of this quarter alſo lying on the river *Waal*, on the north ſide of an iſland which from hence is called the *Bommelwaard*. This town was once fortified, but ſince the acquiſition of *Bois-le-duc*, its works have been entirely neglected. A large ſand bank, which has gathered off the town, has leſſened its ſhipping and traffick.

2. The ſix following *Amtmanſchappen* or bailiages: *viz.*

1. The *Reich Nimmegen* or dominion of *Nimmegen*, ſituated between the *Waal* and the *Maas*, the bailiff of which is always Burggrave of *Nimmegen*. The ſoil here is for the moſt part ſandy, and the generality of the inhabitants are papiſts. The places of greateſt note in it are

Oy and *Perſingen*, two villages and lordſhips belong to Count *Byland*.

Upbergen, a village with a large and beautiful ſeat appertaining to Count *Welderen*.

Beek, a lordſhip belonging to the *Randwyk* family.

The villages of *Heumen* and *Malden*, near which begins the heath of *Mooker* extending to *Nimmegen*. This heath takes its name from the villages of *Mook* ſituated in the dutchy of *Cleve*. In 1574 the Counts *Lewis* and

Henry of *Naſſau*, at the head of a ſmall body of *German* troops, were defeated here by *Sancho d'Avila* a *Spaniſh* general; and in 1702 the heath was the place of rendezvous to the whole confederate army under the command of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Wichem, a large village, having a ſeat.

2. The bailiage of *Maas-Waal*, which is ſo named from thoſe two rivers, as lying betwixt them. The inhabitants here are moſtly papiſts. In it is

Batenburg, a country town ſituated on the *Maas*, and containing a ſtately caſtle: which, together with the lordſhip of which this town is the ſeat belongs to the Counts of *Bentheim-Steinfurt*.

Maas-Bommel, ſo called by way of diſtinction from the *Bommel* abovementioned.

Dieden, *Oijen*, *Dreumel*, *Druten* and *Horſſen*, all lordſhips.

The whole tract of land ſituated betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Waal* and through which the *Linge* takes its courſe is called the *Betuwe*, and forms part of the *Inſula Batavorum*, where the *Batavians* ſettled on their emigration out of *Germany*. It is divided into two bailiages, *viz.* the *Eaſtern* or *Upper*, and the *Weſtern* or *Lower Betuwe*.

3. The bailiage of *Upper-Betuwe*, in which are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of the *Schenken-Schanze*, being a fort erected in 1586 by general *Martin Schenk*. This fort ſtood on the iſland of *Gravenwaard*, which is formed by the *Rhine*, at its ſeparation from the *Waal*. Excluſive of its extraordinary ſtrength, it was alſo once ſo ſpacious as to contain eight hundred dwelling houſes, beſides barracks for the ſoldiers, but by the before mentioned (§. 4.) changing of the courſe of the *Rhine*, was ſeparated from *Betuwe* and carried into the Dutchy of *Cleve*, where by degrees the water has waſhed away all its fortifications. At preſent it ſerves only for a few toll officers, who are ſtationed there to receive the duty from veſſels paſſing by, the caſtle of *Tolhuis*, or *Tollhaus* where the Dukes of *Gelderland* frequently reſided and at which veſſels uſed to pay a toll, lying now entirely in ruins.

At the village of *Pannerden*, or, as it is more uſually called, *Panderen*, begins the new canal, through which the *Rhine* at preſent paſſes and leaves the *Waal*.

Gent is a lordſhip giving title to the antient and noble family of that name. There are alſo other lordſhips here, as namely thoſe of *Lent*, *Valburg*, *Reſſen*, *Meinderſwyk* or *Meierſwyk*, all which, together with the civil and criminal juriſdiction, belong to baron *Heide*. To this are to be added *Randwyk*, giving title to a noble family, *Hemmen* and *Homoet*.

4. The bailiage of *Lower-Betuwe*, the greateſt part of the villages in which lie on the *Rhine*. In this bailiwick alſo is *Yzendoorn* a lordſhip of great note, which by marriage came to the houſe of *Waſſenaar-Katwyk*. The lordſhip of *Lynden*, to which both juriſdictions are annexed, has for its proprietor the Count of *Byland*. The other lordſhips here are *Ommeren*, *Eck* and

and *Maurik*. In the village of *Ryſwick* lies *Brakel* houſe, whence that noble family takes its name, as alſo the houſe of *Hoekenburg* belonging to Count *Totleben*. The village of *Ravenſway* and *Vredeſtein* houſe likewiſe belong to the *Brakels*. *Zoelen*, a village on the *Linge*, with the elegant ſeat in it forms a lordſhip. Near *Avezaat*, a church village, lies *Teiſterband* houſe, which is ſaid to have given title to the antient counts of that name.

Obſ. In the four preceding bailiages both the civil and criminal juriſdictions are adminiſtered by the bailiff, aſſiſted by ſome gentlemen of the bailiwick as aſſeſſors.

5. The fifth bailiage conſiſts of two parts, which are ſeparated from each other by the *Waal*, that is to ſay, the *Tieler* and the *Bommeler-Waard*. Theſe two places are ſo named from the towns of *Tiel* and *Bommel*, which lie neareſt to them. The adminiſtration of juſtice here in ſome reſpects varies from that obſerved in the other bailiages; the civil and criminal juriſdiction being entruſted into the hands of different judges. The latter is veſted ſolely in the bailiff and the magiſtracy of the town of *Bommel*. Under the bailiff are three judges, *viz.* one from the town of *Bommel*, and two from *Tieler* and the *Bommel-Waards*. With reſpect to the civil juriſdiction here, all the villages are under four courts, namely thoſe of *Tuil*, *Deil*, *Driel* and *Zuilichem*. The members of theſe courts are chiefly burghers, to the excluſion even of the country gentlemen. The *Bommel* court is always held by the committee of civilians.

1. Of the villages belonging to the court of *Tuil*, and lying on the *Waal*. This court includes under it the lordſhips of *Varik*, antiently called *Vanderik*, *Heeſſelt* and *Op*, that is *Upper* and *Lower-Ynen*, the laſt of which, together with the village of *Hiern*, on account of ſome noble houſes in it, is likewiſe called *Wardenburg* and belongs to Count *Wied*. To theſe are to be added the villages and lordſhips of *Tuil*, *Haaſten*, *Helluw*, and *Herwynen*, with the houſe of *Wayeſtein*, *Vuren* belonging to Count *Byland*, and *Elſt*.

Obſ. The high lordſhip of *Dalem*, inſtead of being under *Tuil* has the privilege of holding a court of its own.

2. The villages within the juriſdiction of the Court of *Tuil* ſituated on the *Linge:* theſe are *Wadenoijen*, *Geldermalſen*, *Meteren*, *Deil*, *Enſpyk*, *Rumpt* and *Gellekom*, all lordſhips.

3. The villages within the juriſdiction of *Zuilichem* court lying in the *Bommel-waard*. Of theſe the village of *Zuilichem* is noted for its beautiful ſeat. *Bruchem*, *Kerkwyk*, *Delwynen* and *Aalſt* are all common lordſhips.

Obſ. In the neighbourhood of theſe villages are alſo ſome, which, like high lordſhips, are under their own particular court, as namely *Poederoijen*, *Neer-Hemert* belonging to Count *Linden*, *Wel*, *Amerzode*, commonly called *Amelroy*, and *Hedel*, or *Heel*, belonging to the treaſury of *Gelderland*, which appoints an intendant over it.

4. Under the court of *Driel* are three villages and a hamlet. *Driel* beſides its largeneſs, ſtands amidſt a great many old ſeats.

Not far from *Roſſem*, but on the other ſide of the canal, by which the *Waal* and *Maas* are united, ſtands fort St. *Andrew*, being a regular pentagon, ſo named from cardinal *Andrew* of *Auſtria*, by whom it was erected in 1599. Not far alſo from hence on the river *Maas* once ſtood fort *Voorn* or *Naſſau*, but this being razed by the *French* in 1672, little or nothing of it remains now to be ſeen.

Between the two above-mentioned forts lies the village of *Herwaarden* or *Heerewarden*, having a particular court of its own.

The two canals which are ſtill marked in the maps, as near the ruined caſtle of *Voorn*, once united the *Waal* and *Maas*, but in 1730 were filled up.

6. The bailiage of *Beeſt* ſituated on the *Linge*. This bailiwick is but ſmall, as containing only *Beeſt*, formerly indeed a flouriſhing place, but now greatly decayed, with the village of *Renoy*.

Marienwaard, a high lordſhip belonging to Count *Byland*, was anciently an abbey.

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Between the *Nimmegen* quarter and the provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht* lie the counties of *Buren* and *Kuilenburg*, which though not belonging to *Gelderland*, yet on account of their vicinity and their having formerly been fiefs of the Dukes of this province, may not improperly be deſcribed here.

The county of *Buren* is divided from *Gelderland* by a tranverſe dyke called the *Aalsdyk*, reaching from *Lettendyk* to the *Linge*. It is for the moſt part a fine corn country and belongs to the illuſtrious houſe of *Orange*, to which it came in 1551 by the marriage of Prince *William* I. with *Anne* heireſs to *Maximilian* Count of *Egmond*. The places here are 1. *Buren* a ſmall town, lying on a branch of the *Linge*, (called the *Mublengraben*) and the *Kattendarm*. It conſiſts only of two ſtreets interſecting each other, but is handſome and celebrated for an excellent orphan houſe founded in 1614 by *Mary* of *Naſſau*, widow to a Count of *Hohenloe*, and which alſo admits children from the county of *Leerdam* and the barony of *Yſſelſtein*. Without the town too ſtands a good caſtle, which is walled and ſurrounded with a double moat. This caſtle after its demolition in 1493 by *Charles* Duke of *Gelderland* was rebuilt by the firſt Count of *Buren*, named *Frederick*, grandfather to the above-mentioned *Maximilian*. 2. The villages of *Erichem*, *Buur-Malſen*, *Tricht*, *Aſch*, and *Zoelmond*, commonly called *Sermond*, together with *Beuſichem*, which is the beſt of them all.

The county of *Kuilenburg* terminates on the former. The neighbourhood of the town of *Kuilenburg* ſtands high and affords good arable land, but the lower parts, being under water all the winter and not ſoon dry afterwards, are only fit for paſture. This county was once in a very flouriſhing condition,

condition, but ſince the year 1740 has been much damaged by inundations. It was erected into a county by the Emperor *Charles* V. in the year 1555. In 1720 the States of the *Nimmegen* quarter purchaſed it for 800,000 guilders of *Erneſt Frederick* Duke of *Saxe-Hilburghauſen*, to whom it came by his conſort, daughter to Prince *George Frederick* of *Waldeck*. In 1748 the States of this quarter made a grant of it to *William* IV. hereditary Stadtholder, by which means it now belongs to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*. The places here are 1. *Kuilenburg*, a town ſituated on the *Leck*, and conſiſting of three parts, each of which is environed with a diſtinct wall and moat. The names of theſe three parts are the *Binneſtad* and the *Nieuwſtadt* (by the inhabitants called *Nieuwpoort*) and *Havendyk*. The firſt is the moſt antient, the two laſt being very modern. Excluſive of the *Calviniſt* church, here is alſo a congregation of *Lutherans*, who meet in the church of the hoſpital, which is the only one in all the *Netherlands* allowed the uſe of bells. To theſe are to be added two *Roman* catholic maſs-houſes, one under *Jeſuits*, the other under *Janſeniſts*, with a houſe in which reſide ſome *Carthuſians* of *Janſeniſt* principles, who have fled from *France*. The old palace of the counts of *Kuylenburg* was pulled down in 1735 and only a high tower left in remembrance of it. The town itſelf carries on a pretty good trade in grain; but its linen manufactures from being very conſiderable are now fallen to decay. 2. The villages of *Everdingen* and *Zyderveld*. 3. *Golberdingen* and *Rekum*, two hamlets.

II. The *Zutphen* quarter or county of *Zutphen* is ſeparated from the *Veluwe* by the river *Yſſel*. *Otho* I. of *Naſſau*, who was likewiſe the firſt count thereof, acquired this country in the eleventh century by virtue of his marriage with *Sophia* the heireſs of *Gerlach* Count of *Zutphen*, ſince which it has ever continued annexed to *Gelderland*. Along the *New* and *Old-Yſſel*, or on the weſt and ſouth ſides, the ſoil is equal to any in *Gelderland*, but eaſtward, that is to ſay, towards the frontiers of *Munſter* it is full of moraſſes, heaths and brakes. In this quarter are

1. Five towns enjoying both ſeat and vote in the Diets: *viz.*

Zutphen, in *Latin Zutphania*, the firſt and capital town of the quarter and giving name to it. This town ſtands on the right bank of the *Yſſel*, over which it has a bridge of boats. That river here receives the *Borkel* or *Berkel*, as it comes out of the biſhopric of *Munſter* and divideth the town into two parts, namely the old and new. The former of theſe is much larger than the latter, but both have large ſuburbs belonging to them, which though for the moſt part conſiſting of pleaſure houſes, yet have by degrees been included within the circuit of the walls. The town itſelf is well fortified, excepting towards the works in the ſuburbs, where indeed there is not that neceſſity for ſtrength, as the whole country may be eaſily laid under water by means of the *Borkel*. There are ſeveral pleaſant walks here, particularly the ramparts, which as well as the others are planted with

trees.

trees. *Zutphen* was formerly a *Hanſe-town* and more opulent than at preſent. At the Diet it is of more weight than all the other four towns together. The States of this quarter meet in the *Gedeputeerde Kamer*, near the Stadthouſe. The palace of the old Counts of *Zutphen* is now demoliſhed. The *Calvinſt Netherlanders* have two churches here, excluſive of a *Walloon*, a *Lutheran*, a catholic and *Mennonite* congregation. The *Gymnaſium* was founded in 1686, and has ſix maſters belonging to it. In 1570 *Zutphen* was taken by the *United Netherlanders*, and in 1572 by the *Spaniards*, but on the recovery of it by the former in 1583, the *Spaniards* a ſecond time made themſelves maſters of it, that is to ſay in 1584; in 1586 it held two ſieges againſt the *Netherlanders*, but in 1591 was taken. In 1672 the *French* took it after a ſiege of five days only, and kept it till 1674. Within its juriſdiction is a ſmall tract of land on the other ſide the *Yſſel*, with a large piece of paſture ground called the *Marſch*.

Doesburg, a ſmall but well fortified town, ſituated at the conflux of the *New* and *Old Yſſel*. The former, which is alſo called *Druſus*'s canal, was a cut made from the *Rhine* near *Arnhem*, to the *Old Yſſel* by *Druſus* ſon-in-law to *Auguſtus*. The papiſts are very numerous here. A great deal of tobacco alſo grows in the neighbourhood. From 1672 to 1674 this town was poſſeſſed by the *French*, who on their retreat vented their rage againſt the fortifications; but theſe have ſince been repaired and new works added to them.

Deutikem or *Deutichem*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Old Yſſel*. The fortifications of this place are at preſent in ruins, but the town itſelf continues to be yet famous for caſting of bullets, bombs, and granadoes; all which are of iron dug within the county of *Zutphen*.

Lochem, a ſmall town lying on the *Borkel*. The fortifications of this place alſo lie in ruins. At a ſmall diſtance from it towards the ſouth-eaſt, is a hill to which the town gives name.

Grol, formerly called *Groenlo*, a ſmall town ſituated on a branch of the *Borkel*, named the *Slink*, near the frontiers of the biſhopric of *Munſter*. *Grol* was formerly a frontier fortreſs and accounted the key of the province on this ſide, whence of courſe it has been ſeveral times beſieged and taken, but ſince the year 1674, when *Bernhard Von Galen* biſhop of *Munſter* cauſed the fortifications to be blown up, it has continued an open town. It is a great thoroughfare for waggons laden with goods from *Germany*, which at this place pay both the toll and licence duty.

II. The four following large *amts* or bailiages: *viz.*

1. The *Landdroſten-Amt* of *Zutphen* containing ſeveral villages and gentlemens ſeats: as namely *Steenderen*, in which lies *Spaanſwaard* houſe; *Hengelo*, containing that of *Kervel*; *Zelhem*, giving name to a heath; *Slangenburg* houſe, and the village of *Kummelo*, under which are comprehended *Haagen*, *Heyenoord*, *Ulenpas*, and *Enghuizen*.

In

In this diſtrict alſo, along the river *Yſſel*, lies the high lordſhip of *Bronkhorſt*, which was once a county under its own Count, and *Bannerherr*. The principal place here, from which it alſo takes its name, was formerly a town, but ſuffered ſo much during the *Spaniſh* wars that it is now dwindled to a ſmall village, though the old ſeat of the counts here is ſtill in being. Its preſent proprietors are the *Raaſveld* family in the dutchy of *Cleve*.

2. The *Schulzen-amt* of *Zutphen*, containing four villages and fourteen gentlemens ſeats, the moſt remarkable of which is *Voorſt* houſe at *Almen*, erected in the ſeventeenth century by King *William* III. who conferred it on the Earl of *Albermarle*; but he alienated its beſt appurtenances, and in 1756 his deſcendants ſet up the very houſe and gardens to ſale.

3. The *Richteramt* of *Doesburg*, including under it the villages of *Oldkappel*, *Drempt*, *Angerlo* and *Kel*. Within this *Richteramt* lies the lordſhip of *Keppel*, with a beautiful ſeat in it belonging to the noble family of *Pallant*. In the weſtern parts of this diſtrict lies the *Bannerherrſchaft* or bannerlordſhip of *Baar* and *Lathum*, which were once poſſeſſed by diſtinct *Bannerherrs*, but at preſent form a part of the territories of *Gelderland*, and accordingly are managed by the provincial chamber of accounts.

4. The *Schulzenamt* of *Lochem*, conſiſting only of one village called *Laar*, but containing alſo nine ſeats, excluſive of the high lordſhip of *Verwolde*.

III. The following particular lordſhips: *viz.*

1. The lordſhip of *Borkelo*, ſituated on both ſides of the river *Borkel* on the frontiers of the province of *Overyſſel* and the biſhopric of *Munſter*. This country had once lords of its own to whom it gave title. *Gerhard* the laſt Lord of *Borkelo* lived in 1385, and by his daughter the eſtate went to her husband, one of the Counts of *Bronkhorſt*. *Jobſt* the laſt of theſe Counts dying without iſſue, *Hermann George* Count of *Limburg-Styrum* and *Wiſch*, took poſſeſſion of the county, which occaſioned a conteſt between him and his brother-in-law, *Rodolphus* Count of *Diepholz*, but the matter being referred to the arbitration of *Bernhard Raesfeld* biſhop of *Munſter*, he declared the lordſhip of *Borkelo* to be a vacant male fief, voluntarily transferred in 1406 by *Gilbert* Count of *Bronkhorſt* to the ſee, and thus was for getting it into his own hands. But the States General maintained that the lordſhip was a part of the dutchy of *Gelderland*, and by virtue of a decree of the provincial high court of juſtice put the Count of *Limburg Styrum* in actual poſſeſſion of it. On the other hand, the biſhop was for making the cauſe cognizable before the *Aulic* council, but that ſcheme proved of no effect. Hereupon in 1665 *Bernhard von Galen* forcibly took poſſeſſion of it, but was obliged to reſign it by the treaty of *Cleve*, in 1666, at which it was ſtipulated that the lordſhip as far as regarded the *Dominium directum & utile*, ſhould remain on the ſame footing as before the war; and the biſhop with the conſent of the chapter renounced his ſovereignty over it. With reſpect however, to the

Empire's

Empire's right over this lordſhip, that was compromiſed by a treaty between the Emperor and the States General; yet notwithſtanding this formal compact, the biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672 took poſſeſſion of the lordſhip a ſecond time, but in 1674 was obliged to yield it up at the peace of *Cologne*. In 1726 the Count of *Limburg-Styrum* ſold it to *Flodrop* Count of *Wartenſleben*, and in 1742 it was purchaſed by a Count of the title of *Flemming*. In it lies

Borkelo, a ſmall town ſituated on the river *Borkel*: The old palace here is fallen to ruins: with

The villages of *Geſſelaar*, containing *Bevervoorde* houſe, as alſo thoſe of *Geeſteren*, *Nede*, commonly called *Nee*, *Eibergen* and *Rekken*, and *Meerveld* a noble ſeat.

2. The lordſhip of *Lichtenvoorde*, belonging to Baron *Heide*, and containing the little town of *Lichtenvoorde*, with a ſeat, as alſo *Vrageren*, *Tongerlo* and *Herveld*, other ſeats here.

3. The lordſhip of *Breedevoort*, ſituated on the confines of the biſhopric of *Munſter*, and belonging to the illuſtrious houſe of *Naſſau Orange*. In this lordſhip lies *Breedevoort*, commonly called *Breevort*, a ſmall town, but pretty well fortified and on all ſides ſurrounded by a marſh, together with *Winterſwyk*, *Aalten* and *Dinxperlo*.

4. The *Bannerherrſchaft* of *Wiſch*, partly belonging to count *Heerenberg* and comprehending under it

Burg or *ter Burg*, an open little town, having a ſeat. To this are to be added

The villages of *Zilwolde* and *Varſeveld*, with the magnificent ſeat of *Schuilenburg on the Yſſel*.

Within this *Bannerherrſchaft* alſo lies the free lordſhip of *Lichtenberg*, belonging to the ancient and noble family of *Hekeren*, which bears great ſway in the county of *Zutphen*.

5. The county of *Heerenberg* for ſhortneſs vulgarly called *Berg*, and anciently one of the four *Bannerherrſchafts* of the county of *Zutphen*. This diſtrict belonged to the lords of that name, who in 1486 were created counts of the Empire. From this family are probably deſcended the lords *Berg*, who are at preſent ſettled in the *Uckermark* in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* and in *Swabia*, as they all bear the antient arms of the *Zutphen Bergs*. The preſent proprietor of the county is the Prince of *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen*. In it lies

Heerenberg, a ſmall town having a ſeat, which after its demolition by fire, in 1735, was again rebuilt.

The villages of *Netterden*, *Genderingen*, *Etten*, *Zeddam*, *Didam* and *Weſtervoort*, at preſent conſtitute a lordſhip, which has been purchaſed by the town of *Arnhem*.

On the *Yſſel* near the laſt mentioned village has been lately erected a fort called *Gelderſoord*. Throughout the whole country are ſcattered a

conſiderable number of gentlemens ſeats; the principal of which are *Halſaf, Olde Goor, Lunborſt, Killer, Padefoort, Doorvorſt,* and *Zwanenburg.*

Obſ. The province of *Gelderland* alſo claims the ſovereignty over the lordſhip of *Anholt,* which has been deſcribed above under the Circle of *Weſtphalia.*

III. The *Arnhem* quarter or the *Veluwe,* is ſeparated from the preceding quarters by the *Yſſel.* The ſoil here for the moſt part is not ſo good as in the *Nimmegen* quarter, eſpecially towards the middle, which abounding in ſand, heath, and brakes, has the appearance of a wilderneſs; but the country near the river is of a fertility equal to that of any other part of the *Netherlands.*

1. The moſt remarkable places here are the five following towns, enjoying a ſeat and vote in the Diets, according to the order in which we ſhall deſcribe them, *viz.*

Arnhem or *Arnem,* in *Latin Arenacum,* or rather *Arnhemia,* the firſt and capital town of the quarter, and may indeed be accounted the capital of the whole province. It lies on the *Rhine* at the foot of the *Veluwe* hills, being full half an hour's diſtance from the place where the *Yſſel* and *Rhine* divide their ſtreams. Over the latter of theſe rivers it has a bridge of boats, leading to the *Veluwe,* and before the *Rhine* gate is a commodious harbour of a quadrangular form. The fortifications to the land ſide were conſiderably enlarged in 1702, by the ſkilful engineer general *Koehoorn,* who alſo incloſed within a ſtrong line an eminence to the weſt of the town, which in caſe of a ſiege might be a great annoyance to it, but is now capable of containing a ſmall camp for its defence. To the north of the town runs the *Molebeek,* which fills the town moats with water. The walls are delightfully planted with lime trees, and may be walked round with eaſe in an hour and a half. The town itſelf is not ill built, and is made the winter reſidence of many of the gentry, who ſpend the ſummer on their eſtates in the *Veluwe.* Here alſo the States of this quarter have their meetings, and it is likewiſe the ſeat of the provincial chief court of juſtice, and of the chamber of accounts. Anciently the Dukes of *Gelderland,* and after them the Stadtholders of this province kept their court here, in the old palace, which is to this day called the *Prinzenhof,* and which whenever the hereditary Stadtholder comes to aſſiſt at the aſſembly of the States of the province, is fitted up for his reception. The chief court of juſtice is held in a building on the great market place, ſimply called the *Hof,* or ſometimes the *Naſſauiſche Hof.* In the great church, which is dedicated to St. *Euſebius* are the monuments of ſeveral Counts and Dukes of *Gelderland,* and among others here lies entombed the turbulent Duke *Charles* of *Egmond.* Beſides this there is alſo another *Dutch* church here for *Calviniſts,* with a *French* church, and a congregation of *Lutherans.* Every *Sunday* too in the afternoon a ſermon is preached at the hoſpital church. The provincial *Bridewell* and houſe of correction, which was formally a church, was founded in 1710.

Arnhem was taken from the *Spaniards* in 1585; in 1672 the *French* made themſelves maſters of it and held it till 1674.

Hardewyk, in *Latin Harderovicum*, the ſecond town of this quarter, lies on the *Suder*-ſea, being fortified in the old taſte. In this town is kept the mint of the province, and it is likewiſe the ſeat of the provincial univerſity, founded in 1648, but the firſt beginnings of which were ſo unpromiſing, that the States of the province in 1675 came to a reſolution of withholding their encouragements, and letting it fall to decay. At the interceſſion, however, of King *William* III. it was reſtored in 1692, and received a new charter. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn and wood, and have alſo good fiſheries. The *Hardewyk* red herrings are particularly famous.

Under the juriſdiction of this town is the hamlet of *Hierde*, lying about half an hour's diſtance to the north eaſt.

Wageningen, anciently called *Vado*, the third town of the quarter, ſituated not far from the river *Rhine*, with which it has a communication by means of a commodious harbour, in which ſhips ride cloſe to the very town. *Wageningen* is ſmall, and its fortifications inconſiderable. The old palace, which ſtood on the eaſt ſide lies at preſent, in ruins; in its neighbourhood grows a great quantity of tobacco.

Hattem, a ſmall town being the fourth of the quarter, and ſituated not far from the *Yſſel*. The inhabitants employ themſelves principally in graſery and the culture of tobacco.

Elburg, alſo ſmall, and being only the fifth town of this quarter. This place lies on the *Suder*-ſea, on which it has a harbour. The ramparts here, which are planted with pines, form a moſt delightful walk, and command an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent country. The principal employment of the inhabitants is fiſhing and the catching of wild ducks.

II. The following diſtricts, *viz.*

1. The *Landdroſten amt* of the *Veluwe*, including under it the north and weſtern parts of this quarter, and being divided into the *Upper* and *Lower-Veluwe*, which are further ſubdivided into nine *Schulzen* bailiages. Of its boroughs and villages, few are deſerving of any particular obſervation. In the neighbourhood of the villages of *Bennekom*, *Eede* or *Ee*, and *Lunteren*, the laſt of which is remarkably handſome, as alſo in *Otterloo* or *Aanſtoot*, grows a great deal of buckwheat. The culture of bees here is likewiſe a conſiderable branch of employment. *Barneveld*, commonly *Barreveld*, is a thriving place. *Nieuwkerk* is alſo a large village, having a convenient harbour on the *Suder*-ſea. Near *Putten* lies *Reldery*, which was formally an abbey. *Ermel* is noted for the commandery of *Heeren-Loo* and *Zeeburg* houſe, beſides which the whole country is very agreeably interſperſed with gentlemens ſeats.

2. The *Richteramt* of *Veluwe-Zoom* ſituated on the rivers *Rhine* and *Yſſel*, by the latter of which the ſouth eaſt ſide of the *Landdroſtenamt* of *Veluwe*

Veluwe is ſurrounded as a hem does a garment, whence alſo it derives its name. The extraordinary fertility of this tract has given occaſion to a ſaying that the *Veluwe* indeed is a thread-bare coat, but with a very rich border. Of the villages and gentlemens ſeats we ſhall only mention a few. The village of *Voorſt* not far from the *Yſſel* is to be diſtinguiſhed from the above-mentioned ſeat of that name. About half an hour's diſtance from the village of *Spankeren* in the hamlet of *Dieren* lies the ſeat ſo called. *William* II. Prince of *Orange*, in the year 1647 purchaſed this ſpot of the *Utrecht* grand maſter of the *Teutonick* order, for the ſum of 147,000 guilders, and begun the houſe which was finiſhed by his ſon *William* III. The building contains nothing remarkably grand or elegant. The gardens alſo are not extraordinary, but the walks moſt delightful. In the village of *Ellekom* lies the *Middagten*, being a moſt ſplendid ſeat of the Earl of *Athlone*'s of the *Rheede* family. Near it on a hill ſtands *Rouwenberg* a hunting ſeat, built by King *William* III. In the neighbourhood of *Velp* are *Boulion* and *Overhage* two ſeats belonging to the noble family of *Spaan*. In the angle where the *Yſſel* quits the *Rhine* are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of *Yſſeloort*, a fort long ſince demoliſhed. Not far from *Arnhem* ſtands a moſt delightful ſeat called *Klaarenbeek*, which was formally a monaſtery, known by the name of *Monnikhuizen*. *Rozande* is a very pleaſant ſpot, and more remarkable for being the ſite of the convent of *Mariendaal*, which was once of ſuch great celebrity.

3. The high lordſhip of *Loo*, lying nearly in the centre of the *Veluwe*. On the demiſe of King *William* III. in 1702 it was declared to be eſcheated and incorporated with the *Landdroſtenamte*, but in 1749 the States of this quarter conferred it on the hereditary Stadtholder *William* IV. together with ſeveral prerogatives, as alſo the villages of *Appeldoorn*, *Beekbergen* and *Loenen*. *Loo* houſe near *Appeldoorn* is a regular brick building, containing very ſplendid apartments, with a moſt beautiful garden, and having avenues of oaks and lime trees leading to it. Weſt of *Loo* near *Garderen* lies *Adel* lake, noted for its inexhauſtible breed of fiſh.

3. The following lordſhips: *viz.*

1. The high and free lordſhip of *Doornwaard*, ſituated on the *Rhine* between *Arnhem* and *Wageningen*, and together with the lordſhips of *Roon* and *Pendrecht*, belonging to Count *Bentink*. This lordſhip is ſo called from *Doornenburg*, a ſeat lying in the middle of it. Belonging to it are ſeveral fiefs which are ſcattered all over the province.

2. The high and free lordſhip of *Rozendaal* appertaining to the noble family of *Tork*, and containing only one village, but in it is a ſeat, the gardens of which cannot be ſufficiently admired.

3. The lordſhips and villages of *Scherpenzeel* and *Hoevelaken*.

II. HOLLAND.

§. 1. OF this province very good maps have been publiſhed by *Viſſcher*, *Sckenk* junior, *de Witt*, *Ottens* and others. Beſides other particular maps, we have alſo one of *South-Holland*, and another of *North-Holland*, both which are very perſpicuous and accurate.

§. 2. This province to the ſouth is bounded by *Brabant*, to the eaſt by the provinces of *Gelderland*, *Utrecht*, the *Suder*-ſea, and the *North*-ſea, on the latter of which its whole weſtern frontiers lie. Of all the ſeven provinces this is the largeſt. According to the celebrated *John de Witts'* computation it contains 400,000 *morgens* or *acres*, but later writers add 40,000 to it.

§. 3. It lies in general very low, and ſome part even lower than the ſea, from which it is at an immenſe charge, ſecured by dykes or dams, and likewiſe interſected by innumerable ditches and canals through which at time of ebb the water is carried off. On the coaſts of the *North*-ſea the downs or ſand hills ſupply the place of dykes. The air is foggy and unwholeſome. The greateſt part of the province conſiſting of fine paſture lands, the making of butter and cheeſe is the principal occupation of the country people, and accordingly they keep great numbers of milch cows. The beſt *Holland* butter is reckoned to be that made about *Delft* and *Leiden*, particularly the latter, whilſt the country about *Gouda* and *North-Holland* are noted for the beſt cheeſe. The laſt of theſe is called *Edam cheeſe*, that place being as it were the ſtaple of that commodity, for which there is ſo great a demand. The more ſouthern parts of the province which lie near *Zeeland*, ſuch as the iſlands of *Over-Vlacque*, *Voorn*, *Putten*, the *Beierland*, and others, as likewiſe the weſt lands, as they are called, are excellent corn countries. The middle part of the province on both ſides of the *Old Rhine* conſiſts almoſt entirely of turf grounds, which would be a great benefit did not the multitude of turf pits occaſion lakes, which in time may prove of the worſt conſequences. Great numbers of theſe lakes are to be ſeen between *Delft* and *Gouda*. Several of them have been drained and dyked in under the name of *Polders*, which improvements obtain for the moſt part in *North-Holland*: a ſcheme alſo has lately been formed for draining *Haarlem* lake, in order to put a ſtop to its continual depredations on the land. Excluſive of the large rivers which run through all the *Netherlands* collectively, and thus are common to *Holland* with the other provinces, here are ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, as, 1. the *Vecht*, which coming from *Utrecht* falls into the *Suder*-ſea, and is the uſual paſſage of veſſels freighted from the *Upper-Rhine* for *Amſterdam*; theſe being ſo large and drawing ſo much water, that they cannot come through the new ſluices into the *crooked Amſtel*, which otherwiſe is the ſhorteſt cut to that city; 2. the *Amſtel*,

Amſtel, which at the village of *Ouwerkerk* receives the *crooked Amſtel*, and runs through *Amſterdam* into the *Y*. 3. The *Zaan*, which waters *North-Holland*, and at *Zaanredam* falls into the *Y*. 4. The *Spaaren*, which iſſues out of the lake of *Haarlem*, and paſſing through the town of that name joins the *Y* at *Sparendam*. On this river paſs the larger veſſels bound to *Zealand* and other ports, croſſing *Haarlem* lake as far as the *Old Wetering*, and continuing their voyage through *Gouda*. 5. The *Schie*, which runs through *Delft* to *Schiedam*, where it joins the *Maas*, as does alſo the *Rotte* at *Rotterdam*. 6. The *Gouwe*, which comes out of the *Old Rhine* and at *Gouda* falls into the *Yſſel*. 7. The *Holland Yſſel*, which after receiving its waters between *Vreeſwk* and *Utrecht* from the *Rhine* canal, as it is called, paſſes by *Yſſelſtein*, *Montfoort*, *Oudewater*, and *Gouda*, and diſcharges itſelf into the *Maas* or *Merwe*, oppoſite to the town of *Yſſelmonde*. 8. This river is alſo joined by the *Vliſt*, which purſues its courſe between *Schoonhoven* and *Haaſtrecht*. 9. The *Linge*, which iſſuing out of *Gelderland* traverſes *Holland*, and at *Gorkum* loſes itſelf in the *Merwe*.

In ſeveral parts of the country theſe rivers are joined by navigable canals, which open a cheap communication between the ſeveral towns and villages of this populous province, as by means of the *Treck-Schuyts* a paſſenger goes from place to place on theſe canals at fixed hours, and at very cheap rates. Goods likewiſe are ſent the ſame way, which is an unſpeakable conveniency to the inland trade.

§. 4. The broad water which paſſes by *Amſterdam* from the *Suder*-ſea, and divides the province into *South* and *North-Holland*, or into *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*, is called the *Y*, or as it is pronounced the *Ey* and at *Beverwyk* forms the *Wykermeer*. At the mouth of it lies the *Pampus*, though this name, properly ſpeaking, belongs only to the channel between the two large ſand banks, and even this channel is not of a depth ſufficient to admit ſhips of any burden, they being firſt obliged to be lightened, and afterwards muſt wait for the tide of flood.

§. 5. This province abounds in the nobleſt improvements, and is populous beyond compariſon, as containing thirty-ſeven towns, eight boroughs and four hundred villages; and the number of its inhabitants on a careful eſtimate is computed at 1,200,000. The houſes in the towns are moſtly of brick, and for handſome villages and cleanlineſs in general, eſpecially in their houſes, it is allowed that no country in the world comes up to *Holland*; but in *North-Holland*, neatneſs and ornament are carried to an aſtoniſhing pitch. In that province are villages, the houſes in which, together with their rooms and furniture, are clean and bright beyond imagination; the buildings themſelves, as alſo the floors and every wooden utenſil both within and without, even to the very gates in the roads, and the poſts in the paſtures, againſt which the cows rub, as alſo the very trunks of the trees, being painted over. The chimnies likewiſe, with the cow-ſtalls, both

on

on the floor and on the ſides, are kept in the greateſt neatneſs. In theſe elegant cow ſtalls families themſelves reſide in order to ſpare their ſhining rooms. The ſtreets too are paved with brick, and very carefully waſhed and ſtrewed with a fine white ſand.

§. 6. The origin of the ancient Counts of *Holland* is commonly, but with very little probability, placed in the tenth century. It ſeems that about the middle of the eleventh century the Emperors begun to aſſume an unlimited power over this province, but this uſurpation was openly oppoſed under the conduct of *Thiny* Marquis of *Vlaarding*; and after his death, his brother *Florence* with no leſs magnanimity continued to aſſert the liberty of his country. This nobleman is held to have been the firſt Count of *Holland*. Count *John* I. dying without iſſue, in 1299 the county of *Holland* devolved to the Counts of *Hainaut*. In 1436 it fell to *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*; and afterwards deſcended to the houſe of *Auſtria*.

§. 7. The two parts or quarters, as they are called (ſee §. 4.) of which this province, conſiſts are under one joint regency or government, called the *States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland*, and compoſed of the nobility and voting towns. The number of nobility admitted into this aſſembly of States is not limited, and therefore not always the ſame. The nobility elect their ſeveral members by a majority of votes, but ſeldom exceed ten. The voting towns, at the firſt foundation of the republic were only ſix, *viz. Dort*, *Haarlem*, *Delft*, *Leiden*, *Gouda* and *Amſterdam*; but *William* I. Prince of *Orange* added twelve to the above number, ſo that at preſent they are eighteen, that is to ſay, eleven in *South-Holland* and ſeven in *North-Holland*. Formerly the leſſer towns alſo ſent repreſentatives to the aſſembly of States, but either to ſave the expence, or for ſome other reaſons, this privilege is now become obſolete. The number of deputies ſent by each town to the aſſembly of States is not ſettled. In 1581 the *Hague* was appointed to be the place for the aſſembly of the States of this province. The grand penſionary is a perſon of great dignity though endowed with no deciſive vote. He is elected by a majority of ſuffrages in the aſſembly of the States; his office being properly only for five years, at the expiration of which, a new election, or rather a confirmation of the former, muſt be obtained. This officer makes the motions or propoſals in the aſſembly of the States; and is alſo its conſtant deputy to the *States General*, where he preſents overtures in the name of his province. The ſecond aſſembly here is that of the council of deputies, which from the two parts of this province is divided into two aſſemblies, that of *South-Holland* conſiſts of ten repreſentatives, of which one is always of the nobleſſe, and has the precedence of all the reſt. Theſe take cognizance both of the revenue and military affairs; and when neceſſary convene a general aſſembly of the States of the province. The aſſembly of *North-Holland* is compoſed of ſeven deputies of the towns of that part of the province. The place of its meeting

meeting is at *Hoorn*, but every year in the month of *November* they hold a joint aſſembly with the abovementioned college. The whole province ſends a deputy from among its nobleſſe to the aſſembly of the States General, who takes precedence of all the others, as alſo three or four more, in the names of the ſeven *South* and three *North-Holland* towns.

§. 8. The provinces of *Holland* and *Zeeland* have two courts of juſtice in common, *viz.* 1. The great council of *Holland* and *Zeeland*, which conſiſts of a preſident aſſiſted by ſix counſellors of the province of *Holland* and three for *Zeeland*. 2. The *Hof* or court of *Holland*, or the provincial tribunal, the members of which are compoſed of eight counſellors of *Holland* and three of *Zeeland*, but the preſident or lord chief juſtice is choſen alternately out of each. Theſe hear appeals from the courts in the towns, but the cauſes of noblemen are immediately brought before this tribunal. This aſſembly alſo judges in feudal and other caſes, but with right of appeal to the great council of *Holland* and *Zeeland*.

§. 9. *Holland* likewiſe with reſpect to its eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, is divided into two parts, each of which has its own particular ſynod; but this diviſion varies from that of the civil polity; *Haarlem* and *Amſterdam*, by the latter included in *South-Holland*, are reckoned in the northern eccleſiaſtical diviſion. The ſynod of *South-Holland* is compoſed of eleven claſſes, namely thoſe of *Dort*, *Delft* and *Delftland*, *Leiden* and the *Lower-Rheinland*, *Gouda* and *Schoonhoven*, *Schieland*, *Gorickem*, *Voorn* and *Putten*, the *Hague*, *Woerden* and the *Upper-Rheinland*, *Buren* (comprehending the counties of *Buren*, *Leerdam* and *Kuilenburg*, with the barony of *Yſſelſtein*) and *Breda*, the laſt of which forms one of the States of *Brabant*; and under theſe ſeveral claſſes are three hundred and thirty-one miniſters. The ſynod of *North-Holland* contains only ſix claſſes, *viz.* *Alkmaar*, *Haarlem*, *Amſterdam*, *Hoorn*, *Enkhuizen* and *Edam*, the number of miniſters in which amounts to two hundred and twenty. The meetings, to which every claſs deputes three miniſters and one elder, are in *South-Holland* held annually on the *Tueſday* after the firſt *Sunday* in *July*; but in *North-Holland* on the laſt *Tueſday* of the ſame month; and the ſeſſion continues eleven days. Theſe aſſemblies are convened alternately at the claſs towns. At *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, *Leiden* and *Haarlem*, are aſſemblies of the *Engliſh* preſbyterians, and at *Amſterdam* is an *Engliſh* epiſcopal church. The *Roman* catholics have alſo about two hundred and fifty churches and two hundred and thirty-five prieſts, among which are about forty churches and ſixty prieſts of *Janſeniſt* principals. The *Lutherans* compoſe nineteen congregations and twenty-ſeven preachers. The *Remonſtrants* amount to thirty congregations and thirty-eight miniſters, and the anabaptiſts to ſeventy-ſix congregations and one hundred and ſixty-three teachers. Moſt of the colleges of the *collegiants* alſo are in this province. At *Amſterdam* too is a quakers meeting, but the *Herrenhuther* is the metropolis of the *Moravians*.

§. 10. We

§. 10. We now proceed to a more particular account of the two chief parts or quarters of this province: *viz.*

I. *South-Holland* extending from the borders of *Brabant* to the *Y*, and containing under it

A. The following towns, namely

1. The towns ſending deputies to the States of the province, which are again ſubdivided into

1. The large towns, being the ſix following, which are ſet down according to their order of precedence: *viz.*

Dort, in *Latin Dordracum*, but more properly called *Dortrechtum*, the firſt town of the province, and lying in an iſland on the *Merwe*. This iſland was formed in 1421 by a terrible inundation, during which no leſs than ſeventy-two villages were deſtroyed, with the loſs of about 100,000 perſons. Its ſituation is naturally ſo ſtrong of itſelf that though deſtitute of fortifications, it has never yet been taken. The number of houſes in it by a computation made in 1732 amounted to 3954. It is the ſeat of the mintage for *South-Holland*. Its *Gymnaſium* was founded in 1635. The harbour here is very commodious, and its trade conſiderable, eſpecially in grain, *Rheniſh* and other wines, as alſo in timber; the laſt of which, in ſummer time is brought from *Germany* down the *Rhine* and the *Waal*, and here ſawed in mills, of which there are a great number about this town. In 1299 Count *John* I. conferred on *Dort* the ſtaple of all goods going up or down the *Merwe*, that is to ſay, that they ſhould be landed at this place and laden again, for which a certain ſum was payable to it as ſtaple money. In 1618 and 1619 the celebrated ſynod was held here. *Dort* was likewiſe the place where the Counts of *Holland* were inaugurated and received homage; and where they alſo kept their court.

Haarlem, the ſecond town of the province, ſituated about an hour's diſtance from the lake on the river *Sparen*, which runs through it, and which is the only paſſage for the great number of ſhips or veſſels coming from *Frieſland* and other parts, in their way to the towns of *Holland* and *Zeeland*. *Haarlem* enjoys a communication with *Amſterdam* and *Leiden* by means of two ſpacious canals. In 1732 the houſes here amounted to 7963, but of theſe very few are built in the modern taſte; or make any elegant appearance. There are four *Dutch Calviniſt* churches in this town; with one of *French*, one of *Lutheran* and ſeveral maſs houſes, the papiſts here far out numbering the proteſtants. Its manufactures of cloth, ſilk and linen, though ſtill conſiderable, yet are very greatly declined from their former proſperity. The bleaching of thread and linen, for which this place is famous, employs a great number of hands. A moſt extravagant flower trade, particularly in tulips, once prevailed here to a kind of epidemical phrenſy; but at preſent this paſſion is much abated. Many, and particularly the *Dutch* writers, affirm that printing was firſt invented here, in 1440, by *Lawrence John Koſter*

Koſter, and his houſe an inſcription is to be ſeen to the above purport, with his ſtatue as big as the life: buton a thorough examination of this controverſy, it appears moſt probable that the firſt inventor of this valuable art was *John Guttenberg* of *Mentz*, and that he was ſupported in it by *John Fauſtus*, but on a miſunderſtanding between them, withdrew to *Haarlem*. The academy of ſciences here was founded in 1752. In 1347 and 1351 *Haarlem* was conſumed by fire. In 1559 Pope *Paul* IV. raiſed it to a ſee, but this came afterwards to nothing, excepting that to the cathedral ſtill belong eight *Romiſh* prieſts, who are ſtiled the canons of the chapter of *Haarlem*, and one of them even bears the title of dean. Theſe confirm ſuch prieſts as are preſented by the envoys of *Roman* catholic powers, but who muſt be ſuch notwithſtanding as have ſubſcribed to the conſtitution *Unigenitus*. In 1573 *Haarlem* was taken by the *Spaniards*, who committed a moſt inhuman maſſacre at this place, on account of the bravery of the inhabitants in holding out a long ſiege, during which they alſo made ſeveral vigorous ſallies. To the ſouth of the town lie ſeveral beautiful ſeats, with the *Haarlemer Buſch*, being a wood cut out into delightful walks and viſtos.

Delft, in *Latin Delphi*, the third town of this province, ſituated in a pleaſant and fertile country on the *Schie*. The ſtreets here run in a direct line, and are generally bordered with canals. In particular there are three large canals here, which run quite through the town from one end to the other. In 1732 *Delft* conſiſted of 4870 houſes. In the palace here called the *Prinzenhofe*, which was once a convent, *Prince William* I. of *Orange*, and the founder of the republic, was treacherouſly ſhot by an aſſaſſin in 1584. A moſt noble tomb was erected to his memory in the great church in 1609, at the expence of the States General, ſince which time this church has alſo been the hereditary burial place of the Princes of *Naſſau Orange*. In the old church are very ſtately marble monuments of the renowned admirals *Martin Harpert Tromp* and *Peter Hein*. Excluſive of the above here is likewiſe another for *Dutch Calviniſts*, with a *French*, a *Lutheran*, and ſeveral *Roman* catholic churches. In *Delft* too lies the arſenal for the province of *Holland*, with two powder magazines belonging to the ſaid province, and the like number belonging to the *Generalité*. Its porcelain is the fineſt that is made, and ſome of it extremely beautiful. In 1536 the town was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire. To it belongs

Delfſhaven, a large flouriſhing place on the *Maas*, with a harbour, in which lie the *Eaſt-India* ſhips and herring buſſes, with other ſhips and veſſels belonging to the merchants of *Delft*. This place owes its origin to a licence granted in 1397 by Duke *Albert*, Count of *Holland* and *Seeland*, to the citizens of *Delft*, to carry a canal from the village of *Overſchie* out of the *Schie* into the river *Maas*, and a harbour being afterwards made at the mouth of it, gave occaſion to the building a few huts

there, from which the preſent town has ariſen, wherein are now many houſes, which make a good appearance.

Leiden, in *Latin Lugdunum Batavorum*, or more anciently *Lugdunum ad Rhenum in Batavorum inſula, & Germaniarum caput*, the fourth town of the province, lying on the *Rhine*. This town next after *Amſterdam* is the largeſt and fineſt in all *Holland*. In 1732 the number of houſes here was found by tale to be 10,891. Its ſtreets are long, broad and neat, and adorned with beautiful canals. Of the *Burg*, which ſtands on an eminence nearly in the centre of the town, nigh the *Rhine*, and which by ſome is accounted a *Roman* work, the walls are ſtill remaining. Within this *Burg* is a maze, and a deep well without water. The *Prinzenhofe* was once a monaſtery. Here are ſome fine churches of *Dutch Calviniſts*, with a *French*, a *Lutheran*, an *Engliſh*, and a *Mennonite* meeting, as alſo ſeveral maſs-houſes, the papiſts conſtituting the majority of the inhabitants. The univerſity, which in 1575 had for its founder *William* I. Prince of *Orange*, is the largeſt and the oldeſt in all the *United Netherlands*. Within the univerſity building is a library, which beſides a multitude of printed books are 2000 oriental manuſcripts, particularly *Arabick* ones, with a large ſphere adapted to the *Copernican* ſyſtem, and moving by clock work, an anatomical theatre, adjoining to which is a chamber containing ſome fine anatomical preparations and other curioſities, an obſervatory and a phyſic garden. The divinity college was founded by the States of *Holland* and *Seeland*, as a ſeminary for a learned and godly clergy. The *French* college founded in 1605 by ſome *French* merchants is intended for the *Wallons*. Here is alſo a *Latin* ſchool. The celebrated cloth manufactures are decaying apace, the demand for them being greatly leſſened. This city is famous for the long and ſevere ſiege it ſuſtained in 1573 againſt the *Spaniards*, who were obliged to draw off their forces from before it after great loſs.

Amſterdam or *Amſteldam*, formerly called *Amſtelredam*, the fifth town of the province, ſituated at the influx of the *Amſtel*, where is a ſluice or dam, by means of which that river continues its courſe through the town. This is the greateſt trading city in *Europe*, and though by reaſon of the ſhallowneſs of the *Pampus*, the only paſſage leading up to it out of the *Suder*-ſea, it might be thought but indifferently ſituated for marine commerce; as ſhips of burden muſt be lightened in order to paſs through it, and afterwards wait for an eaſterly or north-eaſt wind to go through the *Marſdiep* into the *North*-ſea; yet thus far the ſituation of *Amſterdam* is advantageous, that the other towns of the province can eaſily ſend their goods thither and receive returns; and with a fair wind it is but a few hours paſſage to or from all the ports of *North-Holland*, *Frieſland*, *Overyſſell* and *Gelderland*. The ground is naturally marſhy, and in conſequence thereof the buildings at *Amſterdam* are founded on oaken piles, which occaſioned the facetious *Eraſmus* to ſay that in his country vaſt multitudes

of people lived on the tops of trees. The middle of the town is interſected by a great number of navigable canals, which while they conduce to the pleaſantneſs and cleanlineſs of the place, are at the ſame time a great convenience to trade, but in hot and calm weather they emit fetid effluvias (which would be ſtill worſe were not the water kept in continual motion by the working of two large water mills and a horſe mill) and in dark evenings and the night time uſed alſo to coſt many their lives, till theſe inconveniences were happily remedied by illuminating the ſtreets and ſides of the canals. The latter all iſſue into the *Y*, and the *Amſtel*, and ſuch as go far up into the town being interſected by croſs canals, have a communication with each other. Theſe canals alſo divide the town into a multitude of iſlands, which are joined with each other by means of ſtone and wooden bridges. The town itſelf forms a ſemicircle on the *Y*, being fortified on the land ſide with ramparts and twenty-ſix regular baſtions. This ſide of the town may likewiſe be laid under water. On the ſide of the *Y* it is not fortified, but for its ſecurity in that part, double rows of piles have been driven into the water, which project ſome feet above the ſurface, with an interval of about ſeventy feet between them, tho' in ſome places openings are left for ſhips to paſs in or out. In the night time however theſe openings are fenced with a boom. The piles themſelves form a length of no leſs than 50,000 feet; and without them, in a place called the *Laag*, lie the large ſhips in ſuch numbers that their maſts look like a wood. In the intermediate ſpaces between the town and the inner row of piles, are ranged beyond number the ſmall ſhips and barks. Between the inward and outward row, reckoning from the middle of the town towards the weſt, are large places ſeparated by piles, called *Schiffsſhafen*, in which the ſhips belonging to the northern or *Baltick* trade are laid up all the winter time. On the *Y*, particularly between the old *Stadtherberg* and *Kattenburg* is a moſt delightful walk commanding a fine proſpect. Within the town the *New Heere* and the *Reyzerſgraſten*, on each ſide of which are very ſtately buildings, with the *Binnen Amſtel*, which is never without a great number of veſſels, and the *Nieuwe Plantagie* are particularly deſerving of a ſtranger's notice. Freſh and good water however is ſcarce here, it being all fetched from the *Vecht*, except what rain water is ſaved.

The *Amſtel* divides the town in two parts. That to the eaſt of it is called the *Alte Seite*, and that to the weſt the *Neue Seit*. In 1732 the houſes in *Amſterdam* were numbered, and found to amount to 26,835. Its inhabitants at moſt are not ſuppoſed to exceed 200000; from 1747 to 1752, comprehending a ſpace of ſix years the burials at *Amſterdam* one year with another amounted to 8247. The foreigners reſorting hither from time to time form alſo a conſiderable number. In *Amſterdam* are eleven churches of *Dutch Calviniſts*, two of which are parochial, that is to ſay the old and new; with two of *French*, two of *Engliſh*, one of *Arminians* or *remonſtrants*, two of

Lutherans and three of *Mennonites*; and the papiſts have a greater number of places of worſhip here, than all the before-mentioned ſects put together. Twenty-four of their maſs-houſes alſo are very large. The *Arminians* likewiſe are poſſeſſed of a church. The ſynagogue of the *Portugueſe Jews* is a large and ſtately building of a quadrangular form, and on the inſide extremely neat. The other *Jews* have their diſtinct ſynagogues. The number of poor houſes alſo is conſiderable, their incomes large, and the conveniences and cleanlineſs of them truly worthy of admiration. The moſt remarkable of them all are thoſe of the *Old* and *New* parts, in which bread, butter, cheeſe and turf are diſtributed to the neceſſitous. To theſe are to be added the hoſpital for aged men and women, conſiſting of ſeveral buildings; the houſe for aged people of both ſexes, which is a new edifice; the *Diaconie* for old women, being the moſt ſtately ſtructure of them all, and in which old men alſo meet with a comfortable ſupport; with ſeveral orphan houſes, ſuch as the eleemoſynary houſe in which are often no leſs then 2000 children; the *Diaconie* orphan houſe, the burgher orphan houſe, *&c.* There are alſo ſome houſes of correction here, as namely the *Raſp*-houſe, the *Spin*-houſe, the new work-houſe and the reformation houſe; with a receptacle for lunaticks.

The largeſt and moſt ſtately edifice, not only of *Amſterdam* but of all the *United Provinces*, is the *Stadhuis* or *Guildhall*, which ſtands in a large ſquare on the *Damme*. This ſtructure is compoſed of *Bremen* and *Bentheim* free ſtone, the bottom part excepted, which is built of brick. Its breadth is two hundred and eighty-two feet, its depth two hundred and thirty-five, and its height one hundred and ſixteen, excluſive of the tower, which riſes forty-one feet above the roof. Its foundation conſiſts of 13,659 maſts or piles, and was begun on the twentieth of *January* 1648, but it was the twenty-eighth of *October* of the ſame year before the firſt ſtone was laid; and on the twenty-fifth of *April* 1655, the magiſtrates held their firſt meetings in it, though at that time not roofed. The entrance to it is by means of ſeven ſmall doors, and the want of a large door ſuitable to the grandeur of the building is a deſigned omiſſion, the ſeven doors in number and uniformity repreſenting the ſeven provinces. The inſide is ſuppoſed to be very beautifully ornamented with marble, jaſper, ſculpture and paintings. In ſome of its vaults or cellars are kept the treaſures of the celebrated bank of *Amſterdam*, of which we ſhall immediately ſpeak more largely; in others criminals under ſentence of death are confined; and others again ſerve as apartments for officers of ſeveral claſſes. In the upper part is an arſenal, as it is called, though rather a collection of old faſhioned armour and weapons. The chimes of the tower are incomparable, and it commands a fine proſpect of the city, and its environs as far as the *Suder*-ſea. The bank above-mentioned was founded in 1609, ſince which the city has made itſelf the ſole banker to its inhabitants, who

who are obliged to credit it with that money, with which they uſed to pay off bills of exchange or purchaſe goods; and all ſuch payments, when not beneath the ſum of three hundred guilders, muſt be made in the bank. The debtor brings his money to it, and there the creditor is to receive it. Thus the city preſerves in its own poſſeſſion, the greateſt part of the ſpecie of the inhabitants, and that without any clog or obſtruction to traffick. What is in the bank is out of all danger; no body loſes any thing, and every one is as rich as he was before, though his money be not left to his own keeping. The bank is under the care and inſpection of the burghermaſters, and to be opened only in their preſence. The amount of its fund is unknown, and ſtill leſs its proportion to the credit of the bankers. This credit indeed reſts not only on the actual gold and ſilver ſpecie in its poſſeſſion, but likewiſe on the credit of the city, and we may add of the whole republic. The other moſt remarkable public edifices and foundations here are the *drey Wagen* or *three Waggons*, with the exchange, which is a ſpacious brick building; the *Lombart* or loan bank, the *Latin* ſchool, the *Gymnaſium illuſtre*, the chirurgical and anatomical college, the phyſic garden, the theatre, the admiralty, formerly called the *Prinzenhof*, the national ſea ſtore-houſe, the admiralty dock, the admiralty rope-houſe, the *Eaſt-India* houſe, the *Eaſt-India* naval magazine and rope-houſe, the *Weſt-India* houſe, the city armoury, the *Heeren-Logement* on the old part, where foreigners of diſtinction generally lodge, and where alſo the magiſtracy give their entertainments; the *Heeren-Logement* on the new part; the *Doelens* or houſes where gentlemen and others uſed to divert themſelves with ſhooting at a mark, but theſe laſt are now degenerated into mere drinking houſes, with ſeveral of the inns, taverns, *&c.*

Amſterdam abounds in manufacturers and artificers. The government of the city is veſted in about ninety perſons, who are all elected from among the burghers. Of theſe thirty-ſix compoſe the council or *Vroedſchap*, who repreſent the whole body of the people, and are inveſted with the ſupreme power. Next to them is the chief juſtice, with the judge, the burghermaſters, the *Schoppen* or aldermen, the city chamberlain, the ſuperintendant of the charity children, the accomptant, the directors of the bank, the commiſſioners of marriages, and thoſe of the court of conſcience, the directors of the inſurance office, the commiſſioners of the navy office, and of the inheritances which are not ſufficient to anſwer the demands on them; as alſo thoſe of the *Lombart*, and the exciſe office, excluſive of three penſionaries, twelve ſecretaries, *&c.*

Amſterdam can boaſt of no great antiquity, as owing its origin to a few fiſhing villages. It was firſt walled in 1482, and in 1585, 1593, 1612, and 1658 was very conſiderably inlarged. In 1650 *William* II. Prince of *Orange* formed a deſign of ſurpriſing it, but miſcarried.

Gouda, commonly called *Ter Gouw*, a town of the province lying on the little river

river *Gouw*, which after paſſing through the town falls into the *Yſſel*. In 1732 this place contained 3974 houſes. St. *John the Baptiſt*'s church here, beſides its other embelliſhments, is famous for the fine paintings. On its windows, on being rebuilt after its demolition by fire in 1552, this admirable work was performed at the charge of its illuſtrious benefactors *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Stadholder of the *Netherlands*, *William* I. Prince of *Orange*, *&c.* and the artiſts who did it were the two brothers, *Dirk* and *Wouter Crabbeth*. The *Remonſtrants* are very numerous here. Almoſt all the veſſels employed in the trade between *Holland*, *Seeland* and the *Auſtrian Netherlands* paſs through this place, ſteering their courſe from the *Gouwe* into the *Yſſel*, and through the latter into the *Merwe*; and ſo on. For the more convenient paſſage alſo of their large ſhips, the town keeps in repair the ſluices on the *Leiden Damme* in *Delft*, *Woerden* and *Gouwerwel*, towards which ſluice money is payed. Another advantage attending theſe ſluices is, that the adjacent country may be laid under water; and this indeed is the only ſecurity to the town, in caſe of an attack. In the year 1672 it made a ſucceſsful uſe of this expedient againſt the *French*. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of *Ter Gouw* is the making of tobacco pipes, in which they exceed all other places, though the clay uſed by them is brought thither out of the biſhopric of *Liege*. They alſo make thread and cords. It muſt not be omitted that the records of the province are kept at this place.

2. Into the ſmall towns, among which are the five following; *viz.*

Rotterdam, being the ſeventh town of the province, and lying on the *Maas* or *Merwe*, which at this place receives the *Rotter*, after its courſe through the city. This river is very broad and of a depth ſufficient to admit ſhips of tolerable burden; but if they draw above fifteen feet water, they are obliged to take the way of *Helvoetſluice*, along the *Haring-Vliet* and croſſing *Hollands-Diep* to proceed from thence to *Rotterdam*, through the *Dortſchet Kil* or *Dort Deepz*. The real mouth of the *Maas* lies five *German* miles weſt of *Rotterdam*, where it gradually becomes ſhallower by the gathering of the ſands. The canals within the towns are of ſuch a depth that the largeſt ſhips come up and take in or deliver their cargoes at the very doors of the warehouſes. Accordingly, next to *Amſterdam*, this town is the place of greateſt trade, eſpecially to *England* and *Scotland*. In 1732 its houſes were computed at 6621. In 1563 it ſuffered greatly by fire, but has been ſince rebuilt to advantage. The firſt admiralty college of the *United Provinces* has its ſeat here, under the direction of twelve commiſſioners. The churches in it are four of *Dutch Calviniſts*, one of *French*, and one of *Engliſh* preſbyterians, with an *Engliſh* epiſcopal, a *Scotch* and a *Lutheran* church, the laſt of which is new and handſome. On the great bridge acroſs the *Maas* near the exchange, the town has erected a fine braſs ſtatue to the celebrated *Eraſmus*, who was a native of this place.

Gorkum,

Gorkum, properly called *Gorichem* or *Gornichem*, the eighth town in rank, and ſituated on the frontiers of *Gelderland* on the river *Merwe*, which at this place is joined by the *Linge*, after dividing the town into two parts. *Gorkum* is pretty well fortified, eſpecially on the eaſtern ſide looking towards *Gelderland*, and all the other ſides may be laid under water. In 1732 it contained only 1398 houſes, though but a century before they amounted by tale to 1609. It carries on a great trade in corn and ſalmon, which latter are taken in the river *Merwe*. Anciently alſo, together with *Arkel* an adjoining diſtrict, it belonged to the lord of *Arkel*.

Schiedam, the ninth town lying on the *Maas*, and ſo called from the river *Schie*, which by means of a ſluice is conveyed into the *Maas*. This town conſiſts of 1504 houſes. The wealthieſt of the inhabitants are the proprietors of the herring buſſes, and the lower claſs apply themſelves to the making of nets. Its neighbourhood is noted for producing great numbers of juniper trees.

Schoonhoven, the tenth town in rank, and ſituated on the *Leck*, which at this place receives into it the *Vliet*, after it has paſſed through the town. *Schoonhoven* contains only about five hundred and eighty-eight houſes, but is well fortified, as having towards the land ſix whole and towards the river two demi-baſtions. Theſe fortifications were added to it in 1672 and 1673. Near this town alſo the adjacent country can be laid under water. It is a place of pretty good trade, and in it reſide divers ſilverſmiths and paper-makers. The *Leck* alſo yields plenty of ſalmon. In the years 1375 and 1518, *Schoonhoven* was totally deſtroyed by fire.

Briel, the eleventh town ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland of *Voorne*, not far from the mouth of the *Maas*, with which it has a communication by means of a ſpacious and convenient harbour. This is the ſtrongeſt fortreſs maintained by the *Hollanders* at their own proper charge. In 1732 the houſes here were computed at 942. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are employed in the fiſheries, and others are *Maas* pilots. This was the firſt town taken from the States, on the commencement of the *Spaniſh* war, being ſurpriſed in 1572 by the *Waſſer Gueſſen*, under the command of Count *Lumay*; and thereby at the ſame time was laid the foundation of the liberty of the *United Provinces*. In 1585 it was mortgaged to *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, but in 1616 reſtored to the States.

II. *The towns which though at preſent permitted to ſend no deputies to the States of the province, yet are immediately ſubject to the States General.* Among them are ſeveral frontiers, fortifications and forts; by which the province to the eaſt and ſouth ſides is defended. Among them is

Naarden, a good fortification ſituated on the *Suder*-ſea, and which in 1732 conſiſted of ſeven hundred and forty-ſeven houſes. It is a kind of barrier to *Amſterdam*, from which it is but four hour's diſtance, and they further communicate by means of a canal which paſſes through *Muiden*. The principal

principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in the woollen manufactories and velvet. In 1486 every houſe in this town was deſtroyed by fire. In 1572 the *Spaniards* took it by ſtratagem and put the inhabitants to the ſword. In 1672 the *French* made themſelves maſters of it without any difficulty, but the next year it was retaken.

Muiden, a ſmall town of one hundred and ninety houſes, lying on the *Vecht*, which here empties itſelf into the *Suder*-ſea. It has ſome fortifications, and conſiſts principally of a caſtle ſituated a little to the north-eaſt of it; but in caſe of neceſſity the country around may be laid under water only by opening the ſluice at the mouth of the *Vecht*, and thus letting in the waves from the *Suder*-ſea. To the ſame river it alſo owes the great advantage of being a thoroughfare to all large veſſels in their way from the *Upper Rhine* to *Amſterdam*, and ſo again in their return. Great quantities of ſalt are made here, which with its fiſheries form the chief employment of the inhabitants. In 1356 *Muiden* was laid in aſhes by the *Utrechters*.

Wezep or *Weeſp*, a town of near five hundred houſes, alſo lying on the *Vecht* and being well fortified towards the eaſt. The great buſineſs of the inhabitants, is to carry freſh water from hence out of the *Vecht* to *Amſterdam* for brewing and other uſes, for which traffick they have a particular kind of barges. In 1356 this town was ſacked and burnt by the *Utrechters*; and in 1506 taken by the Duke of *Gelderland*.

Nieuwerſluice, a fortification ſituated at about three hour's diſtance from *Wezep* on the river *Vecht*, which runs through it. This fortification is the boundary between the provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*, one half of it lying on the right ſhore of the river in *Holland*, and the other half on the left within the province of *Utrecht*. Here alſo the *Vecht* is joined by the *crooked Amſtel* by means of a canal, which is greatly frequented by boats and barges paſſing betwixt *Amſterdam* and *Utrecht*.

Woerden, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Old Rhine*, which runs through it. In 1732 this town was found to contain three hundred and ninety-ſeven houſes. Within its walls lies an old caſtle. It is alſo well fortified, eſpecially towards the eaſt. In 1672 and 1673 the *French* committed the moſt cruel outrages here.

Fort Wierick, ſituated on the left bank of the *Rhine*, at about an hour and half's diſtance from *Woerden*, and erected in 1673.

Near this fortreſs, but ſomewhat higher up the *Rhine*, and on the right bank of it, formerly ſtood fort *Nieuwer-Brug*, which is now raſed.

Oudewater, a ſtrong town of about five hundred and ſixty-two houſes. In the year 1575 the *Spaniards* took this place by ſtorm, and in their firſt fury made a dreadful ſlaughter of the inhabitants. In 1672 it fell into the hands of the *French*.

Nieuwpoort, conſiſting only of about one hundred and forty-two houſes.

This

This place lies on the *Leck*, and is a lordſhip belonging to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in ſalmon. *Nieuwpoort* has ſeveral times ſuffered by fire, particularly in 1750.

Loeveſtein, a ſmall fort ſituated on the weſtern point of the *Bommelwaard*, cloſe to the borders of *Gelderland*, but within the territory of *Holland*. At this place the *Maas* and the *Waal* unite their ſtreams, which paſs here under the name of the *Merwe*, and thus render it of great importance to *Holland*. In the centre of the fort ſtands an old caſtle, where State priſoners were confined; among whom in 1619 was the eminent *Grotius*, and in 1650 ſix of the States, for their violent oppoſition to *William* II. Prince of *Orange*, on which account the heads of the *Anti-Stadtholderian* party were named *Lowenſteiners*.

Woudrichem, commonly called *Workham*, a ſmall place of one hundred and fifty-eight houſes, but well fortified and ſituated on the *Merwe* in the diſtrict of *Altena*.

Heuſden or *Nether-Heuſden*, one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes belonging to *Holland*, and lying at no great diſtance from the *Maas*, with which it communicates by means of a canal. This canal was formerly the courſe of the river. In the town are about ſix hundred houſes. In 1589 it was beſieged by the *Spaniards*, but without ſucceſs.

Geertruidenberg, in *Latin Mons S. Gertrudis*, and commonly called the *Berg*, contains about four hundred and fifty-ſix houſes. This place is ſtrong and ſituated on *Biesboſſch* bay, which from hence was once called *Bergerveld*; but in 1421 underwent ſo great a change by a terrible inundation, that it is now joined by the river *Dongen*. The town itſelf bears the title of a lordſhip and belongs to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*, which has a fine ſeat here called the *Prinzenhof*. The taking of ſalmon is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In the year 1420 it was entirely burnt down. In 1588 it was taken by the *Spaniards*, but recovered from them again in 1593. In 1710 ſome fruitleſs conferences were held here between *France* and the *Confederates*.

Der Klundert, a ſmall fortified town, once a village, called *Nieuwervaart* or *Nieuwervaart*. In 1583 this place was walled in by *William* I. Prince of *Orange*, and raiſed to a town. It is the property of the houſe of *Naſſau Orange*, under the title of a lordſhip. The water on which it lies is called the *Rodevaart*, and on it alſo ſtands another fort known by the name of *Bloemendaal*.

Gravenhage, commonly called, ſimply, *der Haag*, or the *Hague*, and in *Latin Haga comitis*, a moſt beautiful place ſituated in a very delightful country, but without either gates or walls. It is ſurrounded, however, by a moat, which at the avenues to the town is paſſed over by means of draw-bridges. In 1732 it was found by tale, to conſiſt of 6164 houſes, excluſive of the public edifices. Among the former are many very

large and regular buildings. Beſides the moat alſo without the town, ſeveral ſquares in it, are planted with trees, and thus forming pleaſant walks, occaſion a great reſort of people. The *Hague* is a place of much buſineſs and ſplendor, the *generalité* and provincial colleges with their offices being held here, whence conſequently it is the reſidence of foreign ambaſſadors, envoys and other miniſters. The *generalité* colleges are 1. thoſe of the *States general of the United Provinces*, the council of State of the *United Netherlands*, the council of war, the *generalité* chamber of accounts, the *generalité* mint chamber and the council of *Brabant*, and the country beyond the *Maas*; 2. the colleges of the province of *Holland* or the States of *Holland* and *Weſtfrieſland*, the council of the ſame, the provincial tribunal, a great council of *Holland* and *Seeland*, and ſeveral chambers of accounts. The old palace of the Counts of *Holland* here, at preſent belongs to the Stadholder, and has been repaired with ſome very magnificent additions. In the centre of the area between the buildings of this palace is the *Groſſe Saal* or *Great Hall*, where flags, ſtandards, enſigns, kettle-drums, *&c.* the trophies of the republic in their many victories over various enemies, are hung up: but this hall is old and contains nothing beautiful in it, unleſs thoſe vain oſtentations may paſs for ornament. Being a common thoroughfare alſo, numbers of bookſellers have their ſhops in it, and it is likewiſe the place for auctions. On the weſt ſide are the apartments where the colleges above-mentioned hold their meetings. Within this court likewiſe ſtands the *French Calviniſt* church. At the *Hague* alſo are three churches of *Dutch Calviniſts*, with one *Engliſh*, one of *Lutherans*, and ſeveral maſs and *Armenian* meeting houſes, as alſo two *Jewiſh* ſynagogues, beſides the like number of large alms-houſe, an orphan houſe, and a houſe of correction: but the canals here are not kept with the ſame care and cleanlineſs as at *Amſterdam* and other places; and tho' the air on that account is thought leſs pure and healthy than in other parts of *Holland*, yet in no place does gold and ſilver circulate more plentifully.

Its environs are exceeding pleaſant, as being bounded to the eaſt by verdant meadows, to the ſouth by ſplendid ſeats, to the weſt by the ſand-hills along the *North*-ſea, on which ſide alſo it has a ſtraight avenue paved with *clinkers* or ſmall brick, and a two foot walk for paſſengers planted with ſeveral rows of trees, leading to the village of *Scheveling*, which lies on it. Northward is a delightful wood called the *Haagſche Boſch*, in which the Stadtholder has a ſeat known by the name of *Oranienſaal* or the *Haus im Buſch*, that is to ſay *the houſe in the wood*. There are alſo other avenues here, leading from the *Hague* to the village of *Looſduinen* and *Delft*.

B. The following bailiages, each of which has its own particular tribunal for the trial of all manner of cauſes. The members of this tribunal are the bailiff and the *Schoppen*.

1. *Gooiland* bailiage lies on the *Suder*-ſea in the territory of *Naarden*.

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The greateſt part of it conſiſts of ſand-hills and heaths or commons for horned cattle and ſheep. Other parts of it produce rye, but principally buck-wheat. The moſt remarkable villages here, are *Huiſen*, the inhabitants of which, beſides the catching of turbuts, carry on ſeveral manufactures: *Hilverſum* chiefly ſubſiſting by woollen manufactures: *Graveland*, a charming village full of ſeats, among which *Trompenburg* houſe is the moſt noted; and *Muiderberg* not far from the town of *Muiden*, within the territory of which lies *Narder*, a lake famous for its uncommon plenty of divers ſorts of fiſh.

2. The bailiage of *Looſdrecht*, which towards the ſouth-weſt borders on the foregoing, and beſides its ſmallneſs is all over heath. The villages of *Old* and *New-Looſdrecht* here, form however a good appearance. On the weſt ſide of the *Vecht* lies the village of *Loenen*, and cloſe by it is *Kronenburg* a ſeat alſo lying on the *Vecht*, of which the lordſhip of *Loenen* is a dependence. This ſeat frequently occurs in the hiſtory of the Counts of *Holland*. In 1672 it was deſtroyed by the *French*, but has been ſince rebuilt.

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4. The *Kennemerland*, lies on the *North*-ſea, being divided into north and ſouth. The latter only belongs to *South-Holland*, and includes under it the villages of *Sparendam*, *Spaarwouw*, *Sloten*, *Sloterdyk*, *Heemſtede*, and *Bennenbroek*, together with *Berkenrode* houſe, *Zantvoort* and *Bloemendaal*.

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Among the villages on the north ſide of the *Rhine*, we ſhall only take notice of the following, *viz.*

Oude or *Old-Wetering*, a village ſituated on a canal, by means of which large veſſels bound from *Amſterdam* and *Haarlem* to *Tergouw* and *Seeland* paſs from the lake at the ſecond of theſe places into that of *Braaſſem*.

Oudſhoorn, a village at the junction of the *Old Rhine*, with the *Wetering* or *Heimans-Wetering*, through which likewiſe paſs all the before mentioned veſſels.

Rhynsburg, a village lying on the *Old Rhine*, and formerly noted for its *Benedictine* nunnery. It is from this village that the *Collegiants* are nick-named *Rhynsburgers*, on account of their holding annually two meetings here, for the celebration of the euchariſt.

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Among the villages on the north ſide of the *Rhine*, we ſhall only take notice of the following, *viz.*

Oude or *Old-Wetering*, a village ſituated on a canal, by means of which large veſſels bound from *Amſterdam* and *Haarlem* to *Tergouw* and *Seeland* paſs from the lake at the ſecond of theſe places into that of *Braaſſem*.

Oudſhoorn, a village at the junction of the *Old Rhine*, with the *Wetering* or *Heimans-Wetering*, through which likewiſe paſs all the before mentioned veſſels.

Rhynsburg, a village lying on the *Old Rhine*, and formerly noted for its *Benedictine* nunnery. It is from this village that the *Collegiants* are nick-named *Rhynsburgers*, on account of their holding annually two meetings here, for the celebration of the euchariſt.

Saſſenheim, a village containing *Teilingen* houſe, ſo often mentioned in antient hiſtory.

The villages of *Noordwyk buiten Zee*, and *Noordwyk aan Zee*, in which formerly ſtood the abbey of *Leeuwenhorſt*.

The principal villages on the ſouth ſide of the *Rhine* are the following: *viz.*

Katwyk op Rhyn, and *Katwyk op Zee*, two villages and lordſhips, which together with the little village of *Zant*, belong to the *Waſſenaar* family, who have a moſt ſtately ſeat at the ſecond of theſe places. On the ſhore near this village, formerly ſtood the *Arx Britannica*, which was a fort or caſtle ſaid to have been erected by the Emperor *Caligula*, for the preparing powerful armaments againſt *Britain*, but this fort has been gradually deſtroyed and overflown by the *North*-ſea, inſomuch that at preſent it lies intirely under water. In 1520, 1552 and 1562 during the time of an extraordinary ebb, remains of the ſtructure it ſelf were ſeen, and at the ſame time alſo ſome ſtones with *Roman* inſcriptions. Coins likewiſe were found here, which are ſtill kept in *Katwyk* houſe. In *October* 1752 theſe *Rudera* were ſeen for ſome days ſucceſſively, and appeared to lie about ſix hundred paces to the north eaſt of *Katwyk*, and about eighty paces from the uſual low water mark.

The village of *Valkenburg*, *Waſſenaar*, which gives name to the lord of *Waſſenaar*, *Hazaartswoude*, a lordſhip alſo belonging to the *Waſſenaar* family, with *Alphen* and *Zwammerdam*, commonly called *Damme*, but more properly *Zwadenburgerdam*, the laſt of which was ſacked and burnt by the *French* on their eruption into *Holland* in 1672.

6. The bailiage of *Woerren*, in the maps called the *Wateſchap* of *Van woerden*, though this *water Chap* is of a far greater extent than the bailiage, as including under it alſo a part of the province of *Utrecht*. It is ſo named from the town of *Woerden* and conſiſts of fine meadow lands; whence the principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in cheeſe. Along both ſhores of the *Rhine*, which runs through it, are great numbers of brick kilns and potters houſes, particularly to the weſt of *Woerden*. To this bailiage likewiſe belong the villages of *Bodegraven* and *Waarder*.

7. *Schieland*, a bailiage taking its name from the *Schie*, though that river only waters a ſmall part of the weſt ſide of it. The ſoil here is moſtly heathy, and conſiſts of large turf pits, which are now full of water; but along the *Maas* and the *Yſſel*, it has ſome corn and paſture lands. The villages in it worthy notice, are

Kralingen, a bailiage lordſhip belonging to *Rotterdam*.

Overſchie, a part of which belongs alſo to *Rotterdam*, and another part to *Delft*.

Near this village ſtands *Starrenberg* houſe, from which a line of the illuſtrious family of *Waſſenaar* takes its title, and not far from hence alſo are the remains of *Spanie*, once very famous.

Zevenhuizen,

Zevenhuizen, a lordſhip containing *ten Duin* houſe.

Moordrecht, commonly called *Moord*, a bailiage lordſhip belonging to *Rotterdam*.

In the neighbourhood of this village, and likewiſe of *Nieuwerkerk* and *Kappelle on the Yſſel*, two other villages belonging to *Rotterdam*, are great numbers of brick kilns; but the bricks made here, inſtead of being dug out of a dry ground, are formed of the mud of the river *Yſſel*.

8. *Delfland*, a bailiage taking its name from the town of *Delft*, and being the moſt fertile and fineſt ſpot in all *Holland*, as producing beſides the neceſſaries of life, plenty alſo of excellent fruits. This exuberance chiefly ſhows itſelf in the weſtern parts, which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Weſtland*. In this bailiage lies

Scheveling or *Schevening*, a village ſituated on the *North*-ſea, about one hour's walk from the *Hague*, which is daily ſupplied from hence with freſh fiſh. *Scheveling* has already ſuffered great damages from the ſea, which is continually gaining on the ſand hills here, inſomuch that the church from being once ſituated in the centre of the village is at preſent almoſt by the ſea ſide.

Looſduinen, a village, one half of which belongs to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*. In the church here are ſhewn to the credulous, who receive as truth the fable of the Counteſs *Margaret* of *Henneberg*, which ſays that ſhe was delivered of three hundred and ſixty-five children at once, at the imprecation of a beggar woman, the two baſons in which thoſe children were chriſtened. In this village alſo formerly ſtood a *Ciſtercian* nunnery.

Ter Heide, a village on the *North*-ſea, off which in 1653 a very bloody engagement happened between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* fleets.

Graveſande, a very handſome and large village on the *ſand downs*. *Naaldwyk* here containing the magnificent and delightful palace of *Hondſlaardyk*; and *Watering*, another village, were once lordſhips annexed to the royal family of *Pruſſia*, to whom they devolved by a convention made in 1732, relative to the ſucceſſion to the eſtate of *William* III. but *Frederick* II. in conſideration of the ſum of 700,000 *Dutch* guilders, ſold both them and all the other lordſhips, lands, houſes, feudal and allodial eſtates in *Holland*, which fell to him by the *Orange* inheritance, together with all their appurtenances, rights, incomes, juriſdictions, *&c.* to *William* V. the hereditary Stadtholder, who obliged himſelf to pay off all the debts on the ſaid eſtates, which amounted to 48,302 florins, and likewiſe bound himſelf to the performance of a few other articles. The moveables alſo were ſold for the ſum of 5000 guilders.

Ryſwyck, a delightful village lying near the *Hague*, to which alſo it belongs as a lordſhip. In this village is a moſt beautiful ſeat called the *Nieuwburg*, belonging to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*, and famous for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1697.

Voorburg,

Voorburg and *'t Woud*, two lordſhips appertaining to the town of *Delft*.

Maaſland, and *Maaſland-Sluis*, or rather *Maas-Sluis*, a large village ſituated on a branch of the *Maas* called *'t Scheur* or *Sluiſche Diep*. The inhabitants here principally follow the herring and whale fiſheries.

Vlaardingen, a pretty large place ſituated on the *Maas*, and the inhabi- of which are univerſally employed in the herring fiſhery, a greater number of buſſes going one year with another from this place, than from all the other ports of the *Netherlands* put together. A remarkable inſtance of the truth of this was, that of one hundred and ſeventy-three buſſes, which ſailed from theſe provinces in 1753, no leſs than one hundred and twelve belonged to *Vlaardingen*.

To the *South* of *Schieland* and *Delfland* lie ſeveral pretty large and well inhabited iſlands, which are alſo reckoned a part of *Holland*. By ſome geographers theſe are collectively called the *Maaſland* or *das Land uber der Maas*, as lying with reſpect to the continent of *Holland*, *beyond* or *on the other ſide* of the *Maas*, and indeed nearer to *Zeeland*, ſo that in the ſoil, air and the manner of living of the inhabitants, it bears a great affinity to that province. The waters which form theſe iſlands, beſides the *Maas* and the *Old Maas*, are the *Haringvliet*, the laſt of which is a very broad ſtream coming from the *Biesboſch* canal, which at its beginning is called the *Hollands Diep* and the *Volke Kak*. In its further progreſs, however, it changes its name for *Krammer*, and at its iſſue into the *North*-ſea is called *Bieningen* or *Grevelingen*. Theſe iſlands are all ranged under certain bailiages. Every iſland however, does not form a diſtinct bailiages, but by theſe diviſions is rather diſmembered or parcelled out. To avoid confuſion we ſhall give a particular deſcription of each of the ſeveral iſlands in their ſucceſſion.

1. The county of *Voorne* or *Eaſt-Voorn*, ſo called by way of diſtinction from *Over-Flacque* or *South-Voorn* and *Goeree* or *Weſt-Voorn*, forms a joint bailiage, which further includes under it the above deſcribed town of *Briel*. This iſland is ſeparated from that of *Putten* by the *Borniſſe* water, and takes its name from the village of *Eaſt-Voorn*, near which ſtill are ſeen ſome remains of *Voorn* caſtle. The moſt remarkable places are

Heenvliet, a little town ſituated on the *Borniſſe*.

Helvoetſluice, a very ſmall place, which was fortified in 1696. At this place is a baſon in which are laid up the ſhips of war belonging to the *Rotterdam* department. Here is alſo a dock with a fine ſtorehouſe. The harbour is ſmall but good, and its road ſpacious and ſafe.

2. The iſland of *Over-Flacque* or *South-Voorn*, ſo called, either as lying beyond the *Flacque*, which is a ſand bank, or on the farther ſide of the water of the ſame name, which runs between it and *Eaſt-Voorn*. The ſecond name however is given it by way of diſtinction from the laſt mentioned place. On it ſtand ſeveral large and populous villages, as namely *Meliszand*, *Dirkſland*

Dirkſland and *Herkinge*, with the bailiage-lordſhip of *Gryſoord*, conſiſting of the villages of *Old* and *New-Tong*, &c.

3. *Goeree*, or more properly *Goede Reede* (a *good road*) but otherwiſe called *Weſt-Voorn*, formerly a diſtinct iſland from *Over-Flacque*; but a ſandbank collecting between them, ſo as to riſe above the water, in 1751 a dam was raiſed along the intermediate ſpace, that in time one dyke might extend to both. In *Goeree* lies

Goeree, a ſmall town giving name to the country, and formerly in a better condition than at preſent: with

Outdorp, a village.

4. *Putten*, ſituated to the eaſt of *Voorn*, and environed by the *Maas*, the *Borniſſe* and the *Spuy*. The poſt of bailiff of this iſland, or as he is ſtiled, the *Ruwaard* of *Putten*, is conſiderable, and in the gift of the hereditary Stadtholder. Under his juriſdiction alſo are ſome villages of *Over-Flacque*, the *Beierland* and *Yſſelmonde*. The principal place here is *Geervliet* an open little town, which after the fire in 1743 roſe more beautiful from its aſhes. On this iſland likewiſe lie the villages of *Spykens*, *Hekelingen*, *Simonſhaven* and *Biert*.

5. The *Beierland* and *Stryen*, jointly forming an iſland, called the *Hoekſche Waard*. By the great inundation of 1421 this country alſo was overflown and deſtroyed, but ſince that time has been dyked in, and rendered habitable. The *Beierland* conſtitutes the weſtern part of this iſland, and is ſo called from the two large bailiage-lordſhips of *Old* and *New-Beierland*, the firſt of which has the appearance of a town. The other villages here are *Pierſhil* and *Hitſert*. The country of *Stryen* is ſo called from the village of *Stryen*, which in 1759 ſuffered greatly by fire. Cloſe by it lies the ſluice of *Stryenſche Sas*, through which the water diſcharges itſelf out of the country of *Stryen* into the *Hollands Diep*. Here alſo lies the common paſſage along the *Hollands Diep* to *Moerdyk*, being likewiſe the ferry from *Holland* into *Brabant*. This paſſage has been much talked of ſince the year 1711, when *John William Friſo*, Prince of *Naſſau-Orange* was drowned in croſſing it. In theſe parts too lie the lordſhips of *Maasdam*, and *Anthoni Polder*, with eight other villages.

6. *Yſſelmonde*, an iſland lying betwixt the *New* and *Old-Maas*, and taking its name from the village of *Yſſelmonde*, which is divided into the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*. The inhabitants of this place apply themſelves to ſhip building. The *Riederwaard* or *Reider* iſland here, is ſo called from *Ridderskerk*, for ſhortneſs pronounced *Reyerskerk*, as lying in the pariſh thereof; and in like manner the village of *Zwyndrecht* gives name alſo to *Zwyndrechſch Waard*. The other villages in this iſland we ſhall paſs over in ſilence, mentioning only the high lordſhip of *Rhoon* and *Pindrecht* belonging to Count *Bentink*, who has a ſtately ſeat here; but the two places, together with three villages of the iſland, are ſubject in judicial matters

matters to the bailiff or *Ruwaard* of *Putten*. Near *Yſſelmonde* alſo lies *Valkenſtein* the ſeat of a noble family.

7. *Rozenburg*, a ſmall iſland ſituated in the midſt of the *Maas*, and firſt dyked in 1586; *Blankenburg* village the only place in it.

8. *Goudſwaard*, alſo a ſmall iſland fronting *Putten*, and on which lies the village of *Roorndyk*.

9. All the reſt of the ſouth part of the province of *Holland* is by ſome geographers more particularly called *South-Holland*, but others again apply that title to the bailiage of *South-Holland* alone, the villages of which lie diſperſed. We ſhall now therefore proceed to deſcribe the particular diſtricts within this more ſouthern part of *South-Holland*.

1. The iſland of *Dortrecht* is but a ſmall remainder of the iſland of *South-Holland*, which in the nights of the eighteenth and nineteenth of *November*, with its villages, was ſuddenly ſwallowed by a moſt dreadful inundation. After this calamity the iſland was not ſo large as it is at preſent, every thing to the ſouth of the *Marle* being deſtroyed, the city of *Dort* alone excepted. But by degrees the earth appeared again, ſo that ſome *Polders* were dyked in, which at length formed the preſent iſland. On it ſtands only the ſingle village of *Dubbeldam*.

Within half an hour's walk to the eaſt of *Dort*, and on the largeſt and moſt weſtern iſland, are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of the antient caſtle of *Merwede*, from which the ſtream ſo called receives its name.

2. The *Ablaſſer-Waard*, taking name from the river *Alblas*, runs through the midſt of it towards the weſt; and at *Ablaſſerdam* joins the *Merwe*. This iſland conſiſts chiefly of paſtures, though ſome parts alſo yield hemp. It lies betwixt the *Merwe* and the *Lek*, and towards the eaſt borders on *Gorkum* and *Vianen*, containing in all ſixteen villages. On it likewiſe lies the barony of *Lieſveld* belonging to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*. The ſeat whence this barony derives its name, is now in a great meaſure fallen to ruins. To it belong the villages of *Groot-Ammers* and *Otteland*.

3. The *Krimpener-Waard*, lies between the *Lek* and the *Yſſel* and conſiſts of paſtures and hemp grounds. On it ſtands *Krimpen op de Lek*, which gave name to the iſland, with *Ouderkerk op den Yſſel* a lordſhip, and ſeven villages

4. The *Lopikker-Waard*, partly lying in the province of *Holland*, and partly in that of *Utrecht*. In the former of theſe diviſions are the villages of *Jaarſveld* and *Poolsbroek*.

5. The country of *Gorkum* or *Arkel*, ſituated near the river *Souwe*, and alſo called *Baſeldyk*. This diſtrict is divided into the lands above and below the *Souwe*. In the former lie the little towns of *Aſperen* and *Heukulum*, which are alſo lordſhips; in the latter are five villages, one of which is named *Arkel*.

6. The

6. The lordſhip of *Vianen*, which on the extinction of the male line of the *Brederode* family deſcended to the *Dohnas*, and by virtue of a marriage with *Amelia* daughter to Count *Albert* of that name, to *Simon Henry* Count *Lippe*, whoſe grandſon Count *Simon Henry Adolphus*, on account of the debts which it was burdened with, made it over in 1725 to *Rheinhard Vincent* Count *Hornpeſch*, on which it was purchaſed by the States of *Holland* and *Weſtfrieſland*, for the ſum of 900,000 guilders, to whom it ſtill belongs. In this lordſhip lies

Vianen, a ſmall town ſituated on the river *Leck*; to the weſtward of which are ſtill to be ſeen ſome *rudera* of the old caſtle of *Bateſtein*. *Vianen* wood, though of itſelf extremely delightful, yet receives an additional ornament from *Amelieſtein*, a ſeat erected by *Henry* of *Brederode*, who gave it that name in honour of his conſort *Amelia Nieuwenaar*. To theſe are to be added

The villages of *Heikoop*, *Meerkerk*, *Lexmond* and *Ameide*, commonly called *ter Mey*, with *Tienhoven*.

* * *

The following lordſhips, though not belonging to the province of *Holland*, yet lying within its precincts, and being likewiſe included within its eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, can no where be more properly treated of than here.

1. The county of *Leerdam*, once belonged to the Counts of *Egmond*, but came to *William* I. Prince of *Orange* by his marriage with *Anne* of *Egmond*. The greateſt part of this lordſhip conſiſts of paſture grounds. The places in it are

Leerdam, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Linge*, and compoſed of regular ſtreets. The old caſtle here lies at preſent in ruins.

Schoonerwoerd and *Acquoy*, two villages, the latter of which is alſo a barony.

2. The lordſhip of *Hageſtein*, of which *Tienhoven* in the province of *Utrecht*, with *Everdingen* and *Zyderveld*, belonging to the county of *Kuilenburg* in *Gelderland*, are all fiefs.

Obſ. The tract between *Diefdyk* and *Souwendyk*, comprehending the countries of *Gorkum*, *Vianen*, *Leerdam*, *Hageſtein*, and a part of *Kuilenburg*, is known by the name of the *ryf Herren Lande*, or the *five lords lands*.

3. The lordſhip of *Yſſelſtein*, which came to the houſe of *Orange* in the ſame manner with the county of *Leerdam*. This lordſhip contains

Yſſelſtein, a ſmall place, ſituated near the ſource of the *Yſſel*.

Heerendyk, a ſpacious building on the *Yſſel*, founded by the *Moravians* in 1736: together with

Benſchop, a village.

4. The country of *Altena*, which is ſeparated by the *Merwe* from the diſtrict of *Gorkum*, and conſiſts both of fine arable and paſture grounds, but very ſubject to inundations. This county takes its name from *Altena* houſe, the ſeat of Count *Philip Hoorn*, who being beheaded at *Bruſſels* in 1568, his widow ſold the houſe to the States of *Holland* for the ſum of

900,000 guilders; and by them its villages have for a valuable conſideration been lately made over to particular perſons as bailiage-lordſhips. It has its own diſtinct *Droſt* or governor, who is likewiſe *Droſt* of *Woudrichem*. Its villages are *Werkendam* and *Sleſwyek*, both which lie on the *Merwe*, with *Ryſwyk*, *Gieſzen*, and *Upper* and *Lower-Andel*, for ſhortneſs alſo called *Eel*, all theſe lying on the *Maas*; to which are to be added *Uitwyk* and *Alenkerk*. At the laſt of theſe villages ſtood *Altena* houſe, which in 1393 was deſtroyed by *Albert* Duke of *Bavaria* and Count of *Holland*. In ſome reſpects the village of *Duſſen* likewiſe belongs to this county, though under the juriſdiction of the bailiage of *South-Holland*.

5. The country or *Droſtamt* of *Heuſden*, ſo called from the town of that name, and containing the villages of *Hil*, *Babilonienbroek*, *Meuwen*, *Drongelen*, *Eethen*, *Genderen*, *Doveren*, *Heesbeen*, *Aalburg*, *Wyk* and *Veen*, at the laſt of which ſhips going up and down the *Maas* pay a toll to *Holland*, which toll was formerly paid at *Heuſden*. To theſe are to be added *Old-Heuſden*, *Baartwyk*, *Elshout*, *Ozenort*, *Vlymen*, *Herpt*, *Hedikhuizen* (for ſhortneſs called *Hekeſen*,) and *Engelen* on the *Dieſt* near fort *Crevecoeur*, at which laſt village likewiſe all veſſels going down the *Maas*, and along the *Dieſt* to *Bois le duc*, pay a toll to *Holland*.

6. Weſtward of *Engelen* lies the village and lordſhip of *Bokhoven* belonging to the biſhop of *Liege*, who has a ſtately ſeat here. The inhabitants of theſe parts are all papiſts.

7. *De Langeſtraat* or *Long ſtreet*, which is a ſlip of land lying along the *Old Maas*, and extending from *Heuſden* weſtward to *Biesboſch*. This tract is famous for its excellent hay, which grows along the banks of the *Old Maas*, and whereof conſiderable quantities are exported. A great part of its inhabitants are ſhoemakers, who carry their goods to the neighbouring fairs. In the villages alſo are *French* boarding ſchools; to which great numbers of children are ſent out of the towns in *Holland*, the price for their education being much lower here than in any other part of the province. The country itſelf is under the high court of juſtice of *South-Holland*, and its villages are only ſix; namely, thoſe of *Bezoyen*, *Sprang Kapelle*, ſurnamed *s' Grevelduins* or *Kapelle* in the *Langeſtraat*, *Waſpik*, *Raamſdonk* and *s' Gravemoer* on the river *Dongen*.

8. On the weſt ſide of the river *Dongen* in the *Emelia Polder*, lie the villages of *Made* or *Mey* and *Drimmelen*.

9. Farther weſtward ſtill are *Hoge* and *Lage-Zwaluwe*, two conſiderable villages and lordſhips, which in 1754 were ſold by the King of *Pruſſia* to the hereditary Stadtholder, together with the above-mentioned lordſhips.

10. *Moerdyk* the place for croſſing the *Hollands Diep*, or as it is here alſo called the *Wyvenkeet*, where *John William Friſo* Prince of *Orange* was drowned, as is above obſerved under *Stryenſas*.

11. Laſtly, at the extremity of the boundaries of *Holland*, not far from *Klundert*,

Klundert, lies the town and lordſhip of *Zevenbergen*, the canal belonging to which leads from the *Merk* into the *Roovart*, and through it to the *Hollands Diep*. This diſtrict belongs to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*.

II. *North-Holland* or *Weſt-Frieſland*, though the latter of theſe appellations ſtrictly ſpeaking belongs to the moſt northern part of this country. This laſt diviſion, which is much leſs than that of *South-Holland* forms a peninſula, as being almoſt ſurrounded by the *North* and *Suder*-ſea. With *South-Holland* too it is connected only by an iſthmus, which runs out between the *North*-ſea and the *Wyker-Meere*. On the ſhore of the former are ſeen many high dykes or ſandhills, but the other parts of the country lie very low. Formerly it was overrun with waſhes, but the perſevering induſtry of the inhabitants has ſo drained them, that they are now become fine meadow grounds, though ſtill under a neceſſity of keeping up a great number of windmills for carrying off the waters occaſionally, which is attended with conſiderable charge. We ſhall firſt give an account of

A. The ſeven voting towns, which are divided into

1. The great towns, or thoſe ſending deputies to the aſſembly of the States General: *viz.*

Alkmaar, the firſt town of *North-Holland*, in the centre of which almoſt it lies. This town is regularly built, and the large canals here kept ſo clean that they give it an elegant appearance. In 1732 it was found to contain 2581 houſes. Both within and without the town are ſeveral pleaſant walks, particularly on the ramparts. It was once reckoned among the fortreſſes of *Holland*. Here are two churches belonging to the *Calviniſts*, with one of *Lutherans*, one of *Remonſtrants*, and one of *Mennonites*, as alſo a *Jewiſh* ſeminary. A great part of the inhabitants are papiſts. It carries on a large trade in grain, cheeſe and butter. In 1573 it held out a ſeven weeks ſiege againſt the *Spaniards*, who were obliged to decamp from before it with great loſs and diſgrace. The noble canal reaching from *Alkmaar* to *Hoorn* was cut towards the beginning of the ſeventeenth century.

The road from this place to *Bemſter* is in ſummer exceeding pleaſant. At the end of the town begins a ſtraight viſta, which continues for three fourths of an hour. In the middle of this viſta is a wide canal and on each ſide a road perfectly level and ſmooth, with a row of trees and a ditch running along the outſide; both which are bordered with the fineſt meadows interſperſed with ſeats and gardens.

Hoorn, the ſecond town in rank, and lying on the *Suder*-ſea, on which it has a convenient harbour. In 1732 this place contained 2817 houſes. In it are two *Calviniſt* churches, with one of *Arminians*, one of *Lutherans*, three of papiſts and the like number belonging to *Mennonites*. To the land ſide or northward it is in ſome meaſure fortified, but at preſent by no means capable of making any reſiſtance in caſe of a ſiege. Here it is that the deputies of *North-Holland* hold their aſſemblies; and at this town

and at *Enkhuizen* an admiralty college meets alternately every three months. Here is alſo an *India*-houſe. Alternately likewiſe with *Enkhuizen* and *Medenblik* it is the ſeat of the mint of *North-Holland*. Ships of war too are built here, together with merchant ſhips; and its traffick in butter and cheeſe is conſiderable. It trades alſo largely with *Denmark*, the returns from whence are made in cattle. Among its other pleaſant walks, here is one a whole hour in length, planted with rows of trees and paved with klinkers. At the extremity of it lies a train of villages adjoining to each other, and thus forming a ſtreet, which is alſo a whole hour in length, and extends quite to the gate of *Enkhuizen*.

Enkhuizen, the third town in rank, but the largeſt in all *North-Holland*, was found in 1732 to contain 2600 houſes. This place lies on the *Suder*-ſea, and has a commodious harbour which comes up quite to the town. On the north and weſt ſides, beſides good ramparts it is further fortified with ſeven baſtions. Here are three *Calviniſt*, one *Lutheran*, two *Mennonite* and three popiſh churches. The admiralty college and mint office of *North-Holland* are held here alternately with *Hoorn*. It has likewiſe an *Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* houſe, with a national magazine and a foundery for cannon. Great quantities of ſalt are made at this place, from water brought here in veſſels out of the *North*-ſea. The inhabitants alſo build ſhips, eſpecially herring buſſes, and formerly *Enkhuizen* itſelf uſed to ſend out four or five hundred buſſes every year to the herring-fiſhery, whereas at preſent ſixty are its utmoſt.

2. The leſſer towns, among which is

Edam, the fourth town in rank, ſituated not far from the *Suder*-ſea, with which it communicates by means of a very good harbour. In this harbour, about half way between the town and the ſea, is a ſluice. *Edam* too has its canals, and contains about 1000 houſes, with two *Calviniſt*, one *Lutheran*, one popiſh and one *Mennonite* church. It has frequently ſuffered by fire, particular in 1602. The timber trade and ſhip building carried on here is conſiderable, beſides which it has alſo ſome ſalt-pans and houſes for the making of train oil. Once likewiſe it was noted for its cheeſe trade, and to this day all the cheeſe made in *North-Holland* goes by the name of *Edam*, this town being the greateſt mart for that commodity.

Monnikendam, in *Latin Monachodamum*, the fifth town in rank, and having neither wall nor rampart to defend it. This town lies on a ſmall bay of the *Suder*-ſea, called *Monnikendam Gat*, which once formed a very good harbour, but now to the very great detriment of the inhabitants is quite choaked up by the gathering of the ſands. Its name it derives from the lake of *Monnike*, which communicates by means of a dam or ſluice with the *Suder*-ſea. The number of houſes here, as yet, does not amount to ſeven hundred, but of theſe ſome are very handſome. Its churches

are

are one of *Calviniſts*, one of *Lutherans*, one of papiſts, and one of *Mennonites*. The inhabitants live moſtly by fiſhing, ſoap-boiling and ſilk-weaving.

Medenblick, for ſhortneſs called *Memelik*, the ſixth town in rank, lies on the *Suder*-ſea, being fortified towards the land ſide, and conſiſting of about ſeven hundred houſes with an old caſtle. In this town are two *Calviniſt* churches (but ſervice is performed only in one of them) with a *Lutheran*, a popiſh and a *Mennonite* church. Its principal trade conſiſts in timber, brought hither from *Norway* and other countries, and its harbour affords ſafe anchorage to above three hundred ſail of ſhips. The town itſelf paſſes for the moſt antient in all *North-Holland*, and is thought to have been the reſidence of the antient *Friſian* Kings. It is ſaid alſo that the famous *Radbod* kept his court in its old caſtle.

Purmerend, the ſeventh and laſt of the voting towns in *North-Holland*, lies at the end of *Purmer polder* *, and conſiſts of about ſix hundred houſes. The old ſtately houſe of *Purmerſtein* was demoliſhed in 1741. *Purmerend* has a weekly market for cheeſe and cattle.

B. The *Amts* or bailiages

1. *North-Kennemerland*, to the weſt terminates on the *North*-ſea, and ſouthward on the *Wykermeer*, including likewiſe the *Langemeer*, out of which iſſues a little river called *Kil*, which runs into the *Wykermeer*. The *Zaan* alſo which paſſes through this country receives the greateſt part of its waters from a lake called *Poel*. The towns and villages here commuicate with each other by means of a great number of canals. Here are alſo ſeveral large opulent and populous places, particularly

Beverwyk, more ſimply called *Wyk*, a pleaſant country town and lordſhip, ſituated on the *Wykermeer*, to which likewiſe it gives name. Moſt of the inhabitants are gardeners, and ſupply *Amſterdam* with various kinds of vegetables.

Velzen, a village on the *Wykermeer*, with the hamlet of *Zandpoort*, near which are ſome ruins of *Brederode* caſtle, whence the noble family of that name, once ſo eminent for their patriotiſm, but at preſent extinct, derived their title.

Bakkum, a village and free lordſhip.

Heilo, a village held in great veneration among the neighbouring papiſts. on account of St. *Willebrord*'s or *Heilo*'s pond there, to which they aſcribe a healing virtue.

Egmond binnen or *within* and *Egmond buiten* or *without*, but otherwiſe called *Egmond op zee* and *op den Hoef*, in conjunction with ſome adjacent villages, once formed a county, which gave name to the family to whom it belonged. At the firſt of theſe *Egmonds* are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an abbey founded by *Thierry* I. Count of *Holland*; and *Egmond op den Hoef*, is alſo noted for the ruins of the old palace of the Counts of *Egmond*.

* The *Dutch* word for a parcel of land dyked in on all ſides.

Bergen, a village and lordſhip belonging to the Counts of *Naſſau*.

Schoorl, *Groet*, *Kamp* and *Petten*, all villages lying on the *North*-ſea, in a tract of land called the *Hondsboſch* or *Dog's wood*. Near the laſt of theſe villages are oyſter pits, the oyſters of which are famous all over *Holland*.

The *Zype*, a large *Werder* or river iſland, once a mere ſandy ſwamp, but ſince its being dyked in, improved into fine paſture land. On the roads here, which every where croſs each other, the houſes ſtand very thick, and the *Calviniſt* inhabitants are ranged under two diſtinct pariſhes called *North* and *South-Zype*. On one ſide of the *Zype* lies

Wieringerwaard, alſo a river iſland, and containing a church. The weſtern ſide of this iſland is ſecured by a very ſtrong ſea-dyke.

Kalantſoog, on the *North*-ſea, *Huiſduinen* and *Helder*, all villages. The laſt of theſe places is the moſt extreme village of *North-Holland*, as lying on the *Marſdiep*, through which the *Texel* runs into the *North*-ſea. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are pilots, and are daily employed either in carrying out or bringing in ſhips through the *Marſdiep*. Between the firſt and the two laſt mentioned iſlands is a chain of ſandhills called the *Sand-dyk*, which have been partly thrown up by nature, and partly increaſed and ſtrengthened by art. In 1749 and 1750 theſe iſlands were improved by expreſs order from the hereditary Stadtholder. Between this ridge and the *North*-ſea is a level about a *German* mile and a half in breadth, which in a high tide is always overflowed. The upper part of this level towards *Helder* ſwarms with rabbets, the property of which is farmed at a very conſiderable ſum. Weſt of *Helder* lies a very convenient place of anchorage called the *Landſdiep*, which in war time is the rendezvous of the *Dutch* fleets.

The *Schermer fencer* or *bully*, or the *Schermer-Meere*, now a dyked *Polder* divided into the north and ſouth, each of which conſtitutes a diſtinct pariſh. Theſe are to be diſtinguiſhed from the *dyked Schermer*, and *Schermer iſland*, in which lie the villages of *Schermerhorn*, *Groot-Schermer*, *Driebuizen*, *Graft*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Graftdyk*. The *Schermer iſland* is ſo called, becauſe formerly when the *Schermer* was a lake, this tract was ſurrounded as if it had been an iſland by the ſaid lake and the *Beemſter* and *Stermeer*, two other adjoining lakes.

Ryp, a large village, the greateſt part of the inhabitants of which are people of ſubſtance; their chief employment the herring and whale fiſhery.

Het Stermeir, a *dyked Werder*, containing the village of *Marken binnen* or *Marken within*.

Wormer, a large village on the *Zaan*; biſket baking its principal occupation.

Zaandam or *Zaanredam*, commonly called *Zardam*, a large and wealthy town on the river *Zaan*, by which it is divided into the eaſt and weſt. Numbers of rich merchants reſide here, who trade in timber, grain, blubber and other commodities. Ship building is alſo another conſiderable branch

branch of traffick here, but the multitude and variety of its mills, ſuch as ſawing mills, peaſe mills, oil mills, colour mills, fulling mills, paper mills, ſnuff mills, muſtard mills, *&c.* is aſtoniſhing, as being no leſs than 2300. The moſt remarkable of theſe, however, is that for the roaſting and grinding of coffee. Here are alſo printers and bookſellers, and every thing elſe that is to be met with in towns; as indeed the place itſelf exceeds moſt of the towns in *Holland.*

2. The *Waterland*, taken in a large ſenſe, includes under it all the country between the *Kennemerland* and the *Suder*-ſea. This name is very properly applied to it, as being every where interſected with currents, and formerly alſo it was full of lakes; but moſt of theſe are now drained and make good paſture grounds. It conſiſts

1. Of the bailiage of *Waterland*, which forms the ſouth part of the country, and contains under it, excluſive of other villages.

Buikſloot, *Nieuwendam*, *Schellingwouw* and *Durgerdam*, all lying on the river.

Broek, ſurnamed in the *Waterland*, being a large and very handſome village, and a pattern of the cleanlineſs of *North-Holland.* The houſes here are all built of boards and ſeldom exceed one ſtory. The roofs too are tiled; the boards which form the outſide, and painted according to every ones fancy, but ſo often that the houſes always ſeem quite new. The windows are generally ſaſhed and decorated with beautiful curtains. The inſide alſo of their dwellings is neat, and embelliſhed beyond what can eaſily be imagined. All likewiſe who have the ſmalleſt portion of ground before their houſe, never fail converting it into an agreeable garden, diverſified with gravel walks, ſhell work, images and little hedges, or painted rails. The village itſelf is watered by certain canals, which are kept with the greateſt care, and all the ſtreets are paved with bricks, which are kept frequently waſhed and ſtrewed with white ſand, and in ſome places the bricks are diſpoſed in the form of flowers. That theſe ornaments may not be defaced or their cleanlineſs interrupted, the ſtreets are deſignedly made too narrow for carriages to paſs through. The cattle too inſtead of being permitted to be brought into the village, are kept by the meaner ſort of peaſants, who dwell among the paſtures, and all paſſengers muſt put up at the inns without the village. Not only the wooden furniture in the houſes, to the very broom ſticks are painted, but likewiſe the gates and rails in the meadows, with the poſts in the ſame for the cattle to rub themſelves againſt, and the latter are furher ornamented with carved work. The inhabitants either traffick or ſubſiſt on their means, and among the latter are frequently many *Amſterdam* merchants or tradeſmen, who having acquired a plentiful fortune retire here for the more tranquil enjoyment of it.

3. The free lordſhips of *Ilpendam* and *Purmerland.*

2. The *Zeevang*, lying farther north along the *Suder*-ſea, and containing ſeveral turf grounds. The villages on the *Suder*-ſea are *Vollendam*, *Warder*, *Eterſhem*

Eterſhem and *Schardam*; and farther up the country, *Oudendyk*, *Beets* and five more.

3. The incloſed lakes or ponds of the *Waterland*, or as they are called the *Polders*, among which the principal are

1. The *Beemſter*, being a moſt fertile and delightful ſpot containing about 7794 acres of land, the dyking in or incloſing of which was entirely completed in 1612. This *Polder* conſiſts of a great number of canals all running in direct lines, and croſſing each other at right angles. The roads between every two canals are planted with various kinds of trees, particularly with willows, which form both open and covered walks; and few parts have finer paſtures. In the whole *Beemſter* is but one church, which for the conveniency of the inhabitants, ſtands pretty nearly in the centre of it.

2. The *Wormer*, conſiſting of 1798 acres of land, and incloſed in 1626.

3. The *Purmer*, which was dyked in, in 1622, and contains 2981 acres.

3. *Weſtfrieſland*, properly ſo called, extending itſelf eaſtward from the *Zype*, and terminating in a point which runs ſo far into the ſea as to be within three *German* miles of *Frieſland*. The name of this point is the *Dregterland*, and the promontory itſelf is well known in the ancient hiſtory of theſe countries. Its ſoil is for the moſt part paſture ground, among which are alſo ſome drained lakes, as thoſe of *Heer-Huigenwaard*, *Berkmeir*, *Wogmeir*, *&c.* Formerly the country was divided into *Koggs*, which were known by the title of the eaſt, weſt, ſouth, north, *&c.* the number of villages in this ſmall precinct is conſiderable, I myſelf having counted no leſs than fifty-eight, and among them ſeveral are free lordſhips, ſuch as *Obdam*, belonging to a branch of the truly noble houſe of *Waſſenaar*; *Veenhuizen*, once a lordſhip of the *Brederode* family; and *Schagen* a large open town, which obtained a charter in 1415, and was named by a colony of *Jutlanders*, from a well known place in their own country.

C. Divers iſlands lying in and along the *Suder*-ſea, and formerly joined to the continent, from which they have been ſevered by the violence of the ſea. The inhabitants of theſe iſlands being from their childhood inured to that element, make excellent mariners, whether conſidered with reſpect to their courage or ſkill; and accordingly generally follow a ſea-faring life, either in men of war or merchant men.

1. *Texel*, commonly called *Teſſel*, is divided from the continent of *North-Holland*, by a channel named *Marſdiep*, and is the largeſt of all the iſlands in this tract, eſpecially if along with it be included the *Eierland*, which was once a diſtinct iſland, but in 1629 and 1630 joined by a dyke to the iſland of *Texel*, and very probably received its appellation from the multitude of eggs, which the gulls lay here on the ſhore. The ſoil of both is very fruitful, and one great buſineſs of the inhabitants being the breeding of ſheep, they enjoy accordingly a good trade in wool, and with the

the milk make a green cheeſe, which is eagerly bought up under the name of *Texel* cheeſe. In the whole diſtrict are ſix villages, namely *Burg*, the principal, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, *Koog op Teſſel*, *Ooſtereind*, *Waal*, *Schild*, and *Hoorn*, to the laſt of which alſo belongs the little village of *Weſter-Eind*. On the eaſtern coaſt is a commodious road ſtiled the *Moſco* road. This road is the rendezvous of all the outward bound *Eaſt-India* ſhips belonging to the chambers of *Amſterdam*, *Hoorn* and *Enkhuizen*, who lie here under the cannon of a fort erected cloſe by the *Schild*. At this place alſo they are muſtered whilſt they wait for an eaſt, or north-eaſt wind to carry them through the *Marsdiep*, during which they are uſually ſaid to be lying in the *Texel*. The navigation through the *Marsdiep* towards this road is very dangerous, eſpecially during a contrary wind and bad weather. The moſt fatal places in it are two ſand banks lying almoſt in the very entrance, and the *North* and *South-Haaks*. On the thirteenth of *July* 1672 the *Engliſh* fleet under the Duke of *York* came off this iſland, as if with intention to make a deſcent, but the ebb which uſed to laſt only for ſix hours, continuing in a very extraordinary manner for twelve, and being ſucceeded by a violent ſtorm, the *Engliſh* were under a neceſſity of putting out to ſea, after loſing two of their ſhips. In 1653 and 1673 two naval engagements happened here, in the firſt of which fell the celebrated *Dutch* admiral *Van Tromp*.

2. The *Flieland*, ſo named from the *Flieſtrome*, which formerly, when all the neighbouring country was joined to the continent, ran into the *German* ocean on the northern coaſt of this iſland. At preſent it contains only the ſingle village of *Eaſt-Flieland*, the other village which formerly ſtood here on the weſtern coaſt, and which was therefore called the *Weſt-Flieland* or *Weſt-Einde*, having been waſhed away.

3. *Der* or *Ter Schilling*, being larger and more populous than the *Flieland*, and containing alſo good arable and paſture ground, together with the villages of *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Schelling*, *Midſland* and *Hoorn*, the laſt of which is ſurnamed *op ter Schelling*.

Obſ. Between the ſecond and third of theſe iſlands lies the mouth of the *Flieſtrome*, which affords a very convenient paſſage to all ſhips bound to the *North* or *Baltick* ſeas.

4. *Wieringen*, ſo called from the great quantity of wier or ſea graſs growing on the overflowed lands hereabouts. A ſcheme has been drawn up for connecting this iſland with the continent of *Weſt-Frieſland*, by means of a dyke, in hopes that in time the *Balchzand* and the *Meirbezuiden Wieringen*, the latter of which conſiſts of ſandy and clayey grounds, may be raiſed and become fit for incloſing, but as yet this ſcheme has not taken place. Both the arable and paſture lands here are pretty good, and the inhabitants are poſſeſſed alſo of large flocks of ſheep. The villages in the iſland are *Hypolitushof*, commonly *Ipelſhoef Oever*, *Ooſterland*, *Stroe* and *Weſterland*.

5. *Marken*, a ſmall iſland about two hour's walk in circuit, and lying in the *Suder*-ſea, cloſe by the coaſt of *North-Holland* not far from *Monnikendam*. That part of the *Suder*-ſea near this iſland is called the *Goud* or *Golden* ſea. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is fiſhing and navigation, and here is only one village called *Marken Buiten* or *Marken without*.

6. *Urk*, an iſland ſtill ſmaller by one half, and in point of juriſdiction ſubject to the city of *Amſterdam*, by which it was purchaſed in 1660. On ſome ſandy eminences to the weſt of this iſland ſtands a village, the inhabitants of which are all fiſhermen. *Urk* has ſeveral ſprings of freſh water.

7. *Schockland*, which lies to the eaſt of the foregoing, and is larger. The north part of this iſland, in which lies the village of *Emmeloort*, belongs to the city of *Amſterdam*, but the ſouth part with the village of *Ens* is a dependency of *Over-Yſſel*.

Obſ. The iſlands of *Urk* and *Schockland* are of great importance to the navigation of the *Suder*-ſea, having beacons on their coaſts for the direction of ſhipping in the night, and on this account the cities of *Amſterdam*, *Zwol* and *Kampen* are deeply concerned in the maintenance and preſervation of them.

III. *ZEELAND.*

§. 1. THE beſt maps of the province of *Zeeland* are thoſe of *De Witt*, *Allard* and *Smallegange*.

§. 2. It conſiſts entirely of iſlands which are formed by thoſe branches, and outlets of the *Schelde* called the *Zeeuwſche Stromen* or *ſea ſtreams*. On the north it is bounded by *Holland*, eaſtward by *Brabant*, ſouthward by *Flanders*, and weſtward by the *North*-ſea. Its name ſufficiently indicates its natural poſition and ſituation. The iſlands of *Walcheren an Schouwen* on the weſtern coaſt are defended againſt the violence of the ſea by downs or ſand hills, and on the other ſides like the reſt of the iſlands of *Zeeland* by vaſt dykes, which at the bottom have a breadth of twenty-five *German* ells, and at the top are ſo wide that two carriages may paſs a breaſt. The height is alſo proportioned to their thickneſs, notwithſtanding which in high tides and ſtormy weather the waves in many places force a paſſage or even flow over them, the firſt formation of theſe dykes muſt have been attended with immenſe expence. The very repair and maintenance of them requiring large ſums. *Emanuel van Meteren* in the ſixteenth book of *his commentaries*, ſays and confirms it by the atteſtations of the workmen employed in them, that the dykes in this province alone, if placed in one direction would form a length of forty miles, each mile to be reckoned at 1400 rods, and that the expence of one rod with another was a pound *Flemiſh*

Flemiſh or ſix *Dutch* guilders. Thus the charge of the ſeveral outward dykes taken together amount to thirty-four tons of gold or 340,000 pound ſterling.

§. 3. Though the inhabitants of the other provinces, and foreigners in general, complain of the air here, as being heavy, diſagreeable and unhealthy, yet no people look better or enjoy a more confirmed ſtate of health than the natives who are born and bred up in it. The ſoil too is very fruitful and famed for its excellent wheat, as likewiſe for madder, the cultivation of which furniſhes out great employment to the inhabitants of *Zeeland*. It abounds alſo in good fruits, and its rich paſtures are covered with flocks of fine ſheep. The waters around the iſlands ſupply them with plenty of fiſh, particularly with oyſters, lobſters and muſcles of an uncommon ſize and goodneſs. *Zeeland* enjoys likewiſe an affluence of all kinds of proviſions, but fewel is very ſcarce there, eſpecially turf, which being brought from the other provinces bears a high price. Great quantities too of *Engliſh* coals are uſed here.

§. 4. In the whole province are eleven towns and a hundred and ten villages, ſome of which are very large. The inhabitants are reckoned the moſt wealthy in all the *Netherlands*, which is in a great meaſure owing to their traffick by ſea, and for this indeed they have every conveniency that can be deſired. Their numerous privatering alſo in time of war is ſuppoſed to have brought great riches into the country. *Zeeland* was anciently a county, but inſtead of a particular Count of its own, thoſe of *Holland* were likewiſe ſtiled Counts of *Zeeland*, and in the year 1436 the two provinces devolved together to the houſe of *Burgundy*.

§. 5. The aſſembly of the States of *Zeeland* conſiſts of ſeven members, the preſident of which is the firſt nobleman of the province. This dignity was annexed to the Marquiſate of *Vliſſingen* (*Fluſhing*) and *Veere*, belonging to the Prince of *Naſſau Orange*. On the death of King *William* III. it was aboliſhed, but in 1747 the States of the province unanimouſly confirmed it to the Stadtholder *William* IV. who appointed Mr. *Boſſele van der Hoge* his repreſentative or vicar. Since that time a clauſe has been added to the inveſtiture, that the dignity ſhall not be annexed to any particular ſtate, rank or family. The other members or ſtates of this province are the deputies of the voting towns, which are *Middleburg*, *Zirkzee*, *Goes*, *Tholen*, *Vliſſingen* and *Veere*. This aſſembly as well as that of the *deputirten Rathe*, or deputed counſellors, hold their meetings at *Middleburg*, as being the capital of the province. The members belonging to it alſo ſit in the admiralty college of the province, and on this account take an oath of fidelity to the States General. At *Middleburg* likewiſe is held the provincial chamber of accounts, which has the direction of the demeſnes and public revenue. *Zeeland* has two high courts of juſtice in common with *Holland*, *viz.* the high council and the provincial court, of which an account

has been already given under *Holland*. To the aſſembly of the States General, it ſends four deputies, who hold their office during life, and are alternately choſen from among the magiſtrates of the ſeveral voting towns, excepting that *Middelburg* always ſends one.

§. 6. The clergy are divided into four claſſes, namely into that of *Walcheren*, which alſo includes under it certain churches within the territories of *Flanders*, with thoſe of *Schouwen* and *Duiveland*, that of ſouth *Beveland*, to which likewiſe are annexed certain churches within the dependency of *Flanders*, and that of *Tholen*, under which are comprehended the churches of the town and Marquiſate of *Bergen op Zoom*. All theſe ſeveral claſſes taken collectively conſiſt of one hundred and ſixty-three miniſters. The ſynod, or as it is termed in this province, the *Cætus*, inſtead of meeting annually, is convened by the States, and that only on extraordinary occaſions. At ſuch times each claſs ſends two repreſentatives, with whom are joined two of the deputy-counſellors. This aſſembly being the ſupreme eccleſiaſtical court determines in the laſt report all appeals brought before it from any particular claſs.

§. 7. The right branch of the *Schelde*, called the *Eaſt-Schelde*, divides this province into two quarters, as they are called, *viz.* into that on the eaſt and that on the weſt of the ſaid river. The latter of theſe being the moſt conſiderable, we ſhall begin our deſcription with it.

I. The quarter on the *Weſt-Schelde* is compoſed of four iſlands.

1. The iſland of *Walcheren*, when reckoned with the St. *Jooſt* land, if not the largeſt of all the *Zeeland* iſlands, is at leaſt the beſt and moſt populous. By the water called *Sloe*, this iſland is ſeparated from the *South-Beveland*, and contains under it

1. The following towns having a ſeat and vote in the aſſembly of the States, of the province: *viz.*

1. *Middelburg*, in *Latin Medioburgum*, the firſt and chief town of the whole province of *Zeeland*, lying nearly in the centre of the iſland, to which ſituation it alſo it owes its name. The canal a mile and a half in length, which was cut in the years 1532, 1533 and 1534 affords this town a communication with the channel, which ſeparates the St. *Jooſtland* from *Walcheren*, and of courſe with the *Hont* or *Weſt-Schelde*. This canal or haven, as it is called, is capable of receiving the largeſt ſhips, and is connected with the baſon, which makes a part of the old town moats. *Middelburg* beſides being one of the largeſt places in the *Netherlands*, is likewiſe handſome, and fortified with a wall ſtrengthened with thirteen baſtions. Here the States of the province hold their meetings as alſo the deputies, who aſſemble in St. *Nicolas*'s abbey. This town is likewiſe the ſeat of the admiralty college, the chamber of accounts and the mint; and contains ſeven *Calviniſt* churches, with a *Gymnaſium illuſtre*, a *French*, *Engliſh*, *Lutheran*, *Mennonite* and popiſh church, and a *Jewiſh* ſynagogue.

At

At *Middelburg* too the council of *Flanders*, or the high court of juſtice for the provincial territories there, holds its ceſſion. It is a place alſo of great trade, and was erected into a biſhop's ſee by pope *Paul* IV. but that honour ſoon came to a period. In 1574, after a ſiege of two years, the town fell into the hands of *William* I. Prince of *Orange* or the States, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has ever ſince continued.

The high road from hence to the following town is all the way beautifully planted with trees.

2. *Vliſſingen* or *Flusſhing*, in rank the fifth town in *Zeeland*, ſituated at the mouth of the *Hont*. This place is well fortified, and enjoys greater conveniences for navigation and trade, than any other in all the *Netherlands*. Its dock or harbour, which was erected in 1688 at the general expence of the provinces, is 1700 *Rheinland* rods in length, with a breadth of two hundred, and admits up to the very town a fleet of eighty large men of war; but the entrance to it being in 1744 obſtructed by the ſinking in of their ſea dikes, in 1750 under the auſpices of the hereditary Stadtholder, *William* IV. and the inſpection of admiral *Schryver*, the reparation of them was again taken in hand. To the right of the new haven, leading to the provincial baſon is a large dock, and to the weſtward of this dock lies the entrance into the old harbour, which is divided into two departments and ſerves for merchant ſhips. In the town are three churches of *Calviniſt Dutch*, with one of *French*, one of *Engliſh* and one of *Mennonites*. Till the year 1400, there was only a ferry at this place leading over to *Flanders*, with a few mean houſes near it, known by the name of *Vliſingen* and *Vliſſingen*, but at preſent it is called *Old-Vliſſingen*, and forms a handſome ſuburb to the weſt of the town, which at that time was only a village, and may date its proſperity from the year 1572, when it ſhoke off the *Spaniſh* yoke and voluntarily ſubmitted to the States. On this it annoyed the *Spaniards* with ſuch ſucceſs that in the very ſame year, by way of reward for the active intrepidity of its inhabitants, it was admitted among the voting towns, fortified and embelliſhed with public edifices, and endowed with a charter of many valuable privileges. In 1585 it was mortgaged to *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, in conjunction with *Briel* and *Rammekens*, and in conſequence thereof received an *Engliſh* garriſon; but on repayment of the loan, *James* I. reſtored it to the States. In 1749 the eaſt-church, the princes palace, and the naval ſtore-houſe, were deſtroyed by fire, but the firſt was again ſoon rebuilt. With reſpect to the marquiſate of *Vliſſingen* and *Veere* ſee the following article: *viz.*

3. *Veere* or *Ter Veer*, anciently called *Kampveer*, and in *Latin Campoveria*, in rank the ſixth and laſt of the voting towns in *Zeeland*. This place lies at a ſmall diſtance from the mouth of the *Eaſt-Schelde*, which hereabouts abounds in ſandbanks, but they are no obſtruction to the paſſage, the depth all along the coaſt of *Walcheren*, (which is otherwiſe called

called the *Veer Gat* or *Veer hole*) being ſufficient for carrying the largeſt ſhips. The name of *Kampveer* took its original from this place, it being once the ferry to the villages of *Kampen* on the iſland of *North-Beveland*, but this village is now waſhed away. The town itſelf is much ſmaller than *Vliſſingen*, and the fortifications it has are a wall and ſix baſtions. The *Calviniſts* alone are permitted the public exerciſe of their religion here, and the *Dutch* have two churches. *Veere* enjoys alſo a pretty good trade, particularly to *Scotland*, which laſt circumſtance has drawn to it ſo great a number of families from that country, that they have a church here with a miniſter of their own.

The towns of *Vliſſingen* and *Veere* antiently formed two diſtinct lordſhips, which in 1555 were by the Emperor *Charles* V. raiſed to a Marquiſate in favour of *Maximillian* of *Burgundy*, and at the ſame time its Marquis created the firſt nobleman. In 1581 *William* I. Prince of *Orange* purchaſed this Marquiſate for the ſum of 146,000 guilders. The diſputes which after the demiſe of King *William* III. aroſe between *William* IV. Prince of *Orange*, and the States, relating to the dignity of a firſt nobleman of this province, and the preſidentſhip in the aſſembly of the States, were accommodated in 1747, and in 1751 the Prince was inaugurated Marquis both of *Vliſſingen* and *Veere*.

2. The following leſſer towns: *viz.*

1. *Arnemuiden*, commonly called *Armuijen*, formerly pretty large and thriving, but ſince the choaking up of the mouth of its harbour, by ſand, fallen into ſo great decay as at preſent to reſemble rather a village than a town. Among the ſmall towns however, of this iſland, it ſtill takes the lead. The antient and original place of this name ſtood at no great diſtance from the preſent town, at the mouth of the little river or canal of *Arne*, whence alſo its name is derived. It was once an appennage of the town of *Middleburg*, but in 1574 *William* I. Prince of *Orange* rendered it independent.

In the neighbourhood, particularly leading towards *Middleburg*, are great numbers of ſalt-houſes; the making of that commodity being one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

2. *Weſt-Kappel*, the ſecond of the ſmall towns on the iſland. It lies on the weſtern ſide of the *Schelde*, which is fenced here by a very ſtrong dyke, the ſand hills having been all gradually waſhed away. Formerly it lay much farther to the weſt, but the ſea continually encroaching upon it, the town has been removed higher up into the country, though it is ſtill only an open place. In the time of *William* II. Count of *Holland* and *Zeeland*, a moſt obſtinate and bloody engagement happened here between the troops of that Prince and thoſe of *Margaret* Counteſs of *Flanders*, ſurnamed the *Black*, to the diſadvantage of the latter, who was for making a conqueſt of the iſland of *Walcheren*.

3. *Domburg*,

3. *Domburg*, the third among the leſſer towns of this iſland, and ſituated near the ſand-hills, on the north-weſt ſhore, but having neither walls nor gates.

3. The following forts: *viz.*

1. *Rammekens* or *Rametjens*, alſo called *Zeeburg*, a ſmall fort ſituated at the mouth of *Middleburg* harbour, for the defence of which it was erected in 1547 by the Emperor *Charles* V. The mortgage of this fort to Queen *Elizabeth* has been taken notice of above.

2. *Haak*, a fort lying at a ſmall hour's diſtance to the northweſt of *Veere*, and defending the *Veere Gat*. At this place alſo is a beacon for the direction of ſhipping.

4. The following country towns and villages, being likewiſe lordſhips, and even of themſelves conſiderable: namely *Eaſt-Kappel*, *Kleverskerke*, *Brigdamme* or *Breedamme*, St. *Laurens* with the old ſeat of *Popkensburg*, *Gapinge* alſo containing a ſeat, *Serooskerke*, *Lievevrouwe Polder* belonging to the houſe of *Orange*, *Grypskerke*, St. *Aagtekerk*, *Meliskerke*, *Biggenkerk*, commonly called *Beekerk*, a dependency of *Vliſſingen*, *Koudekerke*, *Zoutelande*, alſo appertaining to *Vliſſingen*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Zouburg* and *Rithem*. At a ſmall diſtance from *Veere* are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of *Zandberg* houſe, which with the adjacent lordſhip of *Zandyk* belongs to the *Orange* family.

5. The iſland of St. *Jooſtland*, reckoned in *Walcheren*, though in reality divided therefrom by a narrow channel. In 1517 this iſland was laid entirely under water, and the dyking it anew not completed till the year 1631. It contains only the ſingle village of *Nieuwland*.

2. The iſland of *Zuid* or *South-Beveland*, in *Latin Bevelandia auſtralis*, being of all the iſlands of *Zeeland*, both the largeſt and pleaſanteſt, and formerly even larger than at preſent, as extending itſelf as far as the *Eaſt-Schelde*, but in 1532 the eaſtern part (and indeed the whole iſland) was laid under water by the breaking in of the waves attended with a ſtorm, ſince which it has never ſince been dyked, and accordingly in all maps is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *verdronken Zuid-Beveland* or *the overflowed South-Beveland*. In this overflowed country ſtood a town called *Romerswaal*, *Reimerſwaale*, or *Remburſwaale*, which was in being even after the abovementioned inundation, King *Philip* II. in 1549 being inſtalled there Count of *Zeeland*, but in 1574 it was laid in aſhes by the *Spaniards*; and ſince that time has been gradually waſhed away. In the iſland of the *South-Beveland*, which is otherwiſe called the *Land van ter Goes*, are the following towns: namely,

1. *Goes* or *Ter Goes*, in rank the third town in the province, ſituated in the moſt northern part of the iſland, not far from the *Eaſt-Schelde*, which is alſo called the *Schenge*, and with which it has a communication here, by means of a harbour or canal begun in 1442, and known by the name of the *New Haven*. This appellation was given it by way of diſtinction from the

the *Old*, the mouth of which having been choaked up with ſand, it ſerves at preſent only to keep the new harbour always fit for ſervice; and accordingly a ſluice has been built on the intermediate dam, which in time of flood is opened for the water to run out of the *New Haven* into the *Old*; after which the ſluice is again ſhut and not opened till the ebb has left the new harbour dry. Then the water which has been witheld, ruſhes with ſuch impetuoſity out of the old harbour through the new towards the *Schenge*, that it carries of all the ſand and mud; and preſerves a proper depth of water in the new harbour; which being further defended by a ſtrong line, the communication between this water and the town cannot eaſily be cut of. *Goes* has ſome fortifications, but thoſe irregular, and though not large yet carries on a great trade. In it is a *Dutch Calviniſt* church, with one of *French*, one of *Mennonites* and a fourth of papiſts. Along the dyke of the haven are ſome ſalt pans. In 1554 it loſt ſix hundred houſes by fire, but ſtill gives name to the whole iſland.

2. The following country towns and villages, which are alſo lordſhips: namely,

1. *Borſelen* or *Monſter*, a village and barony belonging to the *Borſelen* family. In the neighbourhood of this place formerly ſtood the town of *Borſelen*, which was deſtroyed in 1532 by the ſame great inundation, as rendered the neighbouring country uninhabitable, it being daily laid under water ever ſince, during the time of flood, though in 1616 the greateſt part of it was again dyked in by the magiſtracy of *Goes*.

2. *Ovezande*, *Driewegen*, *Ellewoutſdyk*, *Oudelande*, *Baarland*, *Hoedekenskerke*, *'s Gravenpolder*, *Bieſelingen* and *Capelle*, (the laſt of which has three old ſeats or caſtles in its neighbourhood, *viz.* thoſe of *Giſtelles*, *Brucelis* and *Maalſtede*, the two firſt of which belong to baron *Huffel*, and the third to Baron *Waſſenaar,*) *Schore*, *Vlake*, *Kruiningen*, (from whence a paſſage boat daily goes every day to *Flanders*) *Waarden*, *Crabbendyk* (where alſo are two forts) *Kloetingen*, *Cattendyk*, and eleven other villages.

3. The *Wolfersdyk*, in *Latin* called *Wolferdi agger*, lying between the *South* and *North-Beveland*. This tract is ſmall, and at preſent contains only one village called *Ooſterland*, the other having been deſtroyed by the waters.

Cloſe by *Wolferſdyk* alſo lies another iſland ſtill ſmaller, called the *Eaſt-Beveland*, and which was not dyked in till 1708. On it are ſome ſcattered houſes, the inhabitants of which hear divine ſervice at *Cats* in the *North-Beveland*.

4. The iſland of *North-Beveland*, in *Latin Bevelandia ſeptentrionalis*, which is ſeparated from *Wolfersdyk* by a water called *Zuidvliet*. This iſland was once the moſt pleaſant and fertile country in all *Zeeland*; but in 1530 and 1532 it ſuffered ſuch a terrible inundation that great numbers of perſons and cattle periſhed, and of the whole iſland nothing was to be ſeen but one ſteeple, which appeared above the ſummit of the waters.

waters. About a century after the ground being again raiſed by the continual increaſe of the mud, the iſland was again dyked in and cultivated. On it ſtands

1. *Kortgene*, commonly called *Kortjyn*, a country town, having the title of lordſhip, and belonging to the houſe of *Orange*, till King *William* III. in 1670 conferred it on Count *William* of *Naſſau-Odyk*, whoſe deſcendants are its preſent proprietors.

Not far from this place alſo once ſtood the town of *Kortgene*, which was likewiſe deſtroyed by the above inundation.

2. The villages of *Wiſſenkerke*, and *Kolyns-Plaat*, (a lordſhip belonging to the *Orange* family) with that of *Kats*.

The iſland of *Oriſant*, which lay to the north-eaſt of the *North-Beveland*, and extended as far as the *Zirkſee*, but which was alſo overflowed in 1658. The eaſtern part continues ſtill under water, but the reſt is joined to the *North-Beveland*.

Weſt of the laſt mentioned place lies the narrow water of *Roompot* between the two ſand banks of *Onruſt* and *Schotſman*. This is the only paſſage for all veſſels bound from *Holland* to *Middleburg*; but when the weather is in the leaſt foul, is very dangerous to thoſe who are not thoroughly acquainted with it. The channel north of the *North-Beveland* is alſo called the *Roompot*.

II. The quarter on the *Eaſt-Schelde*, which likewiſe conſiſts of four iſlands; namely,

1. The iſland of *Schouwen*, in *Latin Scaldia*, ſo called from the *Schelde*, by which it is watered. This iſland formerly extended much farther towards the ſouthward; and the *Eaſt-Schelde* by which it is ſeparated from the *North-Beveland*, was at that time ſo narrow that the inhabitants of the two iſlands could converſe together from the oppoſite ſides; but the ſtream has inſenſibly encroached ſo much upon the land, that in ſome parts it is a *Dutch* mile in breadth. On this iſland lies

1. Only one town having a ſeat and vote in the aſſembly of State in the province.

This town is called *Zirkſee*, and is the chief place on the whole iſland, but only the ſecond in rank among the voting towns. It is very advantageouſly ſituated for a maritime trade, as communicating with the *Eaſt-Shelde* by means of the new-haven. Accordingly its commerce is ſtill in a flouriſhing condition, *Zirkſee* having betwixt ſeventy, eighty and ninety ſhips of its own, which are freighted out to *Spain*, *Portugal* and other countries. Here are two churches of *Calviniſt Dutch*, one of *French*, one of *Lutherans*, one of *Menonites*, and a ſixth of *Roman* catholics. Salt and mead are the two principal commodities of this place. Within the town are ſeveral pits for keeping oyſters, beſides other grounds for their growth; and great quantities are ſent to *Holland* and other countries. The town

itſelf is reckoned the moſt antient in all *Seeland*; but amidſt many other calamities by which it has ſuffered, in the year 1414 one half of it was deſtroyed by fire.

2. A ſmall town named

Brouwerſhaven, and lying on the *Grevelingen* water. This place has a convenient harbour, and the greateſt part of the inhabitants are either ſeamen or fiſhermen. It is much reduced by the many misfortunes it has endured from water, fire and war, but contains ſome oyſter grounds. In 1426 a remarkable battle was fought hereabouts between *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* and *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, at which time it was only a village.

Obſ. About half an hour's walk to the north-eaſt of this place formerly ſtood the town of *Bommene*, which originally belonged to the province of *Holland*; but in 1686 was ceded to *Zeeland*. It was gradually deſtroyed by inundations, inſomuch that at preſent no remains of it are to be ſeen. Some new houſes however have been built here, but more up the country, and theſe form a ſmall place now called *New-Bommene* or *Bommenede*.

3. Of the villages and lordſhips within this iſland, we ſhall only mention the following: *viz.*

1. *Dryſchor*, a village containing the ſeat of *Windenburg*.

2. *Ellemeet*, a village giving name to a conſiderable family in *Holland*.

3. *Haamſtede*, the largeſt and handſomeſt village on the whole iſland.

4. *Terooskerke*, a village, from which the noble family of *Tuil* in the province of *Utrecht* ſtile themſelves; and to the ſame family likewiſe belongs

5. The lordſhip of *Welland*; conſiſting of the villages of *Noord-Welle*, and the *Zuid-welle Polder*.

6. *Reniſſe* or *Reneſſe*, a village and lordſhip, in which lies the old ſeat of *Moermond*.

2. The iſland of *Duiveland*, which is ſeparated from *Schouwen* by the *Dykwater*. To the ſouthward of it alſo runs the *Keten*, and to the eaſtward the *Wydaars*, the latter of which is a paſſage for all veſſels bound from *Holland* to *Zeeland*. The iſland itſelf owes its name to the great numbers of *Duiven* or *Pidgeons*, with which it formerly abounded, but in 1530 it was overflowed by the ſea with ſuch rapidity that beſides cattle, ſome hundreds of perſons periſhed by the waters. Not long after however it was again dyked in. On it lie the four lordſhips or bannes of *Nieuwerkerk*, *Ouderkerk*, *Capelle* and *Botland*. Of theſe the three firſt are villages, and the whole four belonged to the town of *Zirkzee*, which made a purchaſe of them in 1566, but in 1725 they redeemed themſelves. On this iſland likewiſe ſtands the lordſhip of *Heer Janſland*, with the high lordſhip of *Ooſterland* and *Bruiniſſe*, the laſt of which is alſo called *Eaſt-Duiveland*, and is the beſt village on the whole iſland. In the little village of *Vianen am Keten water* were once ſeveral ſalt-houſes, and even yet it is the common thoroughfare from hence to the following iſland: *viz.*

3. The iſland of *Ter Tholen*, ſituated on the frontiers of *Brabant*, and containing

1. The

1. The town of *Tholen* or *Ter Tholen*, in rank the fourth town of the province of *Zeeland*. This place lies on the river *Eendracht*, on the other ſide of which it has a kind of crown work; which was repaired in 1747, but towards the land ſide it is fortified with a rampart and ſeven baſtions. Its churches are only two, *viz.* of *French* and *Dutch Calviniſts*. Both a land and water toll are paid here, and from this the town is thought to take its name. In 1712 *Tholen* was ſurprized and plundered by the *French*.

2. *S. Martenſdyk*, a lordſhip belonging to the houſe of *Orange*, and which formed a part of the inheritance of King *William* III. Antiently, that is to ſay, in 1530 and 1532 this place made a diſtinct iſland, the waters of the *Pluimpot* running betwixt it and *Ter Tholen*. But ſince the drying up of theſe waters both iſlands have been reckoned as one.

3. *Staveniſſe*, a village, off which in 1631 a naval engagement happened between the *Spaniards* and the *Netherlanders*, in which *Hollard* the *Zeeland* admiral took ſeventy-ſix flat bottomed boats, and made above four thouſand priſoners.

4. *Scherpeniſſe*, a large handſome village, belonging as a lordſhip to the houſe of *Orange*.

5. The villages of St. *Anneland*, *Weſtkerke*, *Poortvliet* and *Old-Voſmar*.

On the other ſide of the river *Eendracht*, is ſtill a ſmaller tract of land, which though bordering on *Brabant* is accounted a part of *Zeeland*, and therein more particularly of the iſland of *Tholen*. On this tract lies the village of *New-Voſmar*, with its *Polder*. All the inhabitants are *Roman* catholics.

4. The iſland of St. *Philips-land*, being ſmall in extent, and containing only the ſingle village of the like name. Weſt of this iſland lies the *Zype*, a ſand bank well known to navigators.

III. To the province of *Zeeland* likewiſe belongs *Sommelsdyk* or *Zomerdyk*, a country town, though the iſland of *Over-Flacque*, on which it ſtands, is a dependency of *Holland*. This place as a lordſhip belongs to the noble family of *Aartſen*.

IV. *UTRECHT.*

§. 1. THE beſt map of this province is that engraved by *Viſſcher* from a deſign of *Bernhard du Roy*'s, but at preſent ſold by *Schenk*.

§. 2. The province itſelf excepting in one ſmall ſtrip of land to the northward, and bordering on the *Suder*-ſea, is wholly environed by *Holland* and *Gelderland*. It enjoys a good air, and in moſt parts the ſoil is very fruitful. To the eaſtward, near the borders of the *Veluwe*, it is indeed a high and ſterile country, conſiſting either of ſandy hills or ſmall emi-

nences, which are in general overrun with woods; but in ſome places contains a ſpot of indifferent paſturage. On the ſouth ſide, however, between that hilly part and the river *Lek*, it has good arable land; and weſtward the country perfectly reſembles *Holland*, being for the moſt part rich meadow, though in many parts full of turf grounds, eſpecially towards the borders of the *Gooiland* and *Amſtelland*. The *Rhine* at *Wyk* near *Duerſtede* divides itſelf into the *Lek* and the *crooked Rhine*, the latter of which is ſo called from its many windings, and runs in a very ſlow ſtream to *Utrecht*, from whence under the name of the *Rhine* or the *Old Rhine*, it continues its courſe through *Woerden* to *Leiden*, &c. In 1373 a little above *Vianen* a canal was dug from the *Lek*, beginning at the village of *Vreeſwyk*, and running from thence to *Utrecht*, after which it connects the *Lek* with the *Old Rhine*. The name of this canal is the *Vaartſche Rhyn*, and to *Utrecht* it is a very important conveniency, the *crooked Rhine* not being of a depth ſufficient to receive veſſels of any burden, whence of courſe without this canal that city would be deprived of the means of carrying on any trade by water, whereas the largeſt veſſels from the *Upper Rhine* paſs through it to that place, and ſo on to *Amſterdam*, and all the other towns in *Holland*. But while it is ſo advantageous to *Utrecht*, it is at the ſame time no leſs detrimental to *Dort* and *Rotterdam*. From the *Old Rhine* near *Utrecht* iſſues the *Vecht*, which at *Muiden* enters the *Suder*-ſea. The *Mye* and the *crooked Mydrecht*, two ſmall rivers here, form the weſtern boundaries between *Holland* and *Utrecht*. Of theſe the former at the village of *Zwammerdam* runs into the *Old Rhine*, the latter joins the *Amſtel* a little above the village of *Thamen*. The *Eem* is compoſed of ſeveral rivulets riſing in the *Veluwe* in *Gelderland*, and which after their conflux at *Amersfoort* run northward to the *Suder*-ſea. In this province alſo is the *Grift* or *Greb*, the ſource of which is on *Veenendal heath*, and after watering the eaſt ſide of the country, it loſes itſelf in the *Rhine*, about one fourth of an hour's diſtance above *Rhein*.

§. 3. In the province of *Utrecht* are five towns, and ſixty-five country towns and villages. Its States are compoſed of the clergy, the nobility and the towns. Of theſe the former, though they make the firſt claſs of the States, yet are merely nominal, that claſs conſiſting of nobles and citizens of the *Calviniſt* religion, and not of eccleſiaſtics. They are generally however eight in number, and are elected from among the chapters of the five churches at *Utrecht*, and theſe ſtill in the aſſembly of the States repreſent the antient clergy of the country. The ſecond claſs is compoſed of the nobility, who on account of their manors, are called to the aſſembly of the States. The third claſs conſiſts of the deputies of the five towns of *Utrecht*, *Amersfoort*, *Wyk*, *Rhenen* and *Montfoort*, but more particularly of the firſt. Nay in conſultations that city even aſſerts that the other four towns have only one vote; and ſo far is certain that *Utrecht* can

can control the ſentiments of the reſt; but the reſolutions taken by it may not be traverſed by the others.

§. 4. This province, together with *Overyſſel*, once conſtituted the temporal dominion of the biſhop of *Utrecht*, the firſt of whom was *Willibrod*, who being collated at *Rome* in the year 696, by Pope *Sergius*, founded the church of *Wiltenburg* or *Utrecht*. Its prelate was elected by the five chapters of the latter, who were alſo not without ſome ſhare in the government; but *Henry* of *Bavaria*, the laſt biſhop, who held that office jointly with the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, being a man of a turbulent ſpirit, drew on him frequent tumults, and at length the principal of his ſubjects entered into a ſecret league with *Charles* Duke of *Gelderland*, who marched out an armed force againſt him; and the latter being unable to withſtand the Duke, in 1528 ſold his whole dioceſe or temporal dominion, together with the abſolute ſovereignty thereof to the Emperor *Charles* V. who annexed it as a lordſhip, to the eſtates of the houſe of *Auſtria*, under which it continued till the reign of his ſon *Philip* II. when in 1579, by its alliance with the other *Netherland* provinces who aſſerted their liberty, it became a free town. The above mentioned Biſhop *Henry* of *Bavaria* had three ſucceſſors as Biſhop of *Utrecht*, of whom *Frederick* Baron *Schenk* of *Tautenburg* was in 1559 by King *Philip* II. created archbiſhop, and the biſhops of *Leeuwarden*, *Deventer*, *Groningen*, *Haarlem* and *Middleburg* made his ſuffragans; but ſince the above all the biſhops of *Utrecht* have forfeited all ſhare in the temporal government.

§. 5. The college of the deputies of this province conſiſts of twelve members, each claſs of the States ſending four. The chamber of accounts is under the direction of four commiſſioners; and the provincial court of juſtice is compoſed of a preſident, ſix ordinary and three extraordinary aſſeſſors. To the aſſembly of the States General it ſends three deputies, that is to ſay one from each claſs of its States.

§. 6. The *Calviniſt* congregations of this province are divided into three claſſes, namely into thoſe of *Utrecht*, *Amersfoort* and *Rhenen* with *Wyk*, and the number of miniſters here is ſeventy-nine. The ſynod is held once a year at *Utrecht*. The papiſts have above thirty churches in this province under forty-five prieſts, the *Lutherans* two congregations and three miniſters, the *Remonſtrants* the ſame number, and the *Annabaptiſts* two.

§. 7. The province of *Utrecht* differs alſo in its general diviſion from the others, the country alone being divided into four quarters. But before we proceed to a deſcription of them, we ſhall give ſome account of

I. The voting towns.

1. *Utrecht*, in *Latin Ultrajectum*, *Trajectum vetus* or *inferius* or otherwiſe *ad Rhenum*, the capital of the province, ſtands in a delightful and fine corn country on the river *Rhine*, which here divides itſelf into two branches, namely into thoſe of the *Old* and *New Rhine*. Both theſe currents traverſe the whole

whole length of the city, after which they unite again. *Utrecht* is pretty large, being about an hour and half's walk in circuit, and is likewiſe populous, but without any other defence than a wall on the old canal. The inhabitants are for the moſt part traders and artificers, but along the new canal, which is of later date and was cut at the expence of the clergy and nobility, are ſeveral large and handſome houſes, all inhabited by gentlemen. Among the ſeven *Calviniſt Dutch* churches in *Utrecht*, the *Dom* or cathedral, dedicated to St. *Martin* and ſtanding in the centre of the city, is the principal, though conſiſting only of the quire of the old church, the greateſt part of which from the quire to the tower, was deſtroyed by a terrible ſtorm in 1674, ſince which the tower has always remained ſeparate from the body of the church. The cathedral chapter is at preſent compoſed, as it was anciently, of forty members, but the difference between them is, that now they purchaſe their places, the uſual ſum paid for which is between ſix and ſeven thouſand guilders. The other chapter churches in this city are the old minſter, or that of St. *Salvator*, St. *Mary*'s, St. *Peter*'s and St. *John*'s. In the firſt of theſe a partition has been made, as a place of worſhip for the *Engliſh*, who reſide here, the number of whom however is not great. Over the church is a muſæum of all ſorts of antiques and rarities. St. *Peter*'s church has been aſſigned to the *French Calviniſts*, who conſtitute a numerous congregation here. The *Lutherans*, the *Remonſtrants*, and the *Mennonites* have each of them alſo a church, while the papiſts meet in houſes, of which they have ſeveral appropriated to that purpoſe. In this city too reſides the chief of the *Janſeniſt* papiſts in the *Netherlands*, who ſtiles himſelf archbiſhop of *Utrecht*, and is elected by the nominal chapter thereof, which, the dean included, conſiſts of eight canons beſides the archbiſhop. The *Jeſuitical* papiſts however do not acknowlege this chapter. The States of the province meet here in a building called the States chamber, and this place is likewiſe the ſeat of the other provincial colleges. In the *German* houſe reſides the *Utrecht balley*, or commander of the *Teutonick* order. It has alſo a celebrated univerſity, which ſprung from a *Gymnaſium*, and was opened on the ſixteenth of *March* in 1636. This univerſity is dependent only on the city magiſtracy, and not on the whole province. Its phyſic garden is particularly curious; and for the recreation of the ſtudents on the eaſt ſide of the city, juſt without the gate, is a beautiful mall conſiſting of ſeven ſtraight walks above 2000 paces in length, which are regularly planted with limes; but that in the middle is properly the mall. Here is alſo a ſilk manufacture here, which prepares raw ſilk for the loom; and in this town it was that in 1579 the memorable union was formed between the ſeven provinces. In 1672 the *French* took it without the leaſt reſiſtance. In 1712 a congreſs of plenipotentiaries was opened here from all the States in *Europe*, which congreſs within two years terminated in a general peace.

2. *Amersfoort*,

2. *Amersfoort*, (originally called *Eemsfort*, afterwards *Amesfoort*, and laſt of all *Amersfoort*,) the ſecond town of the province, ſituated at the foot of a hill to which it gives name. It ſtands in a pleaſant country and fertile on the river *Eem*, which has its riſe in theſe parts from the confluence of ſeveral rivulets, and firſt receives that name here, where it becomes navigable. At this port likewiſe are ſhipped all the goods brought out of *Germany* by *Heſſian* waggons and conſigned to *Amſterdam*. In the town are two *Calviniſt* churches. Once alſo it carried on a flouriſhing trade in beer. The tobacco grown and ſpun here, is now very much decayed; but its new erected dimity and bombaſine manufactures are in a thriving way. In 1543 *Amersfoort* was cruelly pillaged by the troops of *Gelderland*, but in 1561 received ſome enlargements.

3. *Rhenen*, the third town of the province, ſituated on the declivity of a hill not far from the *Rhine*, which alſo gives name to it. This place is but ſmall and mean. In 1621 the *King's houſe* here was the reſidence of the unfortunate *Frederick* V. Elector palatine, who had been choſen King of *Bohemia*. *Rhenen* antiently had Counts of its own, the laſt of whom being promoted to the ſee of *Utrecht*, incorporated both this town and its diſtrict with the archbiſhopric. Tobacco is one of the principal products of the neighbouring country.

About one fourth of an hour to the eaſt of this place is a hill named *Heymenberg*, on the top of which, in a kind of a grove, is a ſtone table, called the King's table, which commands a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect over the *Vetuwe*. This hill is particularly mentioned in the antient hiſtory of the *Netherlands*, as the ſcene of an obſtinate battle in 1198 between the *Gelderlanders* and the *Utrechters*, in which the former were worſted.

4. *Wyk*, ſurnamed *Te* or *By Duurſtede*, the fourth town of the province, lying on the river *Rhine*, out of which the lake is here formed. *Wyk* is at preſent in a low condition and ſtill daily decaying. This declenſion is ſuppoſed to be owing to the want of trade. On its ſite antiently ſtood the celebrated town of *Batavodurum*.

Cloſe by the town are the ruins of *Duurſtede*, formerly called *Duroſtadium*, a ſeat from which the town of *Wyk* obtained its ſurname. Between this ſeat and the town the *Rhine* once purſued its courſe in a full ſtream to *Utrecht*, but at preſent it is reduced to a narrow rivulet known by the name of the *crooked Rhine*, and brought by means of a ſluice out of the *Lek*.

5. *Montfoort*, the fifth town of the province, ſmall and lying on the *Dutch Yſſel*. This place owes its origin to a fort erected here in 1175, by *Godfrey* biſhop of *Rhenen*, for the defence of the frontiers againſt the *Hollanders*; ſeveral families reſorting hither as to a place of ſecurity, by which means it gradually became a town. It has long been a lordſhip under

under the title of a burggravate, annexed to the *Merodes* or *Brabant* family; till in 1648 *Ferdinand Philip* of *Merode* ſold it to the States of the province of *Utrecht*, who thereupon incorporated it with their province. Its fortifications were deſtroyed by the *Spaniards*, and in 1672 the *French* blew up the fort. In the beginning of the ſeventeenth century a terrible fire broke out at this place.

II. The country which is divided into four quarters. Each of theſe quarters has its own particular marſhal, who is judge likewiſe over the villages, but they are all ſubordinate to the provincial court.

1. The upper quarter conſiſts of the ſouth eaſt part of the province, and takes its name from the town of *Wyk*, which ſtands nearly towards its centre. The greateſt part of its inhabitants are papiſts, but of the other ſects the *Calviniſts* are the feweſt in number. The moſt remarkable places here are

1. *Veenendal*, commonly called *'t Veen*, alſo *'t Rheenſche Veen*, a very populous village, which though the church ſtands within the territory of *Utrecht*, yet belongs in part to *Gelderland*. A conſiderable number of the inhabitants are ſpinners and wool-combers. Here is a very numerous congregation of *Calviniſts*; and the neighbouring *Veens* or turf grounds yield very good turf.

Near this town lies *Ter Horſt*, now a ruinous ſeat.

2. *Amerongen*, a handſome country town, which with its appurtenances forms a high and free lordſhip. It was firſt raiſed to this dignity by the States of the province, in the year 1676; but at preſent belongs to the noble family of *Rheede*. The old caſtle here, which was burnt by the *French* in 1672, has been ſince rebuilt with greater ſtrength and magnificence.

Within this lordſhip lies the hamlet of *Zinkel*, appertaining to a line of the *Rheeden* family, which in 1689 was by King *William* III. raiſed to the dignity of Earls of *Athlone* in *Ireland*; together with *Natwiſch* houſe, whence another noble family derives its name.

3. *Leerſum*, a free lordſhip, belonging together with *Zuileſtein*, to the Earls of *Rochefort* in *England*.

4. *Driebergen*, a free lordſhip, the property of Count *Naſſau*, deſcended from Prince *Maurice*, to whom alſo it gives title.

5. *Zeyſt*, a village delightfully ſituated and having a caſtle, which formerly belonged to the Counts of *Naſſau*, who between the years 1750 and 1760 ſold it to a merchant of *Amſterdam*, of the name of *Schellinger*, who made a preſent of it to the *Moravians* for a ſeminary. The ſeat itſelf conſiſts of a main body and two wings, with two large ſquare courts of moſt beautiful brick work, which have been added to it for the uſes of the *Moravian* brethren and ſiſters. It muſt be confeſſed that the works of the ſeveral artificers here of both ſexes are excellent in their kinds, and

ſold

ſold at very reaſonable rates. In the village likewiſe are many *Moravians*, and in point of pleaſantneſs either as to the country, the gardens, or the walks, a more delightful manſion could not have been deſired by them.

Near *Zeyſt* lies *Stoetwegen* another very pleaſing ſeat.

6. *Bever waard*, a noble ſeat fronting the village of *Werkhoven*, and giving title to the Counts of *Naſſau-Beverwaard*.

7. *Odyk*, commonly called *Ojik*, a village and free lordſhip, appertaining to a line of the Counts of *Naſſau*, to whom alſo it gives title.

8. *Schalkwyk*, a very long village containing an old ruinous ſeat, and together with

9. The lordſhip of *Houten*, belonging to the *Kapelles*.

10. *Wiltenburg* or *Viltenburg*, a very antient houſe, in which the epiſcopal church of *Utrecht* was firſt founded.

11. *Vreeswyk* or *De Vaart*, a village lying on the *Lek*, and conſtituting a lordſhip belonging to the city of *Utrecht*, which appoints an intendant over this place. In this village lies the *Vaart* ſluice, through which all ſhips going from the *Upper Rhine* to *Utrecht* and *Amſterdam* paſs, on payment of a toll.

12. *Jutphaas*, a village on the ſtream called the *Vaart Rhine*, near which at a ſluice, by means of which the water is conveyed from the *Vaart Rhine* to the *Yſſel*, for the joining of thoſe two rivers, the *French* in 1672, erected a fort, but this was ſoon after raſed.

13. *Hageſtein*, a high lordſhip and fief of the province of *Utrecht*, appertaining to the noble family of *Zuidewyk*. The lordſhip of *Tienhoven* is alſo a fief of the province of *Utrecht*. This lordſhip terminates on the county of *Kuilenburg*, but is not to be confounded with two other places of the ſame name.

14. *De Mars*, a dyked *Polder* facing *Rhenen*.

2. The lower quarter, which is the largeſt of all the four, and otherwiſe called the *Abkoude*, from the village of *Abkoude*. The moſt remarkable places here are

1. *Zuilen*, a lordſhip, having a ſplendid ſeat belonging to the noble family of *Tuil* of *Serooskerke*.

2. *Maarſen*, a village, containing a lordſhip belonging to the noble family of *ter Meer*. This is a moſt delightful place, and on all ſides ſurrounded with elegant ſeats and houſes. Among its inhabitants are ſeveral *Jews*, who have alſo a ſynagogue here.

3. *Abkoude*, a large village on the *crooked Amſtel*, which by means of a canal here joins with the *Vecht*, and thus forms a ſhorter cut from *Utrecht* to *Amſterdam* by way of the *New ſluice*.

4. The village of *Mydrecht*, commonly called *Meyert*.

5. The *Lopiker Waard*, containing the villages of *Lopik*, and *Kapelle*, and ſeparated by the barony of *Yſſelſtein* from the other territories of the province of *Utrecht*, notwithſtanding which it belongs to it, and therein

more particularly to this quarter; as does likewiſe another ſeparate tract, which in the neighbourhood of *Schoonhoven* and *Nieuwport* is again divided by the river *Lek*; the village of *Willige-Langerak*, lying to the north of that river, and to the ſouth thoſe of *Langerak* and *Obert Lek*, with the antient ſeat of that name.

3. *Eemland*, the moſt northern part of the whole province, being a narrow tract extending between *Gooiland* and the *Veluwe*, as far as the *Suder*-ſea. This tract is ſo called from the *Eem*, by which it is traverſed. In it lies

1. *Bunſchoten*, a thriving and beautiful village on the *Suder*-ſea, its inhabitants moſtly fiſhermen. To this village likewiſe belongs the hamlet of *Spakenburg*.

2. The villages of *buiten* and *binnen Dyks*.

3. *Soedſtyk*, a hunting ſeat ſituated near the village of *Soeſt*, and built by King *William* III. This ſeat ſtill belongs to the houſe of *Orange*, and is a regular ſtructure though not large, with fine gardens and a park to it.

4. *Woudenberg* or *Woudenburg*, a village and lordſhip appertaining to a line of the houſe of *Naſſau*, who are deſcended from Prince *Maurice*. Near this village lies *Gronewoude*.

5. *Renſwoude* or *Renſwouw*, a village and free lordſhip ſituated on the little rivulet of *Lunter*.

4. The *Montfort* quarter, ſo called from a town of that name, within the precinct of which it lies. This quarter is very ſmall as containing only the lordſhips of *Dykveld* and *Heeſwyk*, without ſo much as one village in them.

V. *FRIESLAND.*

§. 1. OF this province *Fred. de Witt*, has publiſhed a map from a deſign of *Schotanus van Sterringa*, and to omit others, we have alſo one by *Ottens*, but the beſt is beyond diſpute that of *Halma*, at preſent publiſhed by *Kribber* of *Utrecht*.

§. 2. *Frieſland*, in *Latin Friſia*, is ſo called from the *Frieſens*, an antient martial people, but concerning the etymology of the latter name, the learned are divided. One of the moſt probable opinions is, that *Frieſen* ſignifies a digger or ditcher, from *Friſſen* to dig, the *Frieſſens* having raviſhed their country as it were from the ſea and river by digging or caſting up dikes. Anciently the *Frieſens* inhabited this tract along the *German* ocean from the *Schelde* to the *Weſer*, and thoſe of them whoſe ſettlements were about the *Schelde* and the *Flie*, were called *Weſt-Frieſens*. The remembrance of theſe is ſtill preſerved in the name of *Weſt-Frieſland*, which is given to a part of *North-Holland*; the reſt of them as far as the *Weſer* were called *Eaſt-Frieſens*.

Frieſens. Of the country inhabited by the latter, the *Frieſland* of which we are now ſpeaking, as one of the *United Provinces*, formed a part. It lies between the *Flie* and the *Little* river *Lawers*, which gives name to the *Lauwer*-ſea. To aſcertain its ſituation with greater preciſion, this province towards the north terminates on the *German* ocean, weſtward on the *Flie*, ſouthward on the *Suder*-ſea and *Overyſſel*; and eaſtward alſo on *Overyſſel*, the country of *Groningen* and *Drenthe*.

§. 3. *Frieſland* in its air and ſoil very nearly reſembles *Holland*, eſpecially in the north weſt parts, which lie lower than the ſea; and are particularly remarkable for their fine paſtures, among which, beſides excellent oxen, cows and ſheep, are numerous breeds of large horſes, which occaſion a conſiderable export to *Germany* and elſewhere. In the more elevated parts, are good corn lands, and the wheat produced in them is particularly eſteemed for the fineneſs of the ears and its white flower. The *Frieſland* peas alſo have an agreeableneſs in their taſte ſuperior to moſt others. Here is likewiſe a great deal of turf ground, though the turf cut in them does not come up to that of *Holland*, beſides which not a few of theſe turf pits are now become lakes, as namely thoſe of *Tjieuke*, *Sloter*, *Fljueſſen*, *Heeger*, *Sneeker* and *Bergumer*; with others in the ſouth eaſt part of the province. Towards *Drenthe* and *Overyſſel* are a great many heaths and woods.

The inhabitants here for want of ſand hills, along the ſea-coaſt, are under a neceſſity of ſecuring themſelves by means of dykes; which though abſolutely neceſſary, yet are attended with vaſt expence. Formerly, when the care of theſe dykes were only the private concern of the proprietors of particular eſtates, they were very low, and frequently ſuffered to fall to ſo great decay, as to be unable to withſtand the impetuoſity of the waves, eſpecially when driven by a ſtrong north-weſterly wind; and by ſuch breaches the country has been laid under water and great numbers of perſons have periſhed, not to mention the loſs of their cattle. In order as much as poſſible to preſerve themſelves, when under theſe calamities, the inhabitants raiſed ſeveral eminences from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and of conſiderable circumference, to which, unleſs by the rapidity of the inundations intercepted, they betook themſelves with their cattle and houſehold furniture and there remained till the flood had ſubſided. Theſe eminences at firſt were called *Waerd* or *Werd*, afterwards *Terp*, and here and there ſome remains of them are ſtill viſible. In proceſs of time houſes or rather whole villages and towns were built on theſe tumuli, and hence it is that the names of many places in *Frieſland* end in *Werd* and *Terp*. In 1570 *Gaſpar Robles* made a very prudent change in the conſtruction of the ſea dykes; by which he ordered them to be made higher and wider at the charge of the public, and ſince this the irruptions of the ſea have been leſs frequent.

Frieſland, may vie with *Holland* in the number of canals with which it is in all parts interſected; and great is the convenience of theſe canals

both for the carrying off the ſuperfluous waters into the ſea, and likewiſe for facilitating traffick and intercourſe. The principal and moſt frequented of them by travellers, reaches from *Haarlingen* through *Franeker*, as far as *Leeuwarden* and *Dokkum*, and ſo on to *Groningen*, and even to the frontiers of *Eaſt-Frieſland*.

§. 4. In the whole province are eleven towns and three hundred and thirty-ſix villages, yet among the latter not ſo much as one bears the title of a lordſhip. There are indeed great numbers of antient ſeats here, which are ſtiled *Stinſen* and *Staten*. The inhabitants ſtill retain that ſtrong paſſion for liberty, which diſtinguiſhed their anceſtors, together with their old cuſtoms and manner of living even to the antient *Frieſen* dialect and accent, which latter circumſtance renders the language, of the country people in particular, unintelligible to the other *Netherlanders*. *Frieſland* is famed for its ſeveral woollen ſtuffs, but more eſpecially for its linen, which is the fineſt in *Europe*, the price of it at prime coſt being no leſs than twelve *Holland* guilders the ell. Though the majority of the inhabitants are *Calviniſts*, yet are there alſo numbers of papiſts here, and a greater number ſtill of *Mennonites*, which is the leſs to be wondered at, as *Menno Simon*, from whom they derive their name, was a native of *Witmaarſum*, and firſt propagated his doctrines in this province. Theſe *Mennonites* compoſe fifty-eight congregations under the direction of one hundred and fifty-two paſtors, the papiſts twenty-four congregations and thirty-one prieſts, the *Lutherans* two congregations and three miniſters, the *Remonſtrants* only one, but the *Collegiants* have ſeveral colleges.

§. 5. Various are the changes which the political conſtitution of this province has undergone. Antiently it had princes of its own, afterwards dukes, and then kings, among whom *Radbod* II. was particularly famous. Theſe laſt were ſucceeded by *Podeſtats*, elected from among the people. So early as the year 1436 part of *Frieſland* devolved to the houſe of *Burgundy*. The greater part of it however ſtill continues under *Podeſtats*. In 1498 the Emperor *Maximilian* I. created Duke *Albert* of *Saxony* hereditary governor of *Frieſland*; and though this was done with a proviſo that he ſhould maintain the people in their antient liberties, yet would they never acknowledge him. In 1515 *Charles* V. purchaſed of *George* Duke of *Saxony* his claim to this country, and reduced it under his own dominion; but in the days of his ſon *Philip* II. the *Frieſens* recovered their liberty and acceded to the *Utrecht* alliance.

§. 6. The whole province is divided into three quarters, namely *Oſtergo*, *Weſtergo* and *Zevenwolde*, each of which is again ſubdivided into *Grietenyes*, more properly called *Grietmannyes*, or prefecturates, as being ſeverally governed by their *Grietman*, who likewiſe preſides in their court of juſtice, to which belong two aſſeſſors and a clerk. Every *Grietmanny* annually chuſes two *Vollmachten* or plenipotentiaries, one of which is a nobleman, and the other

other an *Eigen-erfde* or *freeholder*, who is always not only one of the moſt wealthy commoners, but alſo a man of virtue and parts. The numbers of *Grietenys* in *Frieſland* being thirty, it has of courſe ſixty plenipotentiaries belonging to it, who are diſtinguiſhed according to the three quarters. There is likewiſe a fourth quarter here, called the quarter of the towns, which are eleven in number, and each of theſe ſends two plenipotentiaries to the aſſembly of the States. Thus the whole aſſembly of the States conſiſts of eighty-two perſons, who are elected annually, and that generally towards the beginning of *February* at *Leeuwarden*, in the preſence of the hereditary Stadtholder, who here as well as in all the other colleges of the province, has a deciſive vote. The college of the deputy States of this province conſiſts of nine perſons, *viz.* Six from the *Grietenyes* and three from the towns; and theſe are always triennial. This college puts in execution the reſolutions of the States, reſpecting either civil or military affairs, as alſo thoſe relating to the provincial revenues, the diſpoſal of employments and the like. The provincial court of juſtice is compoſed of twelve aſſeſſors, aſſiſted by an attorney general and a ſecretary. This court alone takes cognizance in criminal cauſes, but in civil, the firſt hearing is at the courts of the *Grietenyes* and towns. The chamber of accounts, together with the aforementioned colleges is held at *Leeuwarden*. To the aſſembly of the States-General *Frieſland* ſends five deputies, that is to ſay two from the three quarters, and the like number from the towns. The fifth is jointly elected by the towns and *Zevenvolden*.

§. 7. With reſpect to its eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, *Frieſland* is divided into ſix claſſes, *viz.* into thoſe of *Leeuwarden*, *Dokkum*, *Franeker*, *Sneek*, *Bolſwerd* and *Workum* and *Zevenwolden*, all which are under the direction of two hundred and ſeven miniſters. Each claſs ſends annually two miniſters and the like number of elders to the ſynod, which is held eight days after *Eaſter* at *Leeuwarden*, *Dokkum*, *Franeker*, *Sneek*, *Bolſwerd*, and *Harlingen*, excepting when it comes to the turn of the claſs of *Zevenwolden*, at which time it is always held at *Heerenveen*.

§. 8. We now proceed to give an account according to their order of precedence.

1. Of the towns which form a diſtinct quarter, and therein

1. Of *Leeuwarden*, according to the pronunciation of the country called *Liewerden*, the capital of the province, and the ſeat of its chief colleges, as alſo of the mint, and the reſidence likewiſe of the principal nobility of *Frieſland*, all which concurs to render it the largeſt, moſt populous and handſomeſt town in this province. It is not only interſected by a great number of canals, but ſeveral large ſtreams even unite here, to the very great improvement of its commerce. The fortifications belonging to it, however, are neglected. While *Frieſland* enjoyed its own Stadtholders, they reſided in the *Prinzenhof* here, which gave the town an air of ſplendor and dignity, but this honour has been annihilated ſince the year 1747, in which *William* IV. was declared hereditary Stadtholder of all

all the *United Netherlands*. The town house, which is a noble structure, was begun in 1715. The *Calvinist Dutch* have three churches here, and in that of St. *James*, which is also called *the great church*, lies the vault of the Stadtholder family. The *French Calvinists* have likewise one church here, the *Lutherans* one, the *Mennonites* three, the papists several, and the *Jews* a synagogue. The æra of the foundation of this town is said to be no further back than the year 1190. Formerly a bay extended itself quite up to it from the *North* sea, and that so large as to be called the *Middle* sea, dividing the *Eastern* and *Western Io*. But this bay being gradually dried up, the ground in it has been cultivated and built upon. In 1483 *Leeuwarden* suffered greatly by fire. In 1559 Pope *Paul* IV. erected it into an episcopal see, but this honour was of no long continuance.

Without the town lies *Marienburg*, a seat belonging to the house of *Nassau-Orange*.

The canal between *Leeuwaarden* and *Dokkum* is stiled the *Ee*.

2. *Bolswerd*, commonly called *Bolsward*, a very antient town, standing at about an hour and a half's distance from the *Flie* in a country intersected by several canals, by means of which the towns of *Friesland* communicate with each other. The greater part of the *Friesland* baize, which forms so considerable an article in their exportation, is wove here. In 1336 and 1475 *Bolswerd* suffered greatly fire. It was once also a *Hanse-town*.

3. *Franeker*, a town situated on the canal between *Harlingen* and *Leeuwarden*, but neither large nor fortified, though endowed with an university founded by Count *Lewis* of *Nassau*, and consecrated on the twenty-ninth of *July* 1585. The halls of this university lie in a building, which formerly served as a convent to the fraternity of the cross, and now has a physic garden belonging to it. In this town also stood a very antient moat-house or castle, called *Sjaardema*, which falling to ruin, was about the middle of the present century entirely pulled down.

Without the town, towards *Harlingen*, are a geat number of brick and tile kilns, particularly famous for their blue glazed tiles, great quantities of which are exported.

4. *Sneek*, according to the dialect of the country pronounced *Snits*, an old town giving name to an adjacent lake, which supplies it with plenty of fish. This town lies in a low swampy country, and is neither large, handsome nor fortified. In it are two churches of *Calvinist Dutch*.

5. *Dokkum*, by no means large, but well situated for trade, as being but two hour's distance from the *North* sea, with which it has a communication through *Dokkum Diep*, the largest ships passing through that canal at tide of flood. It has also a good harbour and a dock within the walls, and a great deal of salt is made here. In 1572 *Dokkum* was taken by the *Spaniards*, who, after putting great numbers of the inhabitants to the sword, set fire to the place, by which means four hundred houses were

were deſtroyed. Its neighbourhood is for the moſt part a very fine corn country.

6. *Harlingen*, ſituated on the ſea, or rather on the *Flie* water, and being next to *Leeuwarden* the largeſt and moſt populous town in all *Frieſland*. This place has a commodious harbour with a depth of water ſufficient for ſhips of the greateſt burden, but the entrance of it being ſomewhat obſtructed by the gathering of the ſands, part of the lading muſt be taken out before they can come in. To the land ſide it is pretty well fortified and in caſe of neceſſity they are able to lay the whole country under water: To the weſt it is guarded againſt the invaſions of the ſea, by dykes of prodigious ſtrength. The *Calviniſt Dutch* have two churches here, but the wealthier part of the inhabitants are *Mennonites*. Here are alſo ſome *Lutherans* and papiſts. *Harlingen* is the ſeat of the admiralty college of *Frieſland*. Great quantities of ſalt are made here, and in its neighbourhood are brick and tile kilns. In the year 1472 the greateſt part of this town was conſumed by fire. In 1580 the States made themſelves maſters of it; and raiſed a ſtrong caſtle here, which at that time ſtood cloſe to the ſea ſide.

7. *Staveren*, a ſmall town ſituated near the *Suder*-ſea, on the moſt weſtern promontory of *Frieſland*, and being but three leagues from *Weſt-Friesland* This place was antiently the largeſt, moſt conſiderable and moſt populous in all *Friesland*; and for a long time alſo the reſidence of the *Friſian* kings. The inhabitants carry on a large maritime commerce and are ſaid to be the firſt who entered the *Baltic* through the *Oereſund*, but a ſhoal called the *Frauenſand* having formed about the harbour in ſuch a manner as to render the entrance difficult and even ſometimes very dangerous, the greateſt part of the merchants have removed to other ports, whereby this place is become greatly reduced. To this is to be added the violence of the waves, which have waſhed away ſome part of it, and among other calamities in the year 1572 it was ſet on fire by the *Spaniards*. There are ſtill however ſome maſters of ſhips here, who take in freights, but their ſhips lie at *Amſterdam*, and other more convenient harbours.

8. *Sloten*, a ſmall town conſiſting only of two ſtreets interſecting each other at right angles. This place was formerly ſtrong, but its works are now fallen to ruins. Were it not for this decay in its fortifications its ſituation, which on every ſide is almoſt environed with lakes, would render it a good fortreſs. Out of the *Sloter* lake iſſues a navigable ſtream called the *Ee*, which after traverſing the town, at about an hour's diſtance from it, is by means of a ſluice carried into the *Suder*-ſea, and thus affords a conveyance to numbers of veſſels, eſpecially to thoſe going with turfs from *Frieſland* a croſs that ſea.

9. *Workum*, formerly called *Wolderkum*, a ſmall town ſtanding about a quarter of an hour's diſtance from the *Suder*-ſea, and as well as the former, environed with lakes which ſupply it with variety of fiſh. It is defended only by a moat, and conſiſts of but one long ſtreet, through the middle of

of which runs a canal. It has a harbour however on the *Suder*-ſea, but this harbour being both long and narrow is not ſo convenient for ſhips of burden. In its neighbourhood a great deal of lime is made out of the muſcle ſhells gathered there.

10. *Yſt*, according to the country dialect pronounced *Drilſt*, a ſmall place defended by a ſingle moat, and conſiſting of two rows of houſes, between which flows a rivulet. A great many veſſels are built here.

11. *Hindelopen* or *Hinlopen*, a ſmall town having a harbour on the *Suder*-ſea; and formerly conſiderable, but by the depredations of the ſea and other diſaſters, though more particularly by its deſtruction by fire in the year 1500, very much fallen to decay. The inhabitants of this place, many of whom are *Mennonites*, differ greatly from the other *Frieſens* both in their apparel and dialect. Fiſhing and ſhipbuilding are their two principal occupations.

II. *Ooſtergo*, in *Latin* called *Pagus orientalis*, to the weſt is bounded by the *Weſtergo*, to the ſouth by *Zevenwolden*, eaſtward is ſeparated from *Groningerland* by the river *Lauwers*, and northward extends to the *North*-ſea. In this diſtrict are eleven *Grietenyes*, *viz.*

1. *Leeuwarderdeel*, ſo called from the capital of the province, and conſiſting of fourteen villages, all which ſtand upon *Terps* or eminences, as namely *Huſum*, *Zwichum*, *Jelſum*, *Brithum*, &c.

2. *Ferwerderadeel*, lying on the *North*-ſea, and containing eleven villages, among which are *Ferwerd*, and *Bley*, with *Abinga* and *Unema*, (two *Stinges* or caſtles) *Hallum*, &c. At the laſt of theſe places lies the *Huis van berouw* or *houſe of ſorrow*, being a very ſplendid edifice built by a gentleman of the name of *Jongſtall*, who after expending far the greater part of his fortune on it, died before it was fitted up. Towards the weſtern boundary of this *Grietenye* ſtand *Mariengaarde* and *Gennaard*, once monaſteries.

3. *Weſt-Dongerdeel*, alſo ſituated on the *North* ſea, and conſiſting of fourteen villages. Among theſe are *Jaanum*, *Raard*, *Bornwerd*, *Holwerd*, *Nes on the North-ſea*, &c.

4. *Eaſt-Dongerdeel*, which reaches to the *Lauwer* lake, and is ſeparated from the laſt mentioned *Grietenye* by a ſmall river. This diſtrict alſo contains fourteen villages: namely *Pazens on the North ſea*, *Ooſtrum*, with *Humalda* houſe, *Ee*, &c. excluſive of fort *Ooſtmahorn*, which lies on the *Lauwer* lake.

5. *Kollumerland* and *New-Kruiſland*, jointly forming the fifth *Grietenye*, the ſeat of which is at the *Lauwer* lake on the borders of *Groningen*. In this diſtrict are only ſix villages

1. *Kollum*, a large thriving village, having a good harbour communicating with *Dokkum Diep*, and thus of courſe a maritime traffick. The graſery here is very profitable, whilſt not a few of the inhabitants alſo find their account in fiſhing, and the turbots of *Kollum* are particularly famed.

In

In the town are ſeveral handſome houſes, as alſo a *Latin* ſchool, and an annual fair for horſes with other emoluments.

2. *Ausbuir*, a village, otherwiſe calle.' *Lutke-Wouwde*, which is the reſidence of the *Grietmann*.

3. *Kollumer-Zwaag*, in which lies the antient convent of *Veen*.

4. *Burum*, in the neighbourhood of which, on the river *Lauwer*, is a ſtructure which once ſerved as a nunnery.

At the mouth of the *Lauwer* is a village called *Monnekezyl*, having a ſluice.

6. *Achtkerſpelen*, ſo named from the eight *Kirchſpieles* or pariſhes in it, among which are *Gerkeſkloofter*, *Auguſtinuſgaa*, &c.

7. *Dantumadeel*, containing twelve villages, as namely *Dantumwoude*, and *Sibrandahuizen*, near the latter of which ſtands *Klaarkamp* formerly a monaſtery, &c.

8. *Tjetjerkſteradeel*, conſiſting of fifteen villages, *viz.* *Tjetjerk*, and *Bergum*, the latter of which gives name to a lake and heath near it, *Ooſtermeer*, a great part of the inhabitants of which, as alſo of the other adjacent villages, are linen weavers, *Zuidmeer*, *Zuidwoude*, *Eernwoude*, &c.

9. *Smallingerland*, comprehending ſeven villages, of which *North* and *South-Drachten* are the principal, but the names of both are generally ſhortened into *Drachten*. At preſent they have but one church which ſtands about half way betwixt them; but they are large and populous, and the *Mennonites* form a great part of their inhabitants.

10. *Idaarderadeel*, containing eight villages; as namely *Idaard*, and *Grou*, the latter of which is large and beautiful, &c.

11. *Rauwerderahem*, containing ſix villages, among which is *Rauwerd* a very fine village, *Poppingawier*, and others.

III. The *Weſtergo*, in *Latin Pagus occidentalis*, which to the eaſtward borders on the *Ooſtergo* and *Zevenwolden*, to the north and weſt on the *German ocean* and the *Flieſtrom*, and to the ſouthward ſome part of it is bounded by the *Suder*-ſea. In this *Go* are nine *Grietenyes: viz.*

1. *Menaldumadeel*, conſiſting of twelve villages; among which is *Menaldum*, a beautiful village ſituated on the canal between *Leeuwarden* and *Franeker*, *Berlikum* large and wealthy, and having two annual horſe fairs, &c. In this *Grietenye* alſo ſtands the caſtle of *Glinſtra*.

2. *Franekeradeel*, ſo called from the town of *Franeker*, is ſituated on both ſides of the *Leeuwarden* and *Franeker* canals, and contains eleven villages. The principal of theſe are *Tzum*, *Doenjum*, and the fine ſeat of *Goslinga*, &c.

3. *Barradeel*, containing eight villages: among which is *Minnertſga* and *Firdgum*, between which ſtands *Groot Germana*, a caſtle, *Ooſterbierum*, near which is *Lidlum* once a convent, and *Almenum*, a great part of which belongs to the town of *Harlingen*.

4. *Het Bilt*, conſiſting entirely of recovered and encloſed lands, and divided into the *Old* and *New-Bilt*, with *South-Hoek*. At preſent this *Grietenye* contains

contains only nine villages with the old fortified seats of *Hemmema* and *Grumbach* or *Feudum*.

5. *Baarderadeel*, situated on the canal between *Leeuwarden* and *Sneek*, and comprehending sixteen villages, namely *Baard* with *Dekama* a castle built by *Julius*. *Dekama*, the last of the *Frisian Podestates*, *Jorwerd* the capital of the *Grietenye*, *Wiewerde*, &c. The last of these places gives name to *Wiewerd* wood, where in 1669 the *Labadistes* erected some buildings for divine worship and lived in common, but their singularities soon brought them to nothing.

6. *Hennaarderadeel*, consisting of twelve villages, among which are *Hennaard*, *Oosterend*, *Waarens*, *Rubaards*, &c.

7. *Wonseradeel*, containing twenty-seven villages; *viz.* *Wons*, and *Witmaarsum*, near the latter of which stood the castle of *Ailva*, whence a most antient and honourable family derives its name, *Rimswerd*, *Higtum*, which is the seat of the *Grietmann*, *Hartwerd*, containing an old convent, *Makkum* a large country town situated on the sea and environed with salt-houses, brick and tile kilns, though several of its inhabitants pursue a sea faring life, *&c.*

8. *Wimbritseradeel*, containing twenty-eight villages, among which are *Scharnejoutum*, *Gaw*, *Goppinga*, *Heeg*, which gives name to a lake, *Idzega*, *Gudega*, &c.

9. *Hemelumer Oldepheert* and *Noordwolde*, otherwise called the *Waterland*. The soil of this *Grietenye* consists for the most part of fens and washes. In it are nine villages, as namely *Hemelum*, formerly containing an abbey of the like appellation, *Molkweren*, the inhabitants of which are very singular in their dialect, dress and manner of living, their houses lying scattered without any order or regularity, insomuch that they are become a proverb among the other *Frisians*, *Koudum* with *Grovestins* house, *&c.*

IV. *Zevenwolden*, or the seven forests, towards the west terminates on the *Westergo*, to the north on the *Oostergo*, to the east on the country of *Drenthe*, and southward on the province of *Over-Yssel* and the *Suder*-sea. This quarter is divided into ten *Grietenyes*: viz.

1. *Gaasterland*, formerly included in the *Westergo*, and containing eight villages: among these is *Wykel*, according to the *Frisian* pronunciation called *Wikkel*, the burial place of the celebrated general *Koehoorn*, &c.

2. *Doniawerstal*, containing fourteen villages, among which is *Doniaga*, situated on the *Tjieuke* lake.

3. *Haskerland*, consisting of seven villages, as namely *Old* and *New-Haske*, &c.

4. *Utingerdeel*, also containing seven villages, among which is *Ekmaryp*, *ter Horne* seated on a little island in the *Sneeker* lake, *Nes*, and other places.

5. *Opsterland*, containing thirteen villages, the principal of which is *Sygerswolde*. Not far from this place in the province of *Groningen* is a fort called

called *Frieſche*, with *Paalen*, and *Wynjeterp*, in the latter of which was founded the convent of St. *Bonifacius Capel*, &c.

6. *Angwirden*, conſiſting only of five villages, viz. *Gerſloot*, *Tjalebert*, &c.

7. *Schoterland*, containing eighteen villages, the principal of which are *Old* and *New-Schoot*, with the fort of *Schooter* near it, *Brongerga*, in which lies *Oranje-Woud*, a ſeat erected by *Albertina Agnes*, conſort to *William Frederick* of *Naſſau-Dietz*, Stadtholder of *Frieſland*, but conſiſting only of two ſtately wings, the main body by the deceaſe of that excellent Princeſs having never been finiſhed; and *Heerenveen*, a large village, for its beauty called the *Frieſland Hague*. The country round it yields the beſt turf in all *Frieſland*.

8. *Stellingwerf Ooſteinde*, containing ten villages. Of theſe *Haule* is the laſt *Frieſland* village towards the country of *Drenthe*, and not far from it lies *Breeberg* fort and near the villages of *Old* and *New-Berkoop* ſtands alſo another fortreſs named *Bekof*.

9. *Stellingwerf Weſteinde*, comprehending twenty villages, as namely *Bevil*, *Bleſdyk*, *Scherpenzeel*, *Spanjen*, &c. The principal employment of the inhabitants of theſe villages ariſes from the good turf grounds here.

10. *Lemſterland*, containing five villages: of theſe *Lemmer* the chief, is large populous and wealthy, and lies on the *Suder*-ſea. It is a thoroughfare alſo for the paſſage boats that go from *Amſterdam* to *Frieſland* and *Groningen*.

* * *

Not far from the coaſt of *Frieſland* and in the *North* ſea are two iſlands, which were antiently joined to the continent, but are ſeparated from it by a broad water, called the *Wad* or *Wadden*. This water is much frequented notwithſtanding the dangers attending its many ſhoals. The iſlands themſelves however, in ſtormy weather are a fence to *Frieſland*, againſt the violence of the waves.

1. *Ameland*, the largeſt, lies to the weſt of *Frieſland*, being a free and abſolutely independent lordſhip; and as ſuch for a long time belonging to the *Kammega*, a very ancient and noble family in *Frieſland*, whoſe patrimonial houſe is ſtill to be ſeen there. This lordſhip has been purchaſed by *Amelia* princeſs of *Anhault*, widow to *Henry Caſimir* of *Naſſau*, hereditary Stadtholder of *Frieſland*, for her only ſon *John William Friſo*, whoſe grandſon the preſent Stadtholder *William* V. ſtill poſſeſſes it, and ſtiles himſelf ſovereign lord of *Ameland*. On it ſtand the villages of *Hollum*, *Ballum*, and *Nes*, the miniſters of which are ranged under one of the *Frieſland* claſſes.

2. *Schiermonnigkoog*, ſituated to the eaſt both of the fore-mentioned iſland and *Frieſland*, and fronting the mouth of the *Lauwer* bay or lake. On this iſland are many ſcattered houſes, but no particular village. The greateſt part of the inhabitants here, as well as thoſe of *Ameland*, are fiſhermen, but many of them likewiſe follow a ſeafaring life.

VI. OVER-YSSEL.

§. 1. OF the province of *Over-Yſſel*, in *Latin Provincia Tranſiſalania* or *Provincia Tranſiſalana*, *Viſſcher* has publiſhed a map deſigned by *Ten Have*, but a better edition of this map is given us by *Francis de Witt*. The former of theſe is now to be had at *Schenks*, and the latter is ſold by *Covens* and *Mortier*. The beſt edition however of *Have*'s map is that publiſhed by *Ottens*.

§. 2. This province to the weſt is bounded by the *Suder*-ſea, to the north by *Frieſland* and *Drenthe*, eaſtward by the county of *Bentheim* and the biſhopric of *Munſter*, and ſouthward by the county of *Zutphen* and the *Veluwe*, which is a part of *Gelderland*. Its name ſhows that it lies on the other ſide or beyond the *Yſſel*, that is as conſidered with reſpect to thoſe provinces which lie to the weſt of that river, ſuch as *Holland*, *Utrecht*, and that part of *Gelderland* called the *Veluwe*.

§. 3. The ſoil for the moſt part is marſhy, yielding only turf, but weſtward, that is to ſay along the *Yſſel*, has very good corn land, with ſeveral paſtures, though theſe fall far ſhort of the richneſs of the paſtures in the other countries, and inſtead of being the property of particular perſons belong in common to the inhabitants of the neareſt villages. With the meadows however along the rivers, in which hay is made, the caſe is quite otherwiſe. The ground in moſt parts is low and level, one ridge of ſmall hills excepted near the centre of the province, which run from ſouth to north. It is alſo a fine ſporting country. The *Yſſel* forms the weſtern boundary betwixt this province and the *Veluwe*, two ſmall parcels of land, in the former excepted, which lie to the weſt of that river. The *Swarle* or *Black-water*, as it is called, riſes at *Zwol*, where it receives its name, after which it directs its courſe northward, and then forming the *Zwol Diep*, joins the *Suder*-ſea. This water is increaſed by the *Vecht*, in *Latin Vedrus*, which muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the *Vecht*, in the provinces of *Utrecht* and *Holland*. Its ſource lies in the biſhopric of *Munſter*, from which it paſſes through the county of *Bentheim* into this province, and below *Ommen* receives the *Regge*, which is formed out of ſeveral rivulets, of which *Aa* is the chief. The *Schipbeek* diſcharges itſelf into the *Yſſel* near *Deventer*, being navigable by ſmall veſſels only in autumn and the winter. Several little rivulets iſſue from the province of *Drenthe*, as namely the *Havelter-Aa*, the *Steenwyker-Aa* and the *Linde*. The laſt of theſe in ſome meaſure forms the boundary between this province and *Friesland*, and at *Kuinder* runs into the *Suder*-ſea.

§. 4. The province of *Over-Yſſel* by reaſon of the nature of its ſoil is not ſo well cultivated and inhabited as ſome of the other provinces. In it are only ſixteen towns with eighty villages; all which are ranged under three

three quarters, named *Salland*, *Twenthe* and *Vollenhoven*. Its ſtates conſiſt of the nobility and the towns, and both have an equal weight in the public deliberations. The nobility here are more numerous than in any other province, and a nobleman in order to be admitted into the aſſembly of his claſs, muſt not only prove his deſcent, and that he is of the *Calviniſt* religion, but likewiſe ſhow that he is upwards of twenty-four years of age, and that in the quarter he has an eſtate qualifying him to be ſummoned to the aſſembly, that is to ſay of 25,000 guilders. Any nobleman likewiſe who is in the army and is poſſeſſed of theſe qualifications, is capable of being a member of the regency, provided he be not below the rank of captain; but when military affairs come into conſideration, he muſt quit the aſſembly. The towns ſending repreſentatives to the States are *Deventer*, *Kampen* and *Zwol*; it is only alſo in theſe three places that the States hold their alternate annual meetings. The preſident in theſe meetings is the *Droſt* or intendant of *Salland*, and in his abſence the *Droſt* ſart of *Twenthe*, and when neither of theſe two are preſent the *Droſt* of *Vollenhoven*.

§. 5. At the concluſion of the tenth century this province fell under the dominion of the biſhopric of *Utrecht*, whence it was called the *Upper Dioceſe*, and the biſhop jointly with the States were poſſeſſed of a ſhare both in the civil and eccleſiaſtical adminiſtration. In 1528 Biſhop *Henry* of *Bavaria* transferred it, together with the biſhopric of *Utrecht*, to the Emperor *Charles* V. ſince which time it has always conſtituted a particular province under the title of a lordſhip, and is included within the department of the imperial governor of *Friesland*. In 1580 it acceded to the union of *Utrecht*.

§. 6. In this province is a college which may be looked on as the chamber of State, or rather of finances, and is compoſed of ſix members, three of whom are appointed by the nobility and three by the towns. It has alſo a chamber of accounts and a chancery. In juridical affairs the three head towns determine in dernier reſort, whereas from the ſentences of the country courts, appeals may be brought before a higher tribunal, called the *Klaringe*. This tribunal is held only at *Deventer*, and before it the nobility and gentry likewiſe have their firſt hearing. It is compoſed of nobles and other perſons elected by the three towns, and the preſident is ſtiled the *Dingrwader*. To the aſſembly of the States General it ſends five repreſentatives, *viz.* two from the nobility and one from each of the three towns.

§. 7. *Over-Yſſel* in its eccleſiaſtical ſtate is divided into four claſſes, namely into thoſe of *Deventer*, *Kampen*, *Zwol* and *Vollenhoven* with *Steenwyk*; containing in the whole eighty-four miniſters. Each claſs ſends three miniſters and one elder to the annual ſynods. Theſe ſynods are held alternately in the towns, whence the ſeveral claſſes take their name, that is to ſay in one of the three firſt every fourth year, but in one of the two laſt,

laſt, to which it comes in rotation only every eighth. The papiſts are poſſeſſed in this province of twenty-ſeven churches and thirty prieſts, the *Anabaptiſts* of ſixteen meeting houſes and thirty-five paſtors, and the *Lutherans* of three and the like number of miniſters.

§. 8. We now come to the deſcription of the three quarters into which this province is divided: namely,

I. The quarter of *Salland*, in *Latin Iſalandia*, which alſo includes under it the diſtrict or prefecturate of *Yſſelmuiden*. This quarter forms the ſouth-weſt part of the province, and its ſoil and air are the beſt. In it lies

A. The *Salland*, properly ſo called, containing

1. The three great towns of the province, having a ſeat and vote in the aſſembly of the States, and which take precedence as follows: *viz.*

1. *Deventer*, in *Latin Daventria*, but more antiently called *Devonturum*, ſituated in a fertile pleaſant country along the *Yſſel*, over which it has a bridge of boats. The *Schipbeek*, which comes out of *Twentke* after traverſing a part of the town, unites its ſtreams with the *Yſſel*. *Daventer* is defended with a good wall, and that again with eight ſtrong baſtions, ſome ravelins and other works. It is not very large in circuit, but is cloſe built, populous, and enjoys a very good trade. It brews likewiſe an excellent beer, of which great quantities are exported, and the *Deventer* cakes are celebrated all over theſe provinces. Here are three churches of *Calviniſt Dutch*, with one of *French*, one of *Lutherans*, a meeting of *Mennonites* and a maſs houſe. The *Gymnaſium illuſtre* was founded by the States of the province towards the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. The town has a right of coining both gold and ſilver, and in it is alſo an iron foundery. Antiently it was both a free imperial and *Hanſe-town*. In 1559 Pope *Paul* VI. erected it into a biſhop's ſee, but that ſoon came to a period. In 1589 the *Spaniards* made themſelves maſters of it by treachery, but in 1591 Prince *Morrice* recovered it. In 1672 the *French* having reduced it without much oppoſition, conferred it on the Biſhop of *Munſter*, whoſe troops kept poſſeſſion of it till 1674.

On the other ſide of the river are pleaſant walks called *Werp*, the trees of which in ſome places form cloſe allies and in others are open.

2. *Kampen*, alſo lying on the *Yſſel*, which a little before its influx into the *Suder*-ſea is divided into ſeveral branches, the two principal of which form an iſland called *Kampen*. The wooden bridge here over the *Yſſel* is a curious ſtructure, being ſeven hundred and twenty-three feet in length and twenty broad, and founded on piles, but theſe are at ſo great a diſtance from each other, that the bridge ſeems to be ſuſpended in the air. Formerly it was defended by a ſmall fort on the other ſide of the *Yſſel*, but in 1673 that fort was deſtroyed by the troops of *Munſter*. Though according to the modern taſte this town may not be claſſed among the fortreſſes, yet on any emergency it is able to lay the adjacent country

country under water. It is much ſmaller than *Deventer*, and not ſo compactly built, but carries on a ſmall trade, though in this reſpect it has ſuffered much by the withdrawing of the mouth of the *Yſſel* or *Kamper Diep*. *Kampen* alſo has right of coining of gold and ſilver, and was once a free imperial and *Hanſe-town*. In it are three *Calviniſt* churches of *Dutch*, in one of which the *French* proteſtants are alſo permitted to aſſemble. The *Mennonites*, papiſts and *Lutherans* likewiſe are all indulged in the free exerciſe of their religion. In 1672 the troops of *France* and *Munſter* having made themſelves maſters of this place committed great outrages here.

3. *Zwol* or *Zwolle*, ſituated in a pleaſant country on the *Aa*, which at this place takes the name of the *Black-water*. It lies about half an hour's diſtance from the *Yſſel* and ſomewhat farther from the *Vechte*, but communicates with the latter by means of a canal called the *New-Vecht*. The *Black-water* being deep enough for ſhips of burden, furniſhes this town with a further communication to the *Suder*-ſea. Accordingly it is the handſomeſt and moſt wealthy place in all *Overyſſel*. The north part is not only watered by the *Aa*, but interſected likewiſe by two canals, and without the *Kampen-Saſſen* and *Dieſer* gates are very handſome ſuburbs. It is alſo a very ſtrong place, being environed both with a wall and rampart, ſtrengthened by large and good baſtions, and ſeveral outworks; excluſive of three forts near the *Yſſel* to the ſouth-weſt, which communicate with each other and the town by means of ſtrong lines. The view of erecting theſe forts in caſe of a ſiege, was to ſecure to the town the means of receiving reinforcements from *Gelderland* by the way of the other ſide of the *Yſſel*. The *Calviniſt Dutch* have three churches here, beſides which here is alſo a *French* congregation of the ſame perſuaſion. The papiſts meet in four maſs houſes, the *Mennonites* likewiſe are very numerous, but the *Lutherans* few. *Zwol* was antiently a free imperial and *Hanſe-town*, and poſſeſſes the right of coining equally with the two preceding towns. In 1672 it was taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter*, who kept poſſeſſion of it till 1674.

On St. *Agnietenberge*, not far from this place, formerly ſtood a convent of *Auguſtine* monks.

2. The prefecturate, under which are included the leſſer towns and the open country belonging to this quarter. The prefect himſelf is always a nobleman, and in rank the firſt and chief perſon in the whole province. In this diviſion are

I. The following ſmall towns: *viz.*

1. *Haſſelt*, a ſmall fortified town, lying on the *Black-water*, and enjoying a good trade, whence of courſe it is populous. On the ſouth ſide of the town is a moat, by means of which turf is carried from the *Echter-Venen* to the *Black-water*.

At about half an hour's diſtance from hence is a fort called *Ryk in de Vecht*,

Vecht, which is ſo named becauſe it ſtands directly before the mouth of that river.

2. *Ommen*, a ſmall decayed town ſituated on the *Vecht*, which below this place receives into it the *Regge*.

About an hour and a half from hence to the north-weſt in the *Echter-Venen* lies *Ommerſchanze*, with the new intrenchments thrown up there.

3. *Hardenberg*, a ſmall town alſo lying on the *Vecht*, towards the borders of the county of *Bentheim*. At this place is a ruinous caſtle. In 1708 every building here, the church excepted, was utterly deſtroyed by fire.

2. Of the villages and manors, we ſhall take notice only of the following: *viz.*

1. Of *Kolmſchaten*, which together with its bailiage is mortgaged to the town of *Deventer*. In this bailiage alſo lies *Rande*, a ſeat belonging to the family of *Roeverden*.

2. Of *Vellener*, *Monnikſhave* or *Mennigeſhave*, *Hoemze*, *Gramsberge*, *Kollendoorn* houſe and *'t Laar*, *Dalfſen*, with the antient ſeat of *Rechteren*, and *Weſterveld*, belonging to Count *Rechteren*.

3. Of *Schoonheten*, *Langeveltlo*, *Nyenhuis*, and *Ooſterveen*, the laſt of which appertains to the noble family of *Bentink*.

4. Of the village of *Hellendoorn*, for ſhortneſs called *Helderens*, in which lies *Ten Dam* houſe. This village belongs to the *Heiden*.

5. *Genemuiden*, a large village or country town ſituated at the mouth of the *Black-water*, which is here called the *Zwol Diep*. This place is famous for thoſe floor mats of various kinds which are ſo much uſed in *Holland* and other parts.

6. *Maſtenbroek*, a large village lying in the center of the *Bolder*, to which it gives name.

B. The prefecturate of *Yſſelmuiden*, ſo called from the village of *Yſſelmuiden*, fronting *Kampen*.

II. The quarter or prefecturate of *Twenthe*, in which alſo is reckoned the prefecturate of *Klaarbergen*. Some derive the name of *Twenthe* from the *Latin Tubantia*, and this from the *Tubanti* the antient inhabitants of the country, whilſt others maintain that this name ſignifies *the ſecond part*, that is to ſay of the province. In it lies

A. The prefecturate of *Twenthe*, as properly ſo called, containing

1. The following ſmall towns, which are moſt of them open: namely,

1. *Ryſſen*, a ſmall town, ſituated not far from the *Regge*.

2. *Almelo*, another ſmall, but handſome town on the *Vecht*, and famous for the fineneſs and colour of its linen, whence accordingly it carries on a very large trade. The *Calviniſts* and *Mennonites* have each a church here. This town is a lordſhip belonging to the Counts *Rechteren*, who from hence ſtile themſelves *Rechteren von* and *zu Almelo*. On the ſouth ſide of it lies a beautiful ſeat belonging to the above Counts.

3. *Oetmarſum*,

3. *Ootmarſum*, a ſmall town and lordſhip giving title to the family of *Heiden*. This place was once fortified, and in the time of the *Spaniards* ſeverely felt the calamities of war.

4. *Oldenſaal*, ſmall, but the chief place of the quarter, and once alſo a fortreſs which held out ſeveral ſieges.

5. *Enſchede*, an open little town formerly in a thriving condition, but which never could be recovered from a dreadful fire, by which far the greateſt part of it was reduced to aſhes.

6. *Delden*, another open little town, near which lies

Twickel or *Twickelo*, a ſeat with the title of lordſhip, belonging to the truly noble family the *Waſſenaars* of *Obdam*.

7. *Goor*, alſo a ſmall town, which once conferred the title of Count, but at preſent this title is become extinct.

2. Of the villages and manors here, we ſhall take notice of the following: *viz.*

1. *Markelo*, a village, containing the two ſeats of *Oldenhof* and *Hulsbeke*.

2. *Hekeren*, from whence an antient and noble family derive their name.

3. *Vrieſſeveen*, a village and lordſhip, which together with the *Noord-Deuringen* and *Borgbeuningen* belong to Count *Rechteren*.

4. *Dubbeling* and *Oldenmolen*, appertaining to the *Munchhauſens*.

B. The prefecturate of *Haarbergen*, containing

1. *Haarbergen*, a village ſituated on the confines of the county of *Zutphen*.

2. *Diepenheim* or *Diepenhem*, a ſmall town, which, together with *Diepenkeim* houſe, belongs to Count *Bentink*.

III. The quarter and prefecturate of *Vollenhoven*, comprehending the moſt northern part of the province along the *Suder*-ſea. In it lies

1. The following towns: namely

1. *Wollenhoven*, the capital of the quarter, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the *Suder*-ſea, from which the inhabitants by means of their paſſage boats, fiſhing and trade derive a comfortable ſubſiſtance, and in the neighbourhood are ſeveral ſeats belonging to the nobility and gentry, which renders the town, though ſmall in itſelf, of no little conſideration. In 1178 *Godfrey* Biſhop of *Rhenen* cauſed a caſtle to be built here in order to awe the neighbouring *Friſons*, which caſtle his ſucceſſors often made their place of reſidence, whenever their preſence in the upper dioceſe became neceſſary. It was uſed alſo as a place of confinement for eccleſiaſtical delinquents, but during the civil wars under Biſhop *Henry* of *Bavaria* was totally deſtroyed. From the ruins of this caſtle however the town itſelf derives its origin. *Philip* II. of *Spain* eſtabliſhed a tribunal here, for the laſt deciſion of all cauſes within the province.

2. *Steenwyk*, in *Latin Stenovicum*, a ſmall town ſituated on a rivulet, to which it gives name. It was once a ſtrong fortreſs, but its works have been neglected. In 1748 and 1749 the people here broke out into violent tumults.

3. *Blokzyl* or *Blokziel*, a fort ſituated on the *Suder*-ſea, in that part where *Steenwyk* water, otherwiſe called the *Old Aa*, enters that ſea by two ſluices. This fort was erected in 1581 by colonel *Sonoy*, while Count *Renneberg* laid ſiege to *Steenwyk*. In 1672 the inhabitants ſignalized themſelves greatly; as, aſſiſted only by a few *Friſian* ſoldiers, they drove out the troops of *Munſter*, who were in poſſeſſion of the fort.

4. *Kuinder* or *Kuinre*, a fort bordering on *Frieſland*, at the influx of the *Linde* into the *Suder*-ſea. This place is large and once conferred the title of Count. In 1580 it was taken by the above-mentioned Count *Renneberg*, but the next year was retaken by the States. In 1672 the Biſhop of *Munſter* made himſelf maſter of it, but the very ſame year was obliged again to abandon it.

5. *Zwarte Sluis*, a fort ſituated at the entrance of the *Havel* into the *Black-water*, and giving name to the beſt *Over-Yſſel* turfs, which are moſt of them dug up in its neighbourhood.

2. The following villages and ſeats: *viz.*

The villages of *Wanneperveen*, *Giethoorne*, commonly called *Gieteren*, and St. *Janskamp*, *Bonkenhave* and *Oldenhof* houſes. The two laſt of theſe places belong to Baron *Ganſneb*. To theſe are to be added the villages of *Baarle*, *Blankenham*, *Beulake*, *Oldemarkt*, *Paaslo*, containing a houſe of the like name, *Steenwykerwolde*, and the houſe of *Eeſe*, belonging to a line of the Counts *Rechteren*.

VII. *GRONINGERLAND*,

Or the province of GROENINGEN.

§. 1. OF this province a good map has been long ſince publiſhed by *de Witt*, which is now to be had of *Covens* and *Mortier*. That of *Ottens* is likewiſe a good one.

§. 2. To the north it borders on the *North*-ſea, to the weſt the little river *Lauwers* ſeparates it from *Frieſland*, to the ſouth of it lies the territory of *Drenthe*, and eaſtward it terminates on the biſhopric of *Munſter* and the principality of *Eaſt-Frieſland*.

§. 3. In air and ſoil it bears a very near affinity with the contiguous province of *Friesland*. The land here for the moſt part lies low, and abounds in fine paſtures, whence graſery is one of the principal occupations of its inhabitants, though it is not utterly deſtitute alſo of cornland. Turf however is neither in ſuch plenty here nor ſo good as in *Friesland*. On the ſouth ſide of the province towards *Drenthe*, the ground is heathy and ſandy, and interſperſed with foreſts. Between its north-eaſt ſide and

Eaſt-

Eaſt-Friesland, the *German* ocean forms a large bay called the *Dollert*, the origin of which has been taken notice of in our account of the principality of *Eaſt-Friesland*. It communicates with the north ſea by means of the mouth of the *Eems*, which is divided into the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*. The principal river in this province is the *Hunſe*, which is formed out of ſeveral ſtreams, all which unite in the town of *Groningen*. Through the *Lopen-Diep* it paſſes into the *Lauwer Lake*, of which mention has been made above under *Friesland*. At *Groningen* alſo riſes the *Fivel*, which winding to the north-weſt towards *Delfzyl* falls into the *Eems*. This river is otherwiſe called the *Damſter Diep* from the village of *Dam*. To the eaſt of the province runs the *Weſtwolder Aa*, and at fort *Langeacker* unites with the *Dollert*. Between this river and the *Hunſe* the *Renſel* takes its courſe, and thus forms a very convenient paſſage through *Winſchoten* to the *New-fort*, and from thence into *Eaſt-Friesland*. This province like *Friesland* is every where interſected with canals and dykes for carrying off the ſuperfluous water.

§. 4. It contains only three towns, but its villages amount to one hundred and ſixty-five. The States conſiſt of the deputies of the town of *Groningen*, and the *Ommeland* or circumjacent country. Of the latter ſome are elected by the nobility, others by the peaſants, but by way of qualification, muſt be poſſeſſed of land within the province to a certain value. *Groningen* town is the only place where the States hold their meetings, and the time of their aſſembling is generally in the month of *February*.

§. 5. This province is an antient lordſhip. In the tenth century it was under the adminiſtration of a governor, who in the following century, bore the title of burggrave. It was a free imperial province and governed by ſtatutes of its own. Till the year 1040 the burggrave of *Goningen*, by virtue of a grant from the Emperor, obtained the juriſdicton over the *Drenthewald* or foreſt of *Drenthe*, now called the *Gorecht*, but from that year this juriſdiction was conferred on him by the ſee of *Utrecht*, which the Emperor *Henry* III. had inveſted with a delegatory authority for that purpoſe. Not long after the Biſhops of *Utrecht* pretended to put ſuch a conſtruction on the imperial grant, as if it ſubjected the town of *Groningen* to them, which occaſioned long and bloody quarrels between the *Groningers* and the *Utrechters*. In the twelfth century the town was fortified with walls, and in the thirteenth retrieved its liberty, and became ſo powerful as to extend its dominion over *Friesland*. By the Emperor *Maximilian* I. the lordſhip of *Groningen* and *Friesland*, was conferred as a male fief on *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*, but the inhabitants unanimouſly oppoſed the grant. In 1490 *Groningen* found itſelf obliged for its own ſafety to come to an accommodation with the Biſhop of *Utrecht*, and ſo far that as to receive a governor from him, though with a reſervation of its former liberty. But the latter being no longer able to maintain his conqueſts in *Friesland*, it detached itſelf from him, and had recourſe

to the protection of *Edzards* Count of *Eaſt-Friesland*, with whom by a ſecond defection, it broke again in 1505. In 1513 it choſe for its protector *Charles* of *Egmont* Duke of *Gelderland*, to whom it paid annually the ſum of 30,000 guilders. In 1536 it put itſelf under the patronage of the Emperor *Charles* V. but in 1579 acceded to the union of *Utrecht*, to which in 1594 it was a ſecond time admitted.

§. 6. The above-mentioned States in conjunction with the Stadtholder form the ſupreme power, beſides which here is alſo the college of the States deputies, which is compoſed of eight perſons, *viz.* four as repreſentatives of *Groningen*, and the like number from the *Ommelands*. To theſe appertains the execution of the reſolution of the States. The high court of juſtice here is called the *Provincial hof*. The chamber of accounts conſiſts of ſix perſons, and the number of deputies ſent by *Groningen* to the States General is ſix.

§. 7. With reſpect to its eccleſiaſtical inſtitution, this province is divided into ſeven claſſes, namely thoſe of *Groningen*, *Appingedam*, *Lopperſum*, *Widdelſtum*, *Marne*, *Weſterquartiere*, *Oldampt*, and *Weſtwoldingerland*, to which belong one hundred and ſixty-one miniſters. The ſynod meets annually in the beginning of *May*, that is to ſay one year at *Groningen* and the next at *Appingedam*. To this ſynod each claſs ſends three miniſters, with a certain number of elders. The *Roman* catholics, in this province are poſſeſſed of about ten churches under the direction of thirteen prieſts. The *Lutherans* of three churches and four miniſters, the *Anabaptiſts* of twenty-ſeven churches and ſixty-one paſtors, and the collegians of two colleges lying in the town of *Groningen*.

§. 8. The province itſelf conſiſts of two parts: *viz.*

I. Of the town of *Groningen* and its precincts.

Groningen or *Groeningen*, the capital of the province, lies at the confluence of ſeveral rivulets, out of which are formed the *Hunſe* and *Fivel*. The former of theſe ſtreams admits large ſhips from the ſea quite up to the town, which of courſe is a great convenience to its commerce. Formerly it was not of any conſiderable extent, till in 1613 and the following years, when it was greatly inlarged towards the weſt and north, and its ramparts repaired with the addition of ſeventeeen baſtions and a good counterſcarp, but of late theſe fortifications have been left to run to ruin, whereas formerly they uſed to be carefully ſurveyed every year by deputies from the college of the States. At about a quarter of an hour's diſtance, indeed, from the town has been erected a modern work, in form of a line, which is kept in a defenſible State. *Groningen* is the place where all the great provincial colleges aſſemble, and conſequently the reſidence of the richeſt and moſt eminent families both of nobles and commoners. In it are three churches of *Calviniſt Dutch*, excluſive of the univerſity church, the ſermons preached in which are *Latin*, and delivered by the profeſſors of

divinity. The *French* proteſtants alſo perform divine ſervice in this church. The univerſity was founded in 1615. The *Lutherans* alſo are poſſeſſed of one church here, the *Mennonites* of two and the *Roman* catholics of five. The *Breemarkt* or *broad market* is very properly ſo called, as being the wideſt in all the *United Provinces*. It communicates with the fiſh market, which is alſo of a conſiderable extent. *Groningen* was once a *Hanſe-town*. In point of commerce it enjoys great advantages and privileges above the *Ommelands*, and has always been very vigilant and ſtrenuous in the maintenance of them againſt the envy of the latter. In 1559 Pope *Paul* IV. raiſed it to a biſhopric, but this honour was of no longer duration than the other ſees in theſe countries. In 1672 it held out vigorouſly againſt the Biſhop of *Munſter*, who was obliged to draw off his forces from before it with great loſs.

The precinct of this town is called the *Gorecht* and runs quite round it, but chiefly towards the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. In it lie the villages of *Schay*, *Noorddyk*, and *Helpen* houſe, together with thoſe of *Maren*, *Noordlaren*, *Weſterbroek*, *Kropwolde*, *Hoogezand* and *Zapmeer*, in the laſt of which the *Menonites* out number the *Calviniſts*, and each have a church.

II. The *Ommelands*, which are divided into five quarters, namely,

I. The *Weſter-quartier*, lying to the weſt of the city of *Groningen*, and comprehending the ſeveral diſtricts of *Middagſter*, *Bredewold*, *Langewold* and *Ruigewaard*, but in all theſe there is not ſo much as one town. Some of the villages indeed are very large and populous, and dignified with the title of lordſhips. The ſeats here alſo are numerous, and at the village of *Nuis* lies *Coenders* houſe, whence the noble family of that name derive their origin. *Viſvliet* is a large village ſituated on the river *Lauwers*; *Aduwerd*, commonly called *Awerd*, a village and lordſhip belonging to the *von Lewes*. Fort *Aduwerder-Zyl* or *Awerder-Zyl*, ſtands at the junction of the little rivulet which waters *Aduwerd*, with the *Hunſe*.

2. *Hunſingo*, ſo called from the *Hunſe*, and conſiſting of the diſtricts of *Marne*, *Halveampt*, *Doſterampt* and *Ubbega*. In this quarter lies *Soltkamp* a large fort ſituated at the mouth of the *Hunſe*, which is here called the *Loopendiep*. Its villages are computed at fifty, and among them are ſeveral lordſhips, as namely *Aldrum*, *Hoorhuizen*, *Wierhuizen*, *Wee*, *Liens*, *Suardyk*, *Bellingweer*, with the ſeats of *Ripperda* and *Tamminga*, giving name to two celebrated families, *Menkeweer*, *Middelſtum*, whence one of the provincial claſſes takes its title, *Wetſinga*, *Sawert*, &c.

3. *Fivelingo*, ſo named from the river *Fivel*, or as it is now called, the *Damſter-Diep*, containing a large moraſs, and divided into three diſtricts ſtiled the *Hogeland*, the *Duirſwolſter* and the *Ooſtera*. In this tract are

1. *Dam*, or *Appinge-Dam*, an open town on the river *Fivel*, which from this place is called the *Damſter-Diep*. The town itſelf lies not far from the ſea. In 1536 it was diſmantled by order of the Emperor

Charles

Charles V. on its reduction by his troops, after an obſtinate defence by the forces of *Charles* Duke of *Gelderland*, who were in garriſon there.

2. *Delfzyl* (i. e. *Delfſchleuſe*) a fort ſituated at the mouth of the *Eems*, where that river is joined by the *Fivel* or *Damſter-Diep*. This fort is reckoned the key to *Groningen* and *Friesland*, for which reaſon it nearly concerns the States of both provinces that it be kept in a good ſtate of defence. The works belonging to it were very conſiderably enlarged and improved by general *Koehorn* a little before his death. The Duke of *Alva* intended to have made this place a conſiderable town, under the name of *Marsburg*, in oppoſition to *Embden* in *Eaſt-Friesland*, but the inhabitants of *Groningen* found means to defeat that project.

3. Forty villages, ſome of which were large and conſiderable, as namely *Farmſum*, *Slochteren*, *Wolterſum* and *Lopperſum*, which are alſo lordſhips, and the laſt likewiſe gives name to one of the provincial claſſes.

4. The old bailiage or bailiages, conſiſting of the great and little old bailiage belonging to the city of *Groningen*. The moſt remarkable places here are

1. *Winſchoten*, a ſmall but well fortified town on the *Renſel*. This was once a large and beautiful village, but in 1593 the States ordered it to be walled round and fortified, in order to protect this province, *Friesland* and *Drenthe* againſt the ravages of the *Spaniards*.

2. *Old-Winſchoter* or *Oude-Winſchoterzyl*, a fort ſituated on the *Renſel*, cloſe by *Winſchoten*.

3. *Bruggeſchans*, a fort lying on the *Pekel-water*, and not alſo far from *Winſchoten*.

4. *Heiligerlep*, a village, lying at a ſmall diſtance from *Winſchoten*, where in 1568 a ſharp rencounter happened between a corps of *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* troops, to the advantage of the former.

5. *Huninga*, a ſeat on a lake of the ſame name, which is now drained.

6. *Midwolde*, a handſome church-village.

7. *Old-Schanze*, which ſtands on a point of land projecting into the *Dollert*.

5. The *Weſterwold* or *Weſterwolderland*, though within the territories of this province, yet properly belongs to the States General, who every year ſend two of their members to take a view of its fortifications. Omitting the ſeveral villages in this tract, we ſhall only ſpeak of the forts: and among theſe

1. Of the fort of *Bourtang*, ſituated in a large moraſs of the like name, on which no enemy dares venture. In 1593 the *Spaniards* made a fruitleſs attempt on this fort, and in 1672 the troops of *Munſter* met with no better ſucceſs. From it runs a canal through the moraſs into the *Weſtwolder*, for the conveyance of proviſions and other neceſſaries eſpecially in winter time, during which the road acroſs the moraſs is ſometimes under water.

3. *Belling-*

2. *Bellingworderzyl*, ſituated on the rivulet of *Weſtwolder*, and built in 1593. Within this fort are ſluices, by means of which the neighbouring country may be laid under water, and that two different ways, *viz.* either by opening them and thus letting in the current from the *Dollert*, or by ſtopping that of the *Weſterwold*.

3. *Booner-Schanze*, and the *New* or *Langeacker-Schanze*, both which lie near the *Dollert*, with a canal of communication between them.

Obſ. A little way off the coaſt of *Groningerland* lie two ſmall iſlands, named *Boſch* and *Rottum*, which are ſeparated by the *Schille*.

II. *The Country of* DRENTHE.

§. 1. A Particular map of this country has been publiſhed by *Francis de Witt*, which map is now ſold by *Covens* and *Mortier*, but another more recent is to be had at *Schenks* and *Valks*.

§. 2. To the northward it borders on the province of *Groningen*, eaſtward on the ſame province and the biſhopric of *Munſter*, ſouthward on the county of *Bentheim* and *Over-Yſſel*, and weſtward on *Friesland*.

§. 3. The ground here is viſibly higher than in *Friesland* and *Groningen*, and bears a nearer reſemblance to that of *Over-Yſſel*. The more elevated parts are woody, but along the rivers it affords good paſturage. Its moſt common grain is rye, and in a few places alſo ſome wheat. With reſpect to the harveſt for the latter a ſingular cuſtom prevails in this country, namely, that it muſt every where be begun on a certain day, which is proclaimed by tolling the bells in all the villages, and on a ſtated day it muſt likewiſe be every where concluded. The ſouthern parts are overrun with marſhes, of which thoſe of the greateſt extent are, *Smilder Veenen*, *Echter Veenen*, and a part of *Bourtang* marſh. Several ſtreams likewiſe have their ſources here, as namely the *Muſſel Aa*, the *Schuyten-Diep*, and the *Hooren-Diep*, which run into *Groningerland*, whilſt the *Havel Aa* and the *Steenwyk Aa* direct their courſe towards *Friesland*.

§. 4. The places in this province are, two market towns, thirty-ſeven villages, one fortreſs and two forts, without ſo much as one charter town. Its States conſiſt of the nobles and freeholders, but every nobleman belonging to them muſt be poſſeſſed of what they call a *Havezaat* or eſtate, qualifying him to ſit and vote; and there being only eighteen ſuch eſtates, the nobility legiſlative part of courſe amount only to that number. The freeholders are thirty-ſix, who are elected annually by thoſe villages, which have a right of voting. The ordinary aſſembly of the States is called a *Landtag*, and meets every year at *Aſſen*, towards the beginning of the month of *March*. The preſident of this aſſembly is the intendant of the country; and always nominated by the hereditary Stadtholder.

§. 5.

§. 5. Antiently *Drenthe* was a county of the *German* Empire, and in 1024 the Emperor *Henry* II. conferred it on the Biſhop of *Utrecht*. In 1522 *Charles* Duke of *Gelderland* made himſelf maſter of it, but in 1536 he was obliged to cede it to *Charles* V. Afterwards it threw off the yoke of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, and became a free State; but probably on account of its ſmallneſs was never able to gain admittance into the union of the ſeven provinces, and therefore neither ſits nor votes in the aſſembly of the States General, being only under their protection. To every hundred florins alſo which are raiſed by the ſeven provinces, it pays one, and this evidences the miſtake of thoſe geographers, who make this country a part of *Over-Yſſel*.

§. 6. Excluſive of the above-mentioned (§. 4.) *Landtage* or aſſembly of the States, here is likewiſe another college compoſed of the intendant and four deputies, *viz.* two from among the nobles and two from the freeholders. This college meets eight times a year to execute the reſolutions of the *Landtage* or Diet, and on theſe occaſions has two more members added to it, namely one out of the nobility, and the other from among the freeholders. The ſupreme court of juſtice here is ſtiled the *Erſtuhl*, the members of which are the intendant, an aſſeſſor, and twenty-four *Etts* or counſellors, who decide without appeal.

§. 7. Its eccleſiaſtical diviſion is compoſed of three claſſes, namely *Emmen*, *Meppel* and *Rolde*, under the direction of forty miniſters. Each claſs ſends a determinate number of miniſters and elders to the ſynod, which is always held at *Aſſen*, in the month of *November*, but has no connection with the ſynod of the ſeven provinces.

§. 8. In the country of *Drenthe* are

I. The following places: namely,

1. *Aſſen*, the capital of the country ſituated nearly towards the centre of it, on the rivulet of *Hoorendiep*, which comes out of the *Smilder Veenen*. This town is well built, and owes its original to the abbey here, which was once a nunnery, and in which to this day the diets are held.

2. *Koeverden* or *Koevorden*, a ſtrong fortreſs not far from the frontiers of the county of *Bentheim*, and ſtrengthened with ſeven baſtions, taking their names from the ſeven provinces, as alſo with the like number of half moons and ravelins and a counterſcarp; beſides which it has likewiſe a citadel diſtinct from the town, and fortified with five baſtions. Theſe ſeveral works are kept in repair at the expence of the States General. The fortreſs itſelf ſtands on a ſandy ground, but is on all ſides environed by a moraſs, which terminates on the outworks. A ſmall quantity of rain lays under water all this moraſs ſo effectually that the place becomes immediately inacceſſible. Its ſtrength has gained it the name of the key to *Over-Yſſel*, *Friesland* and *Groningerland*. In 1592 being ſeized for the States by Prince *Maurice*, it was immediately fortified in the beſt manner.

manner. In 1607 Count *William Lewis* of *Naſſau-Dietz* put it in ſo good a ſtate of defence, that it was looked upon as impregnable, but ſome of the governors inconſiderately permitting the inhabitants to drain and incloſe the adjacent low lands, and convert them into fields and meadows, this overſight, with the want of artillery and other military ſtores, occaſioned its being taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, after a very ſhort ſiege, though not without a ſtout reſiſtance. In the laſt twenty-four hours however of the ſame year, the States recovered it by ſurpriſe.

3. *Meppel*, a country town ſituated on the rivulet called the *Havelt Aa*.

II. The following *Dingſpielen*, each of which is ſubdivided into diſtricts under a judge of its own, and contains ſeveral villages: namely

1. The *Dingſpiel* of *Zuideveld*, with nine villages and the forts *ter Hollen* and *Volter-Schanze*. Of theſe villages the principal is *Emmen*.

2. The *Dingſpiel* of *Dieveren*, conſiſting of twelve villages, among which is *Dieveren* giving name to the *Dingſpiel* and *Echten*, from the latter of which the large moraſs there alſo takes its title.

Obſ. In this country likewiſe lie the village and lordſhip of *Ruynen*, but they belong not to the *Dingſpiel*.

3. The *Dingſpiel* of *Beilen*, conſiſting of the villages of *Beilen* and *Weſterborg*.

4. The *Dingſpiel* of *Rolde*, containing only the village of that name and ſome hamlets.

5. The *Dingſpiel* of *Medeveld*, conſiſting of ſix villages.

6. The *Dingſpiel* of *Ooſtermeer*, alſo containing ſix villages.

III. *The* GENERALITÉ LANDS.

BY the *Generalité Lands* is meant that part of the divided *Netherlands*, which the ſeven *United Provinces* have ſubdued by their joint arms, and which has been ſolemnly ceded to them by treaties and conventions. This appellation was given to theſe countries on account of their belonging to the States General of the *United Netherlands*, or to the *United Provinces* in general. The nobility and towns of theſe countries, particularly thoſe of *Brabant*, have frequently ſought to be declared members of the State, and to be permitted to vote as a diſtinct province in the aſſemblies thereof, or at leaſt to be put on a footing with the province of *Gent*, but have as often met with a repulſe, theſe countries having been brought under the dominion of the States General by the ſuperiority of their arms. They retain however all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed when they fell under the power of the republic. The hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Provinces* is likewiſe governor general over all theſe countries. The States General never appoint particular governors to any particular province,

and that probably from a principle of oeconomy. Governors of fortreſſes indeed they have, but the power of theſe is limited to the ſoldiery; the States General and the council of State every year ſend ſome of their members to execute all matters of importance, who at their return lay a report of their proceedings before the aſſembly. Juſtice is adminiſtered here by ſeveral colleges, firſt by the court of *Brabant*, under whoſe cogniſance is likewiſe the part of *Limburg* belonging to the *States or the country beyond the Maas*, and this college holds its ſeſſions at the *Hague*, 2. by the *Flanders* court which meets at *Middelburg*, and 3. by the court of the upper quarter of *Gelderland*, which has its ſeat at *Venlo*. The eſtabliſhed religion in theſe countries is the *Calviniſt*, as depending upon the States General, but the catholics being much more numerous than the former, theſe likewiſe are permitted an intire freedom in public worſhip, proceſſion and other open ſolemnities excepted.

The *Generalité Lands* conſiſt of the following parts, *viz.*

1. Of a part of *Brabant*.

This diſtrict contains the whole quarter of *Bois le duc*, and the ſmalleſt part likewiſe of the *Antwerp* quarter, bordering towards the north on *Gelderland* and *Holland*, eaſtward on the dutchy of *Cleve*, and the upper quarter of *Gelderland*, ſouthward on the biſhopric of *Liege* and *Auſtrian Brabant*, and weſtward on *Dutch Flanders* and *Zeeland*. The court for *Brabant*, which is the high tribunal for this country and likewiſe of that *on the other ſide the Maas*, meets at the *Hague*, and received its firſt inſtitution in the year 1586. In 1591 it was confirmed by the States General. It conſiſts of a preſident and eight aſſeſſors with ſeveral officers for various caſes, as namely thoſe for widows, orphans and other deſtitute perſons. It is inveſted with an unlimited power, and alſo grants patents, privileges, favours and pardons, receives the homage and feudal oaths from the ſubjects in theſe countries, diſpoſes of fiefs, confers honours, naturalizations and majority, and revokes feoffments, with many other prerogatives.

Thus of the dutchy of *Brabant* the States General poſſeſs

I. The whole quarter of *Bois le duc*, containing

A. The *Mayerey* of that name, which forms the greateſt part of the quarter, and is ſo called from its having been once governed by a *Maire*, who at preſent is ſtiled the *Hoog-Schout* or *High-Bailiff*. The ſoil here is ſandy and for the moſt part naturally barren; but by the indefatigable induſtry of the inhabitants is brought to yield good pulſe, rye and buckwheat, with oats and flax, though of barley and wheat it affords little or none. It is likewiſe not without good fruits, and of poultry and wild fowls enjoys plenty. The inhabitants are very fond of field ſports, eſpecially of falconry; and accordingly moſt of the falconers to the *European* princes are of this country. In it lies

1. *Bois le duc*, in *Latin Silva Ducis*, the capital of the *Mayerey* and of the

the whole quarter. It is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers *Dommel* and *Aa*, which after their junction here are called the *Dieſt*. At about an hour's diſtance from hence, this river loſes itſelf in the *Maas*, at a place called fort *Crevecoeur*, from which however it may be diverted by means of a ſluice, and the whole circumjacent country of courſe laid under water. Formerly *Bois le duc* was environed with a deep moraſs, in which indeed lay its chief ſtrength, but ſome parts of this moraſs raiſing themſelves, and thus becoming dry, rendered it neceſſary to ſtrengthen the works towards theſe acceſſible parts. It was alſo defended on the north-weſt ſide by a citadel called *Papenbrill*, on the ſouth by two forts without the *Bucher* gate called the *leſſer* and the *greater*, or thoſe of *Anthony* and *Iſabella*, and to the north ſide by a ſmall fort without the *Orte* gate. *Petler* fort to the ſouth-eaſt has been raſed. The town itſelf is pretty large, and interſected with a great many canals. Its trade and ſhipping alſo are conſiderable. In it are three churches of *Calviniſt Dutch*, with one of *French*, one of *Lutherans*, and ten maſs-houſes, the majority of the people being *Roman* catholics. Beſides theſe it has alſo a *Gymnaſium illuſtre*. *Bois le duc* was firſt founded in 1184 by *Godfrey* III. Duke of *Brabant*, who cauſed a wood here to be cleared, and uſed in building the houſes, and to this circumſtance it owes its name. In 1196 his ſon *Henry* I. added a wall to it, and in 1352, 1453 and 1559 it was inlarged. In 1559 Pope *Paul* IV. erected a biſhopric here, but on its being taken in 1629 by the States, the ſee was aboliſhed.

Within the precinct of the town lies the village of *Dungen*.

2. The following four quarters: *viz.*

1. The quarter of *Ooſterwyk*, woollen manufactures the principal employment of its inhabitants. The moſt remarkable places here are

1. *Ooſterwyk*, the chief town, and where alſo the meetings of the quarter are held. This free town lies on the little river *Nemer*, and its charter was firſt conferred on it in 1230 by Duke *Henry* I.

Within its precinct are ſix villages. At that of *Haren* is *Nemelaer*, a ſeat belonging to Baron *Kronſtrom*.

2. *Vucht*, a village, giving name to an adjacent heath.

3. The village of St. *Michaels-Geſtel* and *Gemund*, ſtanding near to each other on the *Dommel*, at the former of which are the elegant ſeats of *Old* and *New-Herlaer*, with *Zegewerf*.

4. *Hilvarenbeek*, for ſhortneſs called *Beek*, a large village, which as well as three others belongs to the States and other particular proprietors.

5. The lordſhip of *Tilborg*, ſold by *William* Count of *Grobbendonk*, to the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, who in 1754 parted with it to Count *Hogendorp*. This lordſhip takes its name from *Tilborg*, a large populous country town here containing a ſtately manor houſe.

6. The lordſhip of *Goirle*.

7. The lordſhip of *Moer-Geſtel* on the *Dommel*, being an eſtate of Prince *Hornes*.

8. The lordſhip of *Loon op Zand*, ſo called from the ſandy ſpot in which it lies. Near *Loon* a village here, is a ſeat belonging to a gentleman of the name of *Loon*.

9. The lordſhip of *Waalwyk*, with the populous village of the like name.

10. The lordſhips of *Ganſoyen* on the *Old Maas*, in which lie *Drunen* and *Nieuwkuik*.

11. The lordſhip of *Boxtel*, containing the town of that name, with nine villages, and belonging to the Prince of *Hornes*.

II. The quarter of *Kempenland*, comprehending

1. *Eindhoven*, an open town on the *Dommel*, which at this place receives the little river *Dender*. *Eindhoven* was once fortified. The linen manufacture here its chief ſupport. It is alſo a lordſhip which has paſſed through the ſeveral families of *Milenberg*, *Hoorn*, and the Counts of *Buren*, from the latter of whom it devolved to the princely houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*, to which houſe it now belongs.

Near the town lies a heath of the ſame name, four hours in length, and extending as far as *Hamond* in the biſhopric of *Liege*.

2. *Girſchot*, a large town in which the meetings of the quarter are held. This town belongs one half of it to the States General, and the other half to a particular perſon.

3. The lordſhips of *Woenſel*, *Stryp*, *Straathem*, *Geſtel*, *Waalre* and *Aalſt*.

4. *Poſtel*, a rich abbey of *Præmonſtratenſian* monks, which by the indulgence of the States General is ſuffered to remain here, and ſtands in the midſt of a large heath, to which it gives name.

3. The quarters of *Peelland*, ſo called from *Peel* moraſs, which ſtands on the eaſt and ſouth ſide of it. This quarter was formerly a county and fief of the ſee of *Utrecht*, but in 1288 was ceded to the Duke of *Brabant*. The moſt remarkable places in it are

1. *Helmond*, a ſmall town on the river *Aa*, and containing an old ruinous ſeat. This place is likewiſe a lordſhip belonging to the houſe of *Aremberg*. In the year 1588 it was laid in aſhes, and ſince that has never been able to recover itſelf.

2. St. *Udenroy*, a village on the *Dommel*, and the place where the meetings for the quarter are held.

3. The barony of *Kranendonk*, with the ruinous ſeat of that name, and four villages belonging to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*.

4. The lordſhips of *Aſten*, *Vlierden*, *Lieſel*, *Deurnen*, *Mierlo*, *Stiphout*, *Lieshout*, *Beek*, *Rixtel*, *Aarle*, *Liempd* and *Geldorp*. The villages of *Hees* and *Leend* alſo conſtitute a lordſhip.

5. The free lordſhip of *Gemert*, which is a commandery of the *Teutonick* order; and beſides the village of *Gemert*, contains alſo that of *Lankvelt*.

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The Order and the States General had long conteſts concerning the ſovereignty of this lordſhip, but in 1662 they came to an accommodation.

4. The quarter of the *Maasland*, containing the country betwixt the *Maas* and the *Aa*. In it are

1. *Os*, a large country town, where the meetings of the quarter are held. In 1649 a great fire happened here.

2. The lordſhips of *Berlikum*, commonly called *Bellum*, *Heeswyk*, *Dinter*, *Geffen*, *Nyland* or *Nolland*, *Eempel*, *Maren*, *Keſſel*, and *Lith*.

B. The country or barony of *Kuik*, which together with the town of *Grave* lies on the *Maas*. This tract is very fertile in all kinds of grain, wheat excepted, and affords alſo good paſturage along the river *Maas*, but the other parts of it are either heathy or marſhy turf grounds. The greater part of the inhabitants are papiſts. Formerly it conſtituted a county of itſelf, the firſt Count whereof was *William*, who died in 1034. The Emperor *Lotharius* deprived *Hermann* II. and his iſſue of the title of Counts, leaving to them only that of a Baron. This however did not hinder them from retaining their former title for a conſiderable time. The barony was alſo an immediate fief of the Empire, but *John* III. in the fourteenth century was obliged to receive it as a fief from the Duke of *Brabant*. The male line of the Barons of *Kuik* became extinct in 1394 in the perſon of *John* V. whoſe ſiſter *Joanna* inveſted with it her nephew *William* Duke of *Juliers* and *Gelderland*, as heir to the lordſhip. This Duke was ſucceeded in it by his brother *Reynald*, but on his deceaſe, it devolved as an inheritance to *Arnold* of *Egmont*, who in 1472 ſold it to *Charles the Bold*, by whoſe daughter *Mary* it devolved to the houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1559 King *Philip* II. conferred it as a fief on *William* I. Prince of *Orange*, and by *William* III. King of *Great Britain* it deſcended as a legacy to the hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Provinces*. Though the ſovereignty of this barony belongs to the States General, yet the Baron is obliged to do feudal homage to the council of *Brabant*, notwithſtanding which he enjoys great privileges, and the annual revenue ariſing to him from it, is not leſs than 80000 guilders.

1. The barony of *Kuik*, as properly ſo called, is divided into

1. The lower bailiage, containing ſeventeen villages, which are ranged under ſix courts of juſtice. Of theſe the moſt remarkable are *Kuik*, a beautiful village on the *Maas*, and the ſeat of the *Hoofdank*, or chief court of juſtice, to which lie appeals from all the other Courts of the barony, but from this court likewiſe a cauſe may be carried to the council of *Brabant*. The hereditary Stadtholder has a cuſtom-houſe here, which levies a toll on all veſſels taking in goods at *Mook*, a place at no great diſtance from hence on the other ſide of the *Maas*, which goods are forwarded by land to *Nimmegen*; but other veſſels going beyond it to *Grave*, pay the duties there. The admiralty of *Rotterdam* has alſo a receiver

ceiver here, for the cuſtoms payable for goods paſſing through the country.

2. The villages of *Katwyk*, at which lies a paſſage acroſs the *Maas* to *Gelderland* and *Cleve*, with *Haps*, giving title to the proprietor of the lordſhip of *Bormeer*, and whence the duty on the *Maas*, one half of which is alſo his property, is ſtiled the duty of *Haps*.

3. *S. Aagte* or *Agatha*, a convent of great auſterity on the *Maas*. This convent pays annually to the *Generalité* chamber of accounts at the *Hague* the ſum of 2000 guilders, in conſideration of which they are tolerated in the quiet enjoyment of their antient revenues. Cloſe by it ſtands a village.

2. The upper bailiage, including alſo ſeventeen villages, which are divided into juriſdictions. Among theſe are *Maaſbees*, *Vierlingsbeek*, *Groeningen*, &c.

In this tract alſo lie two free lordſhips, namely *Oplo* belonging to Count *Welderen* and *Boxmeer*, of which Count *Heerenberg* is proprietor: Both theſe lordſhips take their name from villages.

2. The town and lordſhip of *Grave*, which though no part of the barony of *Kuik*, yet belongs alſo to the Stadtholder or family of *Naſſau-Orange*.

Grave, a ſmall place here, but regularly fortified, lies on the *Maas*, on the oppoſite ſhore of which in the territories of *Gelderland*, it is further defended by a crown work, which once belonged to the Barons of *Kuik*. In the year 1325 *Otho* mortgaged this place to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, but on his redeeming it in 1328 he was obliged to hold it as a fief of that dutchy. Afterwards however it obtained the ſame fate and lord with the country of *Kuik*. In 1568 the States wreſted it from the *Spaniards*, who again made themſelves maſters of it. In 1602 it was recovered by Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, and in 1648 by the treaty of *Weſtphalia*, was ſecured to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*. In 1672 the *French* poſſeſſed themſelves of it, but in 1674 it ſurrendered to *William* III. The admiralty of *Rotterdam* levies a duty on all goods paſſing through this country, and the proprietor of the town has alſo a toll on the *Maas*.

Its territory is very ſmall, as containing only one ſingle *Polder*, called *Mars* with *Wyth*.

C. The lordſhip of *Ravenſtein*, alſo ſituated on the *Maas*. Formerly this lordſhip gave title to the *Falkenburg* family, the laſt of whom named *Renald*, held it as a fief from *Wenzel* Duke of *Brabant*, and having no iſſue in 1396 ſettled it on the Counts *Simon* and *John* of *Salms*, the ſons of his ſiſter *Philippina*. The laſt of theſe being taken priſoner in 1397, by Count *Adolphus* of *Cleve*, he purchaſed his freedom by a ceſſion of the lordſhip, which was by *Adolphus* conferred on one of his younger Brothers. But his deſcendants becoming extinct in 1609, it again eſcheated to *John William* Duke of *Cleve* and *Juliers*, who dying alſo without iſſue

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gave occaſion to a war concerning the ſucceſſion to this lordſhip, during which the States General took poſſeſſion of the town and caſtle of *Ravenſtein*. By a convention made in 1624 between the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Duke of *Pfalz-Neuburg*, this lordſhip was ceded to the latter, and in 1671 the former in conſideration of the ſum of 50000 rixdollars, transferred all his right to the Count Palatine *Philip William*, with an expreſs reſervation however to himſelf of the ſucceſſion, in caſe the palatinate line ſhould become extinct, as alſo the uſe of the title and arms. But notwithſtanding this, on the actual failure of the *Neuburg* line, it deſcended to the *New Palatine* family. This lordſhip is a fief of the States General, who are alſo poſſeſſed of the privilege of garriſoning the town of *Ravenſtein* in time of war, which indeed is their only prerogative, it not being liable to any payments or taxations. The revenues however ariſing from it to the Elector *Palatine*, its lord, amount to between forty and fifty thouſand rixdollars *per annum*. In it lies

1. *Ravenſtein*, a ſmall town on the *Maas*, the fortifications of which lie at preſent in ruins. At this place is a congregation of *Calviniſts*, but far from being numerous. Near it alſo lies the ancient manſion houſe of the old Counts, who were lords of *Ravenſtein*.

2. Fourteen villages, particularly *Velp*, *Langel*, *Opzeeland*, *Volkel*, *Boekelt*, *Uden*, *Schaik*, and *Herpen*, the inhabitants of which are all *Roman* catholics.

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The county of *Megen*, in maps ſtiled *Das Reich Megen*, lies on the *Maas* betwixt *Maasland* and *Ravenſtein*, but inſtead of being in any reſpect ſubject to the States General has its own lord, who holds it as a fief from the feudal court of *Brabant* at *Bruſſels*. Formerly this county belonged to the family of *Brimeu*, but at preſent its proprietor is the Prince of *Croy*. In it lies

1. *Megen*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Maas*.

2. The villages of *Haren*, *Macheren* and *Teffelen*.

II. A part of the quarter of *Antwerp*.

1. The barony or free lordſhip of *Breda*, conſiſts of good corn land and paſtures, though not without many heaths and moraſſes. Its principal rivers are the *Merk* or *Mark*, which coming out of the *Mayerey* and the Dutchy of *Hoogſtraten*, after receiving ſeveral other rivulets is called the *Dintel*, and diſcharges itſelf into the *Volkerak* at the village of *Dinteloord*. Antiently this barony belonged to the county of *Stryen*, from whom it was wreſted about the year 1100, when the Duke of *Brabant* overrun the beſt part of this county. It was formerly much larger than at preſent, as containing the Marquiſate of *Bergen op Zoom*, with the county of *Hoogſtraten* and the towns of *Geertruidenberg* and *Zevenbergen*. Concerning its many changes we ſhall only obſerve, that in 1212 it belonged to *Godfrey* of *Berg*, as a fief of *Brabant*: in 1284 *John* I. Duke of *Brabant* conferred the lordſhip of *Breda* on *Raſo von Gavre*; and in 1326 it was ſold

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to *John* III. Duke of *Brabant*, who in 1351 parted with it to *John von Polanen*, whoſe grand daughter *Joanna* brought it to her conſort *Engelbrecht* of *Naſſau* to whom ſhe was married in 1404. From this time it has always continued in the houſe of *Naſſau*, and at preſent belongs to the hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*. The ſovereignty of it is lodged in the States General, who levy in it the ſame duties and taxes as in the other *Generalité lands*, and the lord of the barony is equally dependant on the council of *Brabant* at the *Hague*, with the other vaſſals in *Dutch Brabant*. In the whole barony are twenty-five *Dutch* congregations of *Calviniſts*, which with their miniſters, and thoſe in the *Prinſenlande* form the eleventh claſs of the ſouth *Holland* ſynod. Its moſt remarkable places are

1. *Breda*, the capital, lying on the river *Merk*, which at this place receives the *Aa*. The latter of theſe two ſtreams being a little before increaſed by the *Byloop*, is here rendered navigable, and thus gives it a communication with the *German* ocean. Its fortifications, without very great improvements, are unable to ſtand a long ſiege, though the town itſelf is partly covered by a moraſs, and by means of the *Merk* and *Aa* is able to lay a part of the country under water. It conſiſts of about 1500 houſes, being well built and containing a regular caſtle environed with a moat; and fronting the entrance is a ſquare delightfully planted with trees, which commands a view of the *Falkenberg* gardens. Here are alſo two churches of *Calviniſt Dutch*, with one of *French*, one of *Lutherans*, and three popiſh chapels. Its commerce and woollen manufactures are greatly fallen from their former proſperity. The *Hoofdbank* or chief court of juſtice here has the hearing of appeals in pecuniary cauſes from all the country courts, and likewiſe from thoſe of the lordſhips of the *Prinſenland* and *Steenbergen*, but its ſentences are reverſible by the council of *Brabant*. In 1252 *Breda* received a charter, and in 1534 was walled in and moated by Count *Henry* of *Naſſau*. It ſuffered very much in the *Spaniſh* wars. In 1577 the allies got poſſeſſion of it, but in 1581 it again fell into the hands of the *Spaniards*. In 1590 Prince *Maurice* took it by ſtratagem. In 1625 the *Spaniards* recovered it, but in 1637 the States made themſelves maſters of it again. In 1667 the treaty ſo often mentioned in hiſtory was concluded at this place.

On the north ſide of the town is an old line thrown up in the time of the *Spaniards*, for the ſecurity of a ſmall camp in the intermediate ſpace, which line in 1746 received ſome repairs.

Turf and all kinds of goods are conveyed to *Breda*, by means of a canal cut from the heath bordering on the diſtrict of *Ryen*, into the river *Aa*, where it receives the *Byloop*, and is four or five hours in length, with thirty ſluices upon it.

Of the ſeveral pleaſant places near this town the moſt remarkable

are

are the woods of *Liesboſch*, *Maſtboſch* and *Ulvenboutſeboſch*, all lying about half an hour's diſtance from it. The firſt is the moſt delightful, as being cut through in all parts into walks and viſtas.

4. Eighteen country towns and villages, which are divided among ſix courts. Each of theſe courts conſiſts of a judge and ſeven aſſeſſors. Among them is

1. *Hage* or *Haagje*, a pretty village lying at about half an hour's diſtance from *Breda*, and nearly half way between *Liesboſch* and *Maſtboſch*.

2. *Ter Heide*, a large village on the *Merk*.

3. *Ouſterhout*, a country town, and a particular free lordſhip, though belonging to the hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*, as Baron of *Breda*. In this lordſhip lies a nunnery of *Præmonſtratenſians*.

4. *Dongen*, a village on a river of the like name, and being alſo a lordſhip belonging to the Stadtholder.

5. *Roſendaal*, a country town with a ſeat, likewiſe conſtituting a free lordſhip, which is the property of the hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*. In the year 1501 this lordſhip was ſold to Count *Engelbert* of *Naſſau*, by one of the name of *Romerſwale*.

6. *Niſpen*, a large village.

2. The lordſhip of *Willemſtadt*, conſiſting only of

Willemſtadt, a ſtrong little town of a hundred houſes. This place lies on the *Hollands-Diep*, and belongs to the hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Provinces*. It was founded in 1583 by *William* I. Prince of *Orange*, in the *Ruigenhil Polder*, which was incloſed in 1564; and that Prince gave it his own name. The mouth of its harbour lies between two dykes, on one of which is a redoubt. Here is alſo a garriſon of the States General, who appoint a governor and a major over it, under the title of commandants.

The lord of *Willemſtadt* appoints a commandant in

Blaak, a fort ſituated at the point of land, where the *Merk* joins the *Nier*. He has alſo the ſame prerogatives in the *Polders* of *Ruigenhil* and *Heininge* as in the town itſelf.

3. The lordſhip of *Prinſenland*, lying to the ſouth of the former, between the *Dintel* and the *Vliet*, and as a part of the ſucceſſion of King *William* III. likewiſe belonging to the hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*. This lordſhip conſiſts of ſeveral *Polders*, particularly of thoſe of old *Prinſenland*, *Wilhelm* and *Marien*, as alſo of the *Polders* of *Koningſoord* and *Dintel*, but contains only one village, namely *Dinteloord*, ſituated in the laſt-mentioned *Polder*.

Under the juriſdiction of the lordſhip likewiſe lies the little iſland of *Ruigen-Plaat*, at the mouth of the *Dintel*.

4. The lordſhip of *Steenbergen*, ſituated to the ſouth of the *Vliet*, and likewiſe belonging to the hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*, as a part of the ſucceſſion of King *William* III. Formerly it made a part of the old county of *Stryen*, and was jointly governed by the lords of *Bergen op Zoom*

and *Breda*, but on their ſeparation, together with the *Polders* of *Kruisland*, *Cromwel* and *Weſtland*, came to the Baron of *Breda*, the Marquis of *Bergen op Zoom* ſtill reſerving to himſelf the feudal inveſtiture of theſe three *Polders*. In the lordſhip is

1. *Steenbergen*, a town of about one hundred and fifty houſes, and well fortified. This town communicates with the *Volkerak*, which runs into the *Vliet*, and is covered by fort *Leur*.

2. *Kruisland Polder*, in which lies a village of the ſame name, with thoſe of *Cromwel*, *Oudland*, *Weſtland*, *Rubeere*, *Graven Hendriks Polder*, *Driehoek*, &c. The laſt of theſe *Polders* is a fief of *Steenbergen*.

5. The Marquiſate of *Bergen op Zoom*, which is divided from the province of *Zeeland* by the eaſtern branch of the *Schelde* and the river *Eendragt*. *John* I. Duke of *Brabant*, in 1287, detached this country from the barony of *Breda*; conferring the latter on *Raſo* of *Liedekerk*, and the former on *Gerard* of *Weſemale*. From this family it come by inheritance to that of *Bauterſem*, but in 1418 *Johanna* of *Bauterſem* brought it to *John* of *Brabant* or *Glimes*, as her dowery. *Anthony* of *Glimes* having lent conſiderable ſums of money to the Emperor *Charles* V. was by him created Marquis of *Bergen op Zoom*; but in 1567 the male heirs of the houſe of *Glimes* failing, *Mancia* Marchioneſs of *Bergen op Zoom*, ſurviving ſiſter to the laſt Marquis, was in 1558 married to *John* Baron of *Merode*, by whom ſhe had a daughter called *Margaret*, who in 1577 became the conſort of *John* of *Wittem*, and their eldeſt daughter *Maria Mancia* was married to Count *Hermann* of *Heerenberg*. Their daughter and heireſs again, named *Mary Elizabeth*, was married to *Albert* Count of *Heerenberg*, and their only daughter *Elizabeth* brought the Marquiſate to her husband *Eithel Frederick* Prince of *Hohenzollern*, with whoſe heireſs *Henrietta Franciſca* it went to *Frederick Maurice de la Tour* Count of *Auvergne*, who in 1707 left it to his ſon *Francis Ego*; and with his heireſs *Maria Henrietta* it paſſed in 1722 to *John Chriſtian* Pfalzgrave of *Sulzbach*, whoſe ſon *Charles Theodore* Elector Palatine ſtill poſſeſſes it, but on the failure of iſſue male in the *Sulzbach* line, the Marquiſate is to revert to the houſe of *Auvergne* in *France*. This country being under the ſovereignty of the States General, the Marquis is accordingly inveſted by the council of *Brabant*. From 1701 to 1714 its annual produce amounted to 74304 florins, and from 1714 to 1724 to 97354, whereas ſince the laſt mentioned year it has fallen to 83000. Its revenues under a proper oeconomy might be conſiderably improved, but at preſent it is alſo greatly incumbered with debts. In it lies

1. *Bergen op Zoom*, the capital, through which runs the rivulet or rather moat of *Zoom*. This rivulet afterwards joins the *Ooſterſchelde*, with which the town communicates by means of a good harbour. The ſouth ſide of the town ſtands on a ſmall eminence. It has long been celebrated as a

ſtrong

ſtrong fortreſs. Its wall which is about an hour in circuit, is defended by five baſtions and ten horn-works. Excluſive of the other fortifications on the north ſide a ſtrong line was drawn there in 1727, communicating with *Moermont*, *Pinſen* and *Rover* forts; and the *South* or *Water* fort of five baſtions command the entrances of the old and new harbour. The adjacent country can alſo be laid under water, and as long as *Zeeland* continues clear of enemies, any ſupply or reinforcements may be thrown into it by means of the *Schelde*. It contains about 1100 houſes, with an old palace called the *Hof*, which was once the reſidence of the Marquiſes, and at preſent the Marquiſes chamber of accounts and feudal court are kept in it. Here is alſo a *Dutch Calviniſt* church, and another divided into two partitions, which is aſſigned to the *Calviniſt French* and the *Lutherans*, as likewiſe a chapel for the Papiſts. The States General keep a good garriſon here, and the governor is always a perſon of diſtinguiſhed reputation. It was firſt walled in 1287. In 1588 and 1622 it held out againſt two powerful armies of *Spaniards*, but in 1747, after a ſiege of ten weeks, the *French* made themſelves maſters of it by ſurpriſe. In 1749 however, it was reſtored, though in a very ruinous condition. The houſes and *Dutch* church deſtroyed in the laſt ſiege have been rebuilt.

2. The following quarters: *viz.*

1. The weſt quarter, containing ſix villages, namely *Wouw*, in which is an old ruinous ſeat, *Moerſtraten*, *Halſteren* a lordſhip, which inſtead of depending on the intendant of the quarter has a particular court of its own, with the *Polder* of *Old-Glimes* and *Auvergne*.

2. The ſouth quarter, containing the lordſhips of *Hoogerheiden* and *Kalfvenne*, with the village of *Huybergen*, which belongs in part to the *Mayerey* of *Ryen* in the *Antwerp* quarter, and in which is a convent of monks, with four other villages. The lordſhip of *Borgvliet*, though belonging to the Marquis, yet is no part of the Marquiſate.

3. The eaſtern quarter, which yields plenty of all kinds of grain, and contains alſo very rich paſtures and woods. In this quarter lies *Oudenboſch*, (or *Altenhuſch*) which in 1747 was walled in, but has ſince been diſmantled: with St. *Martens Polder*, and *Nieuw-Gaſtel*, in the laſt of which are ſome houſes, the remains of villages; *Oud-Gaſtel* and *Hoeve*, both large villages, and two others.

4. The *North* quarter, containing the village and lordſhip of *Zanderbuiten*, (properly called *'t Zand daar buiten*, and alſo *Standaartbuiten*) conſiſting of ſix *Polders*, and being independent of the intendant of the quarter. To theſe is to be added the village of *Fynaart* containing ſeven *Polders*, with the little iſland of *Rolle-Plaat*, and the above-mentioned diſtrict of *Heiningen*, which conſiſts of four *Polders*, excepting that of the *Slobegors* or *Elizabeth Polder*, it includes only a part.

6. Between the lordſhip of *Santvliet*, and the land of *Ryen*, both which are ſituate within the *Antwerp* quarter, is a tract of land about one hour in length and breadth belonging to the States General. On this tract lie the following forts: *viz.*

1. *Lillo*, a fort of five baſtions, ſeated on the *Schelde*, and built in 1582 by the city of *Antwerp*. In 1747 this fort was taken by the *French*. Excluſive of ſeveral dwelling houſes and taverns it contains alſo a church, and is a lordſhip belonging to the family of *Dael*. The States general levy a toll on all veſſels paſſing by this fort.

2. *Kruiſchanz*, conſiſting of four baſtions, and alſo lying on the *Schelde*.

3. Fort *Frederick Henry*, likewiſe ſituated on the *Schelde*. Both theſe places were taken by the *French*.

III. The city of *Maaſtricht* with the county of *Broenhove*, which are alſo reckoned in *Dutch Brabant*, though their law concerns come not under the cognizance of the court at the *Hague*.

1. *Maaſtricht*, in *Latin Trajectum ad Moſam*, is one of the moſt antient and remarkable cities in the *Netherlands*, particularly for its ſtrength. It lies on the *Maas*, by which it is divided into two parts, which are joined to each other by a grand ſtone bridge. The ſmalleſt, ſituated to the ſide of the duchy of *Limburg*, is called *Wyk*. It is one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes belonging to the republic, and likewiſe one of the principal keys on the *Maas*. Some defect having been obſerved in the outworks here, *William* IV. about four weeks before his death took a ſurvey of them, and a plan was formed for their removal. The *Jeker*, a ſmall river running through the ſouth ſide of the town and falling into the *Maas* at the bridge, may be checked in its courſe by means of ſluices, and the level country between the town and St. *Petersberge* be thus laid under water. The houſes within its walls are about 3000 in number, excluſive of three *Calviniſt* churches, *viz.* two of *Dutch* and one of *French*, with a *Calviniſt* grammar ſchool, a *Gymnaſium*, a *Lutheran* church, two popiſh collegiate and four parochial churches, eight convents of monks, eleven nunneries, one *Jeſuits* college, and a commandery of the *Teutonick* order, which is likewiſe the reſidence of the bailey, who is ſtiled the *Alten-Bieſen*. Though the papiſts are permitted the free exerciſe of their religion in this town, yet it is only twice a year that they may make their public proceſſions, and at thoſe times only round the two collegiate churches. The town houſe is a ſtately edifice, and in it is a public library. Two other elegant buildings here are the houſe of the deputies of the States General, and that of the governor. Its cloth manufacture which was once ſo conſiderable is now very greatly decayed. In the *Wyk* quarter is a glaſs-houſe. The ſovereignty of the town belongs jointly to the States General and the Biſhop of *Liege*, but the former alone garriſon it, and are likewiſe poſſeſſed of the ſole power over the convents and eccleſiaſtics in general, by virtue of which they grant privileges and immunities here of all kinds. In other reſpects the town is under the joint government of the States and the biſhop; and the towns men are divided into two departments, each electing half of the magiſtracy, which conſiſts of an equal number of *Calviniſt Brabanters* and papiſts,

papiſts, the latter natives of the biſhopric of *Liege*. Every two years both ſovereigns ſend four deciding commiſſaries here, as they are called, that is to ſay two each, for the final determination of cauſes and other affairs relative to the town. Every two years alſo, that is in ſuch years as the deciding commiſſaries do not come here, two deputies of the council of State are ſent hither, in order to let out the demeſne and eccleſiaſtical lands in the three diſtricts beyond the *Maas*, and in the county of *Vroenhove*, as alſo to inſpect the garriſon works, magazines and military hoſpital, and control the ſeveral accounts. Antiently *Maaſtricht* was immediately ſubject to the head of the *German* empire, but in 1204 the Emperor *Philip* ceded it to *Henry* II. Duke of *Brabant*, yet had the Counts of *Loos* a part of it, which afterwards, together with their county, came to the biſhopric of *Liege*. The conteſt between the Dukes of *Brabant* and the Biſhops of *Liege* relating to the ſovereignty of this town were accommodated in 1530 by the Emperor *Charles* V. at the Diet of *Augsburg*. In 1632 it was taken by the troops of the States General, and in 1648 their poſſeſſion of it was confirmed by the crown of *Spain* at the peace of *Munſter*. In 1672 the *French* made themſelves maſters of it, and in 1676 King *William* III. endeavoured to recover it, but without ſucceſs. The former however reſtored it at the peace of *Nimmegen*. In 1748 agreeably to the preliminaries to the peace of *Aix la Chapelle* it was ceded to the *French*, who on the concluſion of the peace again evacuated it.

About two musket ſhots from this place ſtands the St. *Petersberg*, being much higher than the town, and which having been very detrimental to it in a former ſiege, in 1701 the States General cauſed a very ſtrong fort to be built on it, under the name of St. *Peters-Fort*. This fort lying within the territory of *Liege*, the Biſhop complained loudly of their procedure, but in 1717 the affair was accommodated. On the hill is an excellent horizontal quarry, with an entrance to it cloſe by the *Maas*, ſo that carts go in and unload at the bank of the river. Within this quarry are long horizontal paſſages, ſupported by innumerable ſquare pillars, which are every where twenty feet high, and in many places more. It has ſeveral vent holes cut in it, as alſo ſome ſmall reſervoirs, and in war time is a ſafe refuge to the country people, who being acquainted with all its meandrings ſecure their cattle and valuable effects in this ſubterranean repoſitory, which affords convenient room for 40,000 men. A ſtranger who ſhould viſit it without an experienced guide would be in danger not only of bewildering himſelf or of ſtumbling againſt the corners of the pillars, but likewiſe of being ſuddenly ſhot by villains lurking in it. The upper part of the hill is a good corn-land, and on the ſide towards the *Maas* ſtands the monaſtery of *Slavante*.

2. The county of *Vroenhove*, includes about a third part of the town of *Maaſtricht*, together with the village of *Wilre* near it, where both the *Calviniſts* and papiſts perform divine ſervice in one church. Beſides theſe it com-

comprehends alſo *Montenake* and *Heukelom*. This county belongs to the States alone, and has its particular court of juſtice in the town.

2. A part of the dutchy of *Limburg*, or of the country beyond the *Maas*.

A part of the dutchy of *Limburg* was ceded to the States General by the peace of *Munſter*, concluded in 1648, and thereupon received the appellation of *het land van Over-Maas*, as relatively to the other *Generalité lands*, and particularly to the *Brabant* part, it lies on the other ſide of the *Maas*. The diſputes concerning its limits were adjuſted in 1661 at the *Hague*. There are *Calviniſt* congregations in moſt parts of it, notwithſtanding which the papiſts far out-number them, but both make uſe of the ſame churches. This country conſiſts of

1. A part of the county of *Valkenburg*. In this diſtrict is a lordſhip of great antiquity, which once had lords of its own. In 1352, *John* lord of *Falkenburg* dying without iſſue, the lordſhip devolved to his ſiſter *Philippina*, by whom it was ſold to *Renald* lord of *Schoonvoorſt*, who in 1354 was even inveſted with it by the Emperor *Charles* IV. and in 1357 raiſed it to a county, but in 1362 *Walleran* of *Falkenburg* lord of *Borne*, manifeſting the juſtneſs of his claim to it, the Emperor revoked his former inveſtiture, with a clauſe, however, that the ſaid lord ſhould pay a certain ſum of money to *Philippina*, which he neglecting to do, this lady made over the county to *Winceſlaus* and *Johanna* Duke and Dutcheſs of *Brabant*, and ever ſince that time it has been held by the Dukes of *Brabant*, as annexed to the dutchy of *Limburg*.

The adminiſtration of the part belonging to the States General is lodged in a *Vogt* and a *Droſten*, and the places in it are

1. *Valkenburg*, in *Latin Falconis mons*, and in *French Fauquemont*, the capital of the whole county, though but a ſmall open place, having been diſmantled in 1672 by the *French*, who at the ſame time demoliſhed its citadel. It lies on the little river *Geul*, and by a particular privilege contributes neither to the impoſts of the States General, nor to thoſe of the province.

2. The villages of *Geul*, ſituated at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, and containing a ſeat belonging to the lords of *Geul*, together with *Meerſen*, *Schimmert*, *Beek*, *Klimmen*, *Herle*, *Eisden* on the *Maas*, *Berg*, *Bemelen*, *Meer*, *Bernau*, &c.

3. *Gronsfeld*, a county appertaining to the *Diepenbroek* family.

4. The lordſhips of *Bruiſt*, *Ekelraad*, &c.

II. A part of the county of *Dalem*. This county for a long time continued in the poſſeſſion of the Counts of *Hochſtade*, as a fief of the Dukes of *Brabant* and *Juliers*. In 1243 Count *Thierry* II. ſold it to *Henry* II. Duke of *Brabant*. The part belonging to the States General conſiſts of the following places: namely

1. *Dalem* or *Daalhem*, otherwiſe called *'s Gravendal*, the capital of the county, though a ſmall town, lying on the river *Berwine*. Its caſtle was demoliſhed

demoliſhed by the *French* in 1672. The inhabitants are exempt from all taxes.

2. The villages of *Oeſt* or *Ooſt* on the *Maas*, together with thoſe of *Keer* or *Kadier*, *Bombai*, *Fenneur*, *Trembleur* and *Blegny*.

3. *d' Olne* or *d' One*, a village and barony environed on all ſides by the biſhopric of *Liege*.

III. Of a part of the country of *Hertogenrade*. This country once formed a diſtinct lordſhip, and was firſt annexed to the dutchy of *Limburg* by Duke *Henry* of *Limburg*. In the part belonging to the States General are the following places: *viz.*

1. *Gulpen*, a village ſeated on a rivulet of the like name, which runs into the *Geul*. To the ſouth-weſt of this village lies *Nieuburg*, an elegant ſeat belonging to the lord of *Gulpen*.

2. St. *Mariengrad* or *Margeraten*, a village.

3. The villages of *Holzet*, *Vaals* and *Vylen*, ſituated in a part of the country which is divided from the reſt by the county of *Wittem*. *Vaals* is the place to which the *Calviniſt* inhabitants of the imperial city of *Aix la Chapelle* reſort for the performance of divine ſervice, and excluſive of the *German Calviniſt* church, here are three more for the *French*, *Lutherans* and papiſts, with a *Mennonite* meeting.

3. A part of the upper quarter of *Gelderlande*.

A part of this country, together with the ſovereignty thereof, was ceded to the States General by the barrier treaty of 1715, but at the ſame time it was ſtipulated that the *Roman* catholic inhabitants ſhould be permitted the uſe of their churches, convents and religious worſhip in the ſame manner as formerly. Belonging to the States are the following places: namely

1. *Venlo*, commonly *Vendelo*, a town of conſiderable ſtrength, lying low on the *Maas*, and conſiſting of about eight or nine hundred houſes, but making no great figure. Indeed the greateſt part of its inhabitants are boatmen, carriers, porters and the like, and all continually employed; this being the place where goods brought out of the dutchy of *Juliers* are ſhipped off, for the ſeven provinces, or by means of a *pont volant*, forwarded over the *Maas* into *Brabant*. The majority of the inhabitants are papiſts, who excluſive of the great church, have likewiſe two convents of monks here, together with three nunneries and their churches, under the biſhop of *Roermond*. The *Calviniſts* conſtitute but a ſmall congregation. In this town lies the tribunal, which decides finally in all cauſes both criminal and civil within that part of the *Upper Gelderlande* belonging to the States. Its members, the preſident excepted, as well as the town magiſtrates, are all papiſts. A toll is paid here by veſſels paſſing along the *Maas*. At this place likewiſe it was that *William* Duke of *Cleve* made ſubmiſſion to the Emperor *Charles* V. on his knees, and renounced all claim to *Gelderland* and *Zutphen*, which he was before for aſſerting

ſword

ſword in hand. In 1627 the *Spaniards* began to cut a canal from the *Rhine* at *Rheinbergen* to the *Maas* at *Venlo*, under the name of the *New Rhine* or *Eugene* canal, in order to obſtruct the traffic carried on by the *Dutch* on that river with *Germany*, but this deſign ſoon came to nothing. In 1343 *Venlo* obtained a charter, and at the ſame time was walled in, but has ſince undergone many viciſſitudes. In 1702 the allies made themſelves maſters of it, in which year general *Koehorn* made the firſt eſſay of his art to force a place to a ſpeedy ſurrender by dint of an extraordinary cannonade and bombardment.

Oppoſite to this town, in the river *Maas*, lies an iſland called the *Waard*, with a ſtrong baſtion on it for the defence of the town on that ſide; and fronting the iſland, on the other ſide of the *Maas*, ſtands fort St. *Michiel*, ſituated at about two muſket ſhots diſtance from the town.

The juriſdiction of the town of *Venlo*, which alſo belongs to the States General, is at moſt but three hours in circuit, and almoſt on all ſides ſurrounded by *Pruſſian* poſſeſſions.

2. *Stevens-Waerd* or St. *Stevens-Waerd*, a conſiderable fort on an iſland of the like name in the *Maas*, about one hour in length, and a quarter broad. This fort ſtands towards the middle of the iſland on the main ſtream of the above river, over which at this place is a bridge covered by a ſmall fort, beſides three leſſer ones on the narrower branches of the *Maas*. It was once only a village, but in 1633 was fortified by the *Spaniards*, and is ſo far of importance that it preſerves the communication between *Venlo* and *Maaſtricht*. In 1702 it was taken by the forces of the States General; and in 1715 the Emperor ceded to them the ſovereignty of the ſame, with as much land as was neceſſary for inlarging its fortifications on this ſide the *Maas*, and a promiſe alſo that no fortreſs ſhould ever be erected within half an hour's diſtance of it.

The iſland of *Stevenswaerd*, is a free lordſhip, which in 1721 was ſold by a Count of *Limburg-Styrum* to Count *Hompeſch*, whoſe heirs are its preſent proprietors.

3. The free lordſhip and bailiage of *Montfoort*, in length from eaſt to weſt about three hours, but in breadth from north to ſouth only two. This lordſhip belongs to the King of *Pruſſia*, as one of the heirs of King *William* III. All the inhabitants are papiſts. The places here are

1. *Montfoort*, a country town, ſituated on a morais, and once having a fort, which is now demoliſhed.

2. *Echt*, a ſmall town, which has ſuffered greatly by war. This town has renounced all its privileges, excepting that of ſending a repreſentative, and at preſent ranks only with the villages of the bailiage.

3. *Nieuſtad*, an open little town environed on all ſides by the territories of *Cleve*. Among the other calamities it has endured by war, one was, that in 1573 its fortifications were demoliſhed.

4. *Swalmt*,

4. *Swalmt* and *Blmt*, lordſhips and villages.

5. The villages of *Rooſteren*, *Maasbracht*, *Vlodrop*, *Poſtaert*, *Bergh*, *Lin*, and *Belfelt*.

6. *Oelenberg*, a convent ſituated on the *Roer*.

4. A part of *Flanders*.

This part of *Flanders* forms the moſt northern territories of the province, lying between the *German* ocean, the *Hond*, the *Schelde* and *Auſtrian Flanders*. It was ceded by *Spain* at the peace of *Munſter* to the States General, and afterwards enlarged by the Emperor in the barrier treaty of 1715. The council of *Flanders*, which holds its ſeſſions at *Middleburg* in *Zeeland*, takes cognizance of all cauſes brought before it either by appeal or for a firſt hearing. It alſo pronounces definitively in every thing relating to the ſovereignty, prerogatives, demeſnes, and other articles. In it lies

I. The *Freye von Sluis* or *Liberty of Sluis*, which once formed a part of the *liberty of Bridges*. The court belonging to it, holds its ſeſſion at *Sluis*, and is compoſed of a burgomaſter, a bailiff and eight aſſeſſors. To this diſtrict are annexed

1. The three following towns, which inſtead of being ſubject to the above-mentioned court, are under their own diſtinct juriſdictions: *viz.*

1. *Sluis*, ſurnamed in *Flanders*, and in *French* called *l' Ecluſe*, the largeſt town in all that part of the country belonging to the States, and ſtanding on a bay in the *German* ocean named *'t Zwin*, but at its mouth the *horſe market*, from the ſuppoſed reſemblance its roaring bears in ſtormy weather to the noiſe of a market filled with thoſe animals. The town is pretty large in circuit, but the greateſt part of it is taken up with garden and bleaching grounds. Excluſive too of its ſtrong fortifications the country around it towards the ſouth and ſouth-weſt may be laid under water; but the north-ſide being higher it has a double wall on that part; being fenced to the eaſt by the *Zwin* and a moraſs, which every flood is under water. All the efforts of an enemy cannot hinder its communication with the ſea, whence it may receive all neceſſary ſupplies and reinforcements. Its air, however, is ſo unhealthy, an inconvenience common to it with all the towns in this part of *Flanders*, that the garriſon is changed every year. The governor's power extends to all the fortified towns in *Flanders* belonging to the States General. The harbour is ſo choaked up, that, to the very great detriment of the town, it admits only of ſmall veſſels. The bulk of the inhabitants are mariners and fiſhermen. The old caſtle, which ſtood by the harbour's ſide, and was formerly its defence, is at preſent converted into lodgings for the governor and other military offices. In 1405 the *Engliſh* miſcarried in their attempt on this place; in 1587 it was taken by the *Spaniards*, but in 1604 recovered by Prince *Maurice*; laſtly in 1747 the *French* made themſelves maſters of it.

2. *Aardenborg*, formerly called *Rodenborg*, a ſmall town ſituated on a canal which communicates with the *Zwin*. This place was once a fortreſs, but its works after long neglect were in 1701 totally raſed. In 1672 the inhabitants with remarkable bravery repulſed the *French* in two ſeveral aſſaults.

3. *Ooſtborg*, a ſmall town alſo ſituated on a canal, communicating with the *Zwin*. This town likewiſe was once fortified, but is at preſent diſmantled and its harbour deſtroyed.

2. The following diſtricts: namely

1. *Aardenborg*, a bailiage including under it a part of the pariſhes of St. *Kruis*, *Heyle*, St. *Baaſſe* or *Eede* and *Notre Dame*, with the *Polders* of *Beweſter-Eede* and *Iſabella*.

2. A part of the county of *Middelburg*, conſiſting of the reſidue of the pariſhes mentioned in the preceding bailiage, with the manours of *Laeskens* and *Soetendaal*. With reſpect to the little town of *Middelburg*, that lies within *Auſtrian Flanders*.

3. The greateſt part of the bailiage of *Ooſtborg*, that is to ſay the villages of *Groede* and *Breskens* on the iſland *Kadzand*, with the greater part of the *Prince Henry Polder*, one half of that called Prince *William*'s, the *Baerſande Polder*, the greater part of the *Elizabeth* and *Wulpen Polders*, the *Cornelia Polder* and ſeveral other leſſer ones.

4. Fort St. *Donnaas*, not far from *Sluis*, near which once ſtood fort St. *Job*, now long ſince raſed, with two ſmall *Polders* in the diſtrict, and St. *Anna ter Muiden* a country town.

5. The iſland of *Kadzand*, commonly called *Kazand*, at preſent much leſs than formerly, the ſea having ſwallowed up above one half of it, and though now fenced with ſtrong dykes, which are always kept in the beſt order, and that at a vaſt expence, yet is it far from being ſecure, eſpecially during a hard gale at north-weſt. But on the other hand its ſoil is very fertile, particularly in excellent whea.t Great numbers of *French* refugees and *Salzburgers* have fixed upon this iſland for their place of ſettlement. In 1604 it was conquered for the States by Prince *Maurice*. It is divided into the eaſt and weſt, the former of which includes the bailiage of *Ooſtborg*; and in the latter, which is more particularly called the country of *Kadzand*, lie the villages of *Kadzand*, and *Caſandria on the Zwin*, the latter of which, otherwiſe called the *Retranchement*, was formerly defended by the ſtrong forts of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, now raſed; with *Zuitzande* and *ter Hofſtede*, a hamlet of only five or eight houſes; the *Polder* of *Thienbonderd*, the black *Polder*, and ſome others.

The village of *Nieuvliet*, conſtitutes a lordſhip of itſelf, and under its own juriſdiction.

6. The town and bailiage of *Yſendyk*, containing

1. *Yſendyk*,

1. *Yſſendyk*, a ſmall, but well fortified town on the *Blik* water, which is a bay of the *Weſt-Schelde*. This town ſtands low, and on all ſides may be laid under water. The number of its houſes amounts to about a hundred and ſixty. Adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the town lies the *Juſſer-Schans* or *Lady*'s fort.

2. The bailiage of *Yſſendyk*, comprehending under it the firſt part of Prince *William*'s *Polder*, in which lies the village of *Kleinkerkje* or *Waterland*, with the *Orange-Polder*, Prince *Maurice*'s *Polder*, the *Goude-Polder*, *Little Miſs*'s *Polder*, and ſome others, as alſo the *Eiland*, being a part of a pretty large tract of land called *de General Vryen*, which in ſome reſpects is under the juriſdiction of the village and lordſhip of *Watervliet*. To theſe alſo belongs *Great Miſs*'s *Polder*.

7. *Biervliet*, a ſmall town on the *Weſt-Schelde*, formerly conſiderable, but now very much reduced by the inundations of 1377, 1404, 1440 and 1477; and in 1688 its fortifications alſo were raſed. In 1385 and 1488 this town held out two ſieges: and in 1604 firſt came into the hands of the States General. The *Dutch* owe their method of gutting and curing herrings to an invention of *William Beukelſzoon*, a native of this place.

The juriſdiction of the town extends over eleven ſmall *Polders*.

II. *Hulſter* bailiage, conſiſting of the four diſtricts of *Hulſt*, *Axel*, *Aſſenede* and *Bouchoute*, or rather only of the two firſt, with a ſmall part of the latter.

1. The bailiage of *Hulſt* receive its name from *Hulſt*, a well built and very ſtrong town of about four hundred houſes; ſituated in a fine corn country, but the air none of the beſt. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are papiſts. Belonging to the town is a harbour communicating with the *Helle-Gat*, a large water iſſuing out of the *Weſt Schelde*, and forming a bay here within the land. Corn is at preſent its only branch of traffic. In 1350 it obtained a charter, and in 1426 was walled and moated. In 1578 it was taken by the forces of the States General, in 1583 by the Duke of *Parma*, in 1591 recovered by the States General, in 1596 loſt again, till in 1645 being retaken, it has ever ſince continued in the poſſeſſion of the *Dutch*. In 1747 the *French* made themſelves maſters of it after a ſhort ſiege, but at the peace of *Aix la Chapelle* reſtored it.

That the adjacent country may be laid under water is not the only addition made to its ſtrength; a line having been carried towards the north-eaſt for covering both the whole bailiage and the town, which line is further defended by the forts of *Moerſchans* and *Zandberg*. The bailiage in particular, is fortified with two redoubts called the *Great* and *Little Kykuit* or *look outs*, and approachable only along a narrow dyke. While the enemy is kept out of poſſeſſion of the line, the fort may be ſupplied from *Zealand* acroſs the *Weſtern Schelde*.

In the bailiage of *Hulſt*, lie the villages of *Paauwels-Polder*, a great part of which belongs to the abbey of *Baudelo* at *Gent*, together with *Hengſtdyk*, *Oſſeniſſe* and *Honteniſſe*, appertaining to the houſe of *Naſſau-Orange*, as a part of the inheritance of King *William* III. The village of *Namen* with fort St. *Anna* were deſtroyed in 1715 by an inundation.

The lordſhip of St. *Jans Steen*, though within the bailiage is independent of it. Near it lie the *Great* and *Little-Verrekykers*, being two redoubts.

2. The bailiage of *Axel*, containing

1. *Axel*, a ſmall but well fortified town ſituated on an iſland, in a canal iſſuing from the *Weſtern-Schelde*, and to which alſo it gives name. *Axel* contains about a hundred and ſixty houſes. In 1574 it was laid in aſhes by the *Fluſhingers* and *Middleburgers*, in 1583 taken by the *Spaniards*, but in 1586 recovered for the States General.

2. *Zuiddorp*, *Zaamſlag*, *Overſlag* and *Coewagt*, all villages; with ſeveral *Polders*.

3. *Ter Neuſe*, a ſmall town on the *Weſtern-Schelde*, once fortified, but now laid open.

4. The village of *Hoek* with ſeveral *Polders*.

3. In the bailiage of *Aſſenede*, the States General are poſſeſſed of *Sas van Gent*, a ſmall fortreſs ſeated on a bay of the *Weſtern Schelde*, called the *Saſſe Gat* or *Saſſe hole*, and deriving its name from the *Sas* or *Sluice*, erected there by the inhabitants with the conſent of King *Philip* II. for keeping up the waters of a canal cut from this place to *Gent*, but now become innavigable. On the commencement of the diſturbances in the *Netherlands*, the people of *Gent*, built a fort here as a barrier to their city, but the *Spaniards* made themſelves maſters of it in 1583, though they loſt it again in 1644. The houſes here are near two hundred in number. About a quarter of an hour's diſtance from hence towards *Zelzaten* ſtands fort St. *Antoni*, which was erected for the defence of the ſluice. In 1747 this town was taken by the *French*.

4. In the bailiage of *Bouchoute* the States General are poſſeſſed of *Phillippine*, a ſmall town of about ſeventy-houſes lying on *Brackman water*, but very well fortified. It is ſo called from King *Philip* II. by whoſe order it was built. In 1633 it was taken by Count *William* of *Naſſau*. In the ſame year, and likewiſe in 1635 the *Spaniards* endeavoured to recover it without ſucceſs. In 1747 it fell into the hands of the *French*.

5. The *Polder* or diſtrict of *Saeſtingen*, lying to the eaſt of the town and bailiage of *Hulſt*, and which together with the village of the like name has been overwhelmed by inundations, but the *Polders* of *Doele* and *Ketteneſſe* are ſtill in being. The former of theſe two *Polders* conſtitutes a lordſhip, and contains the little village of *Doele* on the *Schelde*, with a

ſeat

ſeat in its neighbourhood, as alſo a fort called *Lillenſhock*, likewiſe lying on the *Schild* oppoſite to *Lillo*.

APPENDIX.

By the barrier treaty concluded in 1715 between the Emperor and the States General, the former conſented that the latter ſhould alone garriſon *Namur*, *Tournay*, *Meenen*, *Veurnes*, *Warneton*, *Ypers*, and fort *Knocque*, but that either with troops of their own, or ſuch as the emperor had no reaſon to ſuſpect, or whoſe ſovereign was not at war with him. The garriſons of *Dendermonde* and *Roermonde*, were to be one half *Dutch* and one half *Imperialiſts*, but this community was afterwards annulled, with reſpect to *Roermonde*, the garriſon of which is entirely *Auſtrian*. The Emperor was to nominate the governors, but both they and the garriſon take an oath of fidelity alſo to the States. The Emperor and States General ſhall at their own charge, keep on foot between 30 and 35000 men for the ſecurity of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, the former paying three fifths and the latter two fifths. Alſo in caſe the former diminiſhed his quota, the latter was to be allowed to do the like in proportion, but on the appearance of a war, this body is to be augmented to 40000 men, and in caſe of an actual war, the augmentation to be increaſed at pleaſure. The States have the diſtribution of the troops in the ſeveral places committed to them, but in the others ſuch diſtribution is to be made according to the joint conſent of both parties. In thoſe places garriſoned only by *Dutch* troops, the States General appoint the governors, commandants and ſtaff officers on condition that their lodgings and the advantages ariſing from the works ſhall not be productive of any charge either to the Emperor, the States or provinces, nor unacceptable or ſuſpicious to the Emperor from particular cauſes, which however are to be ſpecified. Theſe officers, are the defence of the places entruſted to them, and in their military capacity are ſubject only to the States, though they take an oath to the Emperor that they will hold and maintain them for the houſe of *Auſtria*. The troops of the States General when in garriſon are permitted the free exerciſe of their religion. The States General may alſo at pleaſure change the garriſons, and in time of war at their own expence, ſtrengthen the fortifications, but not raiſe any additional works without firſt giving previous notice to the *Auſtrian* Governor general of the *Netherlands*, and without his approbation. For the maintenance of theſe garriſons and defraying the charges of the fortifications, military ſtores and proviſions in the barrier towns, the States General are to pay the annual ſum of 500,000 rixdollars, or 1,250000 guilders (for which purpoſe an office has been eſtabliſhed at

Ypers

Yrpes under the title of the barrier office) and this too exclusive of the revenues issuing from their share in the upper quarter of *Gelderland*, the quartering money, &c. During the war which was terminated in 1748 by the peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, these barrier towns were greatly damaged, and since that time many difficulties have arisen relating to them, between the courts of *Vienna* and the States General, which difficulties are not yet accommodated. The *Dutch* troops at present in them do not exceed nine battalions and two squadrons, and possibly the right of garrisoning them may in time become obsolete and be superseded.

For a description of these several fortresses so often mentioned in the histories of the late wars, the reader is referred to the account of the several provinces of the *Netherlands*.

THE

UNITED CANTONS

OF

SWISSERLAND.

Longitude East from Ferro
24
25
26
48
47
46
ALSACE
PRINCIP. OF MONTBELLIARD
COMTE
FRANCHE
PR. OF NEUENBURG
BISHOPRICK OF BASEL
CANTON OF BASEL
CANTON OF SOLOTHURN
CANTON OF BERN
CANTON OF FREYBURG
PAYS DE VAUD
LAKE OF GENEVA
SAVOY
THE VALAIS
PIEMONT
MILAN
Rhine R.
Basle
Mulhausen
Brisach
Neuenburg
Neufchatel
Soleure
Berne
Thun
Fribourg
Lausanne
Geneva
Sion
Martigny
St Maurice
St Branchier
British Miles 69 to a Degree.
German Miles 15 to a Degree.
Common Lieues of Switzerland 24 to a Deg.

A MAP of the
UNITED CANTONS
or
SWISSERLAND,
with the
INCORPORATED DISTRICTS
for Busching's Geography:
By Tho. Kitchin
Geog.r
26
27
28
48
47
46
A B I A
LAKE OF CONSTANCE
Rhine R.
AUSTR.N LORDSHIP
COUNTY TYROL
CANTON
SCHWEIZ
CANT.N OF GLARUS
CANTON GLARUS
APPENZELL
THE GREY LEAGUE
THE GRISONS
BUND
THE VALTELLIN
TERRITORIES of VENICE
L. de Lugano
L. de Lago

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

UNITED CANTONS;

OR,

SWISSERLAND:

With the incorporated Diſtricts.

§. 1. OMITTING the more antient maps of theſe countries, we ſhall only mention the lateſt and beſt; among which is that drawn by the eminent Dr. *Scheuchzer*, profeſſor of mathematics at *Zurich*, from his own very accurate obſervations, and publiſhed by him in four large ſheets in 1712: this valuable piece has been copied on four common ſheets by *Schenk*, *Jaillot*, *Covens* and *Mortier*. The beſt delineation however of *Swiſſerland* is that of profeſſor *Mayer*, on a ſingle ſheet, publiſhed by *Homann*'s heirs at *Nurnberg* in 1751. The particular maps of the ſeveral cantons ſhall be taken notice of in our deſcription of them.

§. 2. *Swiſſerland*, the *Helvetia* of the antients, lies between *Germany*, *France* and *Italy*; or to the north borders on *Swabia*, weſtward on the *Sundgau*, *Burgundy* and the country of *Gex*, ſouthward on *Savoy*, the *Milaneſe*, and the territories of *Venice*, eaſtward on the county of *Tyrol* and the *Auſtrian* lordſhips on this ſide the *Arlberg*, as alſo on others belonging to the Circle of *Swabia*. Its greateſt length is about forty-ſix geographical miles, with a breadth of thirty; but its plane contents amount to near one thouſand and ninety geographical ſquare miles.

§. 3. *Swiſſerland*, is certainly one of the higheſt lands in *Europe*, the greateſt part of it conſiſting of chains of hills ranged one under another, with only narrow vallies between them; theſe hills alſo are compoſed of ſtupendous rocky maſſes, two, four and even ſix being piled on each other, and from four to 10,000 feet high. One peak on a mountain called the *Gotthard*, is by *du Cret* computed at 16,500 *French* feet. The lower parts of theſe high mountains are covered with woods and paſtures, the herbage in which is of a remarkable length and richneſs. The middle conſiſts of *Alps*, or *Alpinges*, abounding in a great variety of odoriferous herbs, thickets and buſhes, as alſo in excellent ſprings, and in ſummer are reſorted to by herdſmen, who are on this account called *Aelplers*, with their cattle. The third part of theſe mountains, conſiſts almoſt entirely of craggy and inacceſſible rocks, ſome of which are quite bare, without herbage growing upon them, or even ſo much as graſs, whilſt others are continually covered with ſnow and ice. The vallies between theſe icey and ſnowy mountains, form an appearance like ſo many ſmooth frozen lakes, and from them vaſt fragments of ice called *Gletſchers* or *Firns* often fall down into the intervals of the more fruitful eminencies. It is from theſe maſſes and the thawing of the ice in general, that the greateſt part of the ſtreams and rivers in *Swiſſerland* are derived. The ice hills begin in the canton of *Glarus*, and after paſſing through the territory of the *Griſons*, and from thence into the canton of *Uri*, terminate in the diſtrict of *Bern*. The higheſt of theſe mountains are thoſe in the canton of *Uri*, namely St. *Gotthard*, *Furka*, *Criſpalt* and *Luckmanier*, which ſend forth rivers towards all the principal parts of the world. This is the moſt dreary part of all *Swiſſerland*, and on the ſummits of the mountains one eternal cold almoſt prevails, with hard gales of wind and very damp fogs; whereas the vallies, excepting ſome towns and villages, with a few fields, and ſtill fewer vineyards, thick woods and rich paſtures are overrun with lakes, and other waters, and the ſummer heats there are frequently ſo inſupportable that the inhabitants betake themſelves up to the mountains: though in winter their houſes again are almoſt buried with ſnow. In many places within a ſmall compaſs, the four ſeaſons are ſeen at once, and ſometimes ſummer and winter are ſo near each other, that one hand may take up ſnow and the other gather growing flowers. During the greateſt part of the year the clouds lie beneath the peaks of the higheſt mountains, inſomuch that from thence they appear like a ſea, the peaks projecting among them like iſlands. Sometimes too they break, and thus diſplay a view of the ſubterjacent country. From the riſing and ſinking of theſe clouds the inhabitants form pretty certain conjectures with reſpect to the weather. Not one of the above mountains is without a cataract or waterfall and as the eye by reaſon of the intervention of the clouds, is not always able to reach the beginning of them, they look as if poured down from heaven upon the rocks. The

The water thus falling from one rock to another makes an aſtoniſhing noiſe, and raiſes a miſt around it, on which, when the ſun beams play, is formed a very beautiful ſight, particularly at the foot of the caſcade, where is exhibited an entire circle of the moſt lively colours. Among theſe mountains, as before obſerved, are many excellent ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal, others warm and others again cold baths, celebrated for their extraordinary virtues. Of theſe ſummits too ſome form a part of the *Alps*, ſo frequently mentioned in the *Greek* and *Roman* writers, the *Appennine* or *Alpes ſummæ*, (now St. *Gotthard* and *Criſpalt*) with the *Alpes Lepontiæ*, the *Alpes Rhetiæ*, &c.

Very different from this is the remaining and ſmaller part of *Swiſſerland*, including the county of *Thurgau*, which is a part of the cantons of *Zurich*, *Schafhauſen*, *Bern*, *Baſel*, *Solothurn* and *Freyburg*, for though this diſtrict is not without mountains, ſome of which are even 2000 or 2500 feet high, yet is it much more level than the above-mentioned part; and the lower parts of the mountains, and ſometimes alſo the very ſummits, are covered with vineyards, corn fields, meadows, and paſture grounds. Here are likewiſe no *Alps*, nor rocky precipices, no cataracts, few trees, and in ſummer neither ſnow nor ice. The mountains inſtead of being interrupted by vaſt chaſms or abyſſes, are generally intire and compoſed of a few ſmall eminences, the ſummits of which far from ſhooting out into peaks are flat or round, to the extent of many miles without any conſiderable inequality, and frequently afford not only paſturage, but alſo arable ground. It is only during long rains that in theſe parts the clouds ſink below the eminences. Great numbers of petrifications more particularly of marine ſhells and plants, are found among them. The fields too, though generally ſtony, are fertile, and the meadows in moſt places are planted with fruit trees. This more level part of *Swiſſerland* is watered only by a few rivers, but thoſe large.

The foſſil tribe here are very conſiderable, ſuch as chalk, mundick, ſeveral good kinds of clay for the making of earthen ware, particularly crucibles and ſtoves; as alſo the *Terra ſigillata* and ſulphur. Slate likewiſe is very common in many parts; and though white marble be ſcarce, yet it abounds in a black ſort interſperſed with veins of white, as alſo in brown, yellow, and in ſome places in a green and even carnation coloured. A red porphyry ſpeckled with white has likewiſe been found in the icey mountains. Common gypſum too and alabaſter are by no means rare, and of the ſecond the *Valais* yield the fine ſort ſo much prized by ſculptors. A kind of ſtone full of gliſtering ſparks of a brown colour, and capable of a very fine poliſh, is very common here, with a ſpat, and ſeveral kinds of cryſtal, compoſed of lamina and angular columns. In the country of *Aelen* in particular is found a very fine cryſtal, ſome blocks of which have weighed between ſeven and eight quintals. Its other foſſils are ſandſtone, ſaltpetre,

ſalt, turf, pit-coal, and near *Roche* a pure and tranſparent ſulphur, with a rich ſulphureous ore, but for want of proper perſons not duly improved into antimony, *&c.* Gold duſt too is found among the ſands of ſome of its rivers, ſuch as the *Rhine*, the *Emmat*, the *Aare*, the *Reuſz*, the *Adda* and the *Goldbach*, and that in ſuch quantities as to recompence the labour of waſhing. *Swiſſerland* alſo is not without ſilver, copper, lead, and more particularly iron ores, of which *Gunzen*, a lofty mountain in the county of *Sargans*, yields three kinds, namely a black, red and iron coloured, which being mingled by fuſion, without any other ingredient, form a true ſteel. It muſt be owned however that the metals of this country are generally obſerved to be brittle, and accordingly all metallic attempts there, a few iron mines excepted, have turned out to the diſadvantage of the undertakers.

The levels and vallies produce grain, but that not in a ſufficiency to anſwer all their demands of home conſumption. Barley is ſowed on the very ice mountains, the oats in a warmer ſoil, rye in a warmer ſtill, and the warmeſt of all is aſſigned to ſpelt. In moſt parts a threefold produce is accounted a tolerable harveſt. Flax is much cultivated, and worked, though not in ſufficient quantity, and the like may be ſaid of hemp. A beginning likewiſe has been made here with tobacco. The *païs de Vaud*, the cantons of *Bern* and *Schafhauſen*, the *Veltlein* and the *Valais* produce the beſt wines in *Swiſſerland*, and of various ſorts. An acre of wine land 32000 feet ſquare, in a good ſituation ſells, for 2000 or 2400 rixdollars. Of apples, pears, nuts, cherries, plumbs and cheſtnuts, it enjoys a plenty, and the parts towards *Italy*, abound in peaches, morelles, almonds, figs, citrons, pomgranates, and others of the nobler kind. Of the two firſt the inhabitants make a very palatable and ſtrong liquor. Moſt of the cantons abound in timber, but in the vale of *Avers* dried ſheeps dung is the common fuel, and the people in the *Urſelerthale*, and on the mountain of St. *Gotthard*, burn a ſmall ſhrub called the *Alproſen* (in *Latin roſa alpina* or *chamaerhododendros alpina ſerpillifolia*) and *Breuſch*, a ſpecies of heath, the ſtem of which is ſeldom as big as a man's little finger and the height of the whole plant almoſt a foot and a half; theſe are gathered only on the mountains. Laſtly the *Valais* is noted for its ſaffron.

The inhabitants derive their principal ſubſiſtence from grazery, which is very profitable here, both the vallies and *Alps*, or middle parts of their enormous mountains, yielding excellent fodder. White meats are the uſual food of the peaſants and ſuch as labour in mines. In the beginning of the ſummer their cattle are driven up among the *Alps* and there committed to the care of certain perſons ſtiled *Sennen*, who are either accountable to the owners for the milk, butter and cheeſe, or agree to pay them a certain ſum for the uſufructuary poſſeſſion thereof. The *Senns* on all the *Alps* likewiſe keep hogs, which are fed with

with the whey after making the butter, the prime cheeſe, and a ſecond ſort; though the *Senns* themſelves and their families alſo drink this whey with the *Zieger* or ſecond cheeſe, which they call *ſuffi*. The *Swiſs* cheeſe is much eſteemed in other parts of *Europe*, but the beſt is that of *Bern* and *Griers* in the canton of *Freyburg*. Great numbers of horſes are bought up here for the *French* cavalry. Of wild animals the *Chaimois* are the moſt remarkable, and of two different ſpecies; one making their conſtant abode in the higheſt and wildeſt mountains, to which ſcarce any acceſs can be found, and theſe the inhabitants of the *Alps* diſtinguiſh by the name of *Gratthiere*, as living on the *Gratts* or backs of the mountains. They are for the moſt part ſomewhat ſmaller than the other and in colour of a reddiſh brown. The ſecond ſpecies, which are of a light brown colour, are called *Waldthiere* or wood-beaſts, probably from their not confining themſelves to peaks and ſummits of mountains, but haunting likewiſe the woods and thickets in the vales. The marmouſet, in *Latin mus alpinus*, is a kind of badger, but both are moſt properly claſſed among the ſuillary ſpecies; and towards winter grow ſo exeeding fat, as to weigh twenty pounds, by which means they become an eaſier prey to the peaſants and hunters. They burrough either in the earth or under a rock. Among the *Alps* likewiſe is found a ſpecies of hares, which in ſummer perfectly reſemble other hares, but in winter become all over white, inſomuch that they are ſcarce diſtinguiſhable among the ſnow. Here are alſo yellow and white foxes in great numbers, which in winter come down to the vallies. The *Lammergeyer* which delights in the higheſt peaks is of the large eagle kind, and its wings are frequently fourteen feet in breadth. This bird preys alike on wild and tame animals. There are beſides ſeveral edible fowls here, ſuch as the morecock, the rail, the ſnipe, the partridge (*Perdix major*) and ſome others.

The principal rivers are the *Rhine*, a name given by the *Swiſſers* to all ſtreams and rivers in general, which has its riſe in the country of the *Griſons*, and relatively to its ſource, is divided into the *anterior*, the *middle* and *hinder*. The *Anterior* or *Upper Rhine* iſſues from a ſmall lake on a mountain commonly called the *Oberalp*, and by ſome *Cima del Baduz*, cloſe by *Criſpalt*, but ſomewhat lower, whence accordingly the lake derives moſt of its waters from the laſt mentioned place. The ſource of the *Middle Rhine* lies in *Luckmanier*, a part of the *Adula* chain, and after a courſe of about ſix hours through *Medel* vale joins the *Anterior Rhine*, near the convent of *Diſentis*. The *Hinder Rhine* riſes about three hours diſtance above the village of *Hinterrhein*, in a mountain called in the *Griſon* dialect *Monſtel de Uccello*, and by the *Italians Monte del Uccello*, or *bird hill*, as alſo St. *Berhardin*. Near *Bonaduz* and *Reichenau* the *Anterior* and *Hinder Rhine* unite their ſtreams. The *Reuſz*, or *Ruſz* in *Latin Urſa*, *Ruſa*. *Ruſia* or *Reuſſia* iſſues from a lake called the *Lago di Luzendro*, on the

St.

St. *Gotthard*, and at the village of *Hoſpital* in the *Urſeren* valley joins a rivulet coming from *Furka* hill, and after that another iſſuing from the lake on the *Oberalp*. The ſources of theſe two rivulets are likewiſe conſidered as thoſe of the *Reuſz*. After this it precipitates itſelf through a deep and narrow valley, down ſeveral rocks as far as *Sillinen*, where it becomes more regular and gentle. At *Fluelen* it is for ſome ſpace loſt in the lake of the four foreſt towns, till at *Lucern* it again makes its appearance under the former name, and about half an hour beyond that town receives the *leſſer Emmat* or *Emmen*, the ſource of which lies in the *Entlibuch* hills, and finally below *Windiſch* diſcharges itſelf into the *Aar*. This river, which is otherwiſe called the *Aren*, (in *Latin Arola*) comes from the *Grimſel* hill, at which the *Furka* chain commences, and after paſſing through *Brien* and *Thun* lakes, is joined by the *Sanen*, the larger *Emmat* or *Emmen*, the *Reuſz* and the *Limmar*, at *Coblenz* falling into the *Rhine*. The *Rhone*, in *Latin Rhodanus*, is firſt formed by a water on the *Furka* chain, which iſſues out of two *Gletſchers* or rocks of ice, and then ſpeedily precipitates itſelf with a thundering noiſe, between two rocks of an aſtoniſhing height. After this receiving ſeveral rivulets in its courſe, it runs into the lake of *Geneva*, and iſſuing again from thence, traverſes the territory of that city, and then watering a ſmall part of *Savoy* enters *France*, where we have given a large account of its progreſs. The *Teſzin* or *Teſin* (in *Italian il Teſino*, in *Latin Ticinus*,) has its riſe partly in two lakes on the St. *Gotthard* hill; partly from the *Lago del Pelline*, on a hill of the like name, partly from the *Lago della Sella*, partly from *Luckmanier* hill in the very ſame ſpot with the *Middle Rhine*, and laſtly from the *Lago di Bedretto*. After paſſing through the valley of *Livis*, it is increaſed by the *Breun*, and mingles with the *Lago di Locarno*, otherwiſe called the *Lago maggiore*, but emerging again enters the dutchy of *Milan*, and laſtly loſes itſelf in the *Po*.

The large lakes (for the ſmaller ones among the mountains we ſhall omit on account of their multitude) are thoſe of *Geneva*, *Neuenburg*, *Biel*, *Zurich*, the four *foreſt towns*, *Thun* and *Brien*, with many more which ſhall be taken notice of in the deſcriptions of the ſeveral countries where they lye. That part of the lake of *Coſtanz*, which waters the borders of the *Thurgau*, and the abbey of St. *Gall*, belongs alſo to the *Helvetic* confederacy.

Theſe ſeveral rivers and lakes are of conſiderable advantage to *Swiſſerland* as ſupplying it with fiſh, and being a means of the great conveniency they enjoy in water carriage.

§. 4. *Swiſſerland* is better cultivated and more populous than foreigners uſually imagine, though in proportion to its extent, the number of towns, villages and people here falls much ſhort of that in many other *European* countries. In ſeveral provinces there is not ſo much as one ſingle town, and in the whole country very little more than a hundred. The proteſtant

cantons

cantons are better inhabited and more wealthy than the popiſh, a variation owing to the convents in the latter. The total number of the inhabitants is computed at two millions; which are divided into three claſſes, namely the peaſantry, the nobility, and the burghery. *D. Zimmermann* in his eſſay on national pride, p. 66, ſays that in *Swiſſerland* ſuicide is far more common than in *England* itſelf. The inhabitants in general ſpeak *German*, and this is likewiſe the language in which all their ſtate and public affairs are tranſacted, as alſo thoſe in the republic of the *Griſons* and the *Valais*. In a part of the town of *Freyburg* and its dependencies, with thoſe of *Bern* and the city of *Geneva*, the tythings of *Syders* and *Sitten*, as alſo in the *Upper* and all the *Lower Valais*, and the principality of *Neuenburg*, the *French* is uſed, but that generally only the *Patois* or a baſtard ſort. In ſeveral diſtricts of the *Griſons* they ſpeak the *Chur Italian* or *Roman*, with this difference that in *Engadin* it borders on the *Latin*, whence it is accordingly termed *Ladinum*, but in *Pregel* and *Puſclav* has no ſmall affinity with the *Italian*. In the valley of *Miſoxerthale*, the *Upper Griſons* and diſtricts of *Livenen*, *Bollenz*, *Riviera*, *Bellenz*, *Lauwis*, *Luggaris*, *Mendris* and *Mayenthal*, as alſo in the *Veltlin*, *Cleven* and *Worms*, the *Italian* language prevails, but in every one of theſe places with different degrees of purity.

§. 5. The two prevailing religions here are the *Calviniſt* and popiſh: the former is profeſſed by four cantons, five annexed places, and three governments; the latter is eſtabliſhed in ſeven cantons, three incorporated diſtricts, twelve governments and the like number of protected places. In two cantons among the *Griſons*, five governments and two protected places both religions are on an equal footing; or to ſpeak more particularly the cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, with the greater part of the canton of *Glarus*, thoſe of *Baſel* and *Schafhauſen*, the frontiers of the canton of *Appenzell*, the town of St. *Gall*, the greater part of the republic of the *Griſons*, the towns of *Geneva*, *Muhlhauſen* and *Biel*, the principality of *Neuenburg*, the greater part of the countries of the *Thurgau*, and *Toggenburg* and the *Rhine* valley, with ſome places in the countries of *Baden* and *Sargans* are *Calviniſt*. Each town, place and ſtate, has its own particular conſtitutions for the management of their churches, ſchools and other eccleſiaſtical affairs, being united only by the national confeſſion, though ſome alſo by the *Formula conſenſus*. The *Roman* catholic cantons are thoſe of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug*, *Freyburg*, and almoſt all *Solothurn*, with the leſſer part of the canton of *Glarus*, the inner parts of the cantons of *Appenzell*, the abbot of St. *Gall*, a ſmall part of the republic of the *Griſons*, all the *Valais*, a ſmall portion of the countries of the *Thurgau*, and *Toggenburg* and the *Rhine* valley, the greater part of the countries of *Baden* and *Sargans*, and the free bailiwicks and governments in the mountains adjoining to *Italy*. Theſe are under the direction of the biſhops of *Coſtanz*, *Chur*, *Baſel*, *Lauſanne*, *Sitten* and *Como*, with the archbiſhop of *Milan*.

§. 6. The

§. 6. The ſciences are cultivated in *Swiſſerland*, with an application equal to that of any other nation, and the many eminent ſcholars it has produced are illuſtrious proofs of an adequate genius; accordingly it is not without ſeveral good foundations for the inſtruction of youth, eſpecially among the *Calviniſts*, who at *Schafhauſen*, St. *Gall*, *Chur*, *Neuenburg*, *Granſon* and *Orbe*, are poſſeſſed of *Gymnaſium*, and *Scholæ illuſtres*, excluſive of the academies of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lauſanne* and *Geneva*, with the celebrated univerſity of *Baſel*. The papiſts have likewiſe their *Gymnaſiums*, as for inſtance at *Roſchach*, *Sitten*, and in the *Jeſuits* college at *Lucern*. Among the *Calviniſts* are alſo literary ſocieties for the improvement of the *German* language, as at *Bern*, *Zurich* and *Baſel*. Others apply their attention to the cultivation of the ſciences, among which is the *Helvetic* ſociety at *Baſel*, and the oeconomical ſociety at *Bern*. Some *Swiſſers* have likewiſe diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the fine arts, and the number of maſterly painters this country can boaſt may be ſeen in the lives of the *Swiſs painters*, the ſecond edition of which was publiſhed at *Zurich* in 1755. *Thierry Meyer*, who was born at *Zurich*, in 1572, invented a new method of etching; and among the *Swiſs* engravers, is particularly to be mentioned the celebrated *Merian*, who has deſerved ſo well of the public by his geographical performances.

§. 7. *Swiſſerland* has its ſhare of manufactures and fabrics. In ſuch parts as produce tobacco, that plant is cured and prepared both for ſmoaking and ſnuff. Great quantities of hemp and flax are ſpun into thread of different fineneſs, for the weaving of linen, and the firſt works of this kind having been ſet up in the town of St. *Gall*, the *Swiſs* linens are indiſcriminately called among foreigners by that name. Thread, lace, garters and ſtockings are likewiſe made here, and *Winterthur* is noted for its neckcloths, both for men and women. Among its linen manufactures alſo are its dimity, cotelines, limoges and trieges. Cotton too is ſpun here and woven into muſlin and ſtuffs for gowns, into handkerchiefs, ſtockings and gloves. The cottons for the ſecond are printed with figures of the moſt beautiful colours. Further in *Swiſſerland* are made divers ſorts of ſilks, particularly paduaſoies and organſines, gold and ſilver brocades and velvets, as alſo ribbons, ſtockings, and handkerchiefs. Its woollen manufactures, are druggets, calimancoes, ſatins, damasks, camblets, ratines, flannels, blankets, linſey-woolſeys, ſtockings and ſhoes. Bleaching and dying are likewiſe performed here in the beſt manner. The other manufactures, and all very good in their kind, are thoſe of hats, coarſe and fine paper, with leather for all manner of uſes, but the *Neuenburg* chamois and the *Schweiz* calf's leather are particularly famous. *Neuenburg* is alſo in great repute for the neat workmanſhip of its gloves. Of horn are made here, combs, buttons and other things. *Winterthur* and *Lauſanne* are noted for their earthen wares, particularly for their beautiful white and painted

painted ſtoves; and ſeveral places make a very pretty porcelain. The marble dug here is ſawn and poliſhed at home, but of the exquiſite cryſtals, which are met with in this country, the greateſt part are carried to *Italy*. Their gold and ſilver manufactures deal in brocades, laces, fringes, *&c.* and the beſt gold beaters are thoſe of *Baſel*. Several places too trade largely in toys; and very neat and good watches and clocks are made in *Swiſſerland*, which is alſo not without ſkilful braziers, founders, printers, hardware men, *&c.*

§. 8. The ſituation of *Swiſſerland*, between *Germany*, *France* and *Italy*, with its navigable lakes and rivers, particularly the *Rhine* and *Rhone*, by which it communicates both with the *German* ocean and the *Mediterranean*, together with the droves of *Saumroſſe* or packhorſes, for the conveyance of goods over the hills, which are impracticable to carriages, are very great conveniences to traffic. Its principal exports are cheeſe, butter, cattle, ſheep, horſes, ſome wine and divers of the above-mentioned manufactures and fabrics. On the other hand it imports grain from *Swabia*, *Tyrol* and *Alſace*, as alſo hemp and flax, with wine, wool, ſalt, ſeveral ſpecies of manufactures and fabrics, and more particularly *American* and *Aſiatic* goods.

The coinage in all the cantons and incorporated States is not alike. *Zurich*, *Baſel*, *Schafhauſen* and St. *Gall* follow the ſtandard of *Germany*, whilſt *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug*, *Freyburg*, *Solothurn*, *Geneva*, *Neuenburg* and the *Valais* keep to the old *Burgundian* ſtandard. The loweſt coins here is the *Heller* or *Haller*, two of which make a *Pfenning* or *Angſter*. *Zurich* coins *drey Hallerlins*, and *Bern*, *Dreyerlin* or *Vierer*. Another ſmall piece uſed here is the *Rap*, ſix of which go to a *Plapper*, and ten to a *Batz*, and fifteen of the laſt make a *Swiſs* guilder. Six *Angſters* are equal to a *Zurich Schilling*, ſeven *Hellers* to a *Kreuzer*, and four *Hellers* to a *Bernlander* or *Chur*, *Batz*. *Bern* and *Zug*, have likewiſe their half *Kreuzers* or *Vierer*. *Zug*, *Freyburg*, and *Solothurn* coin three *Kreuzer* pieces, and *Bern* ſome of ten and twenty. The *Batzen* are of three ſorts, namely the *good* the value of which is ſixteen *Pfennings*, and theſe are coined at *Schafhauſen*; the *Zurich Batzen*, each of which is equal to fifteen *Pfennings*; and the *Bern* or *Chur Batzen* to fourteen. There are alſo half *Batzen* here, with three, four, five and ſix *Batzen* pieces, but ſome of theſe are no longer in being. A *Gemein gulden* uſually paſſes for fifteen *good* or *Reichsbatzen* and ſixteen *Zurich Batzen*; a *Bern gulden* for fifteen *Bern Batzen*, or thirty-ſix *Zurich Schillinge*; and a *Lander* or *Funf-ortiſchen gulden* for thirty-two. In the country of the *Griſons* ſeventy *Blutzgers* or thirty-five *Zurich Schillinge* make a *gulden*, but there is no ſuch real piece among them as a guilder, though ſome places begin to coin them, but more half ones. The gold coins here are whole, half and quarter ducats *.

§. 9. The

* In order to furniſh the reader with a clearer notion of the above coins we ſhall here ſubſtitute their reſpective value in the *Engliſh* ſtandard, as ſettled by *Paraire*. It is to be obſerved, however,

§. 9. The antient *Helvetians* were a *Gauliſh* or *Celtic* people, and *Helvetia* which received its name from them was divided into four cantons or territories. *Julius Cæſar* was the firſt who reduced the inhabitants under the dominion of the *Romans*, and theſe founded colonies here under the names of *Julia equeſtris*, *Auguſta Raurocorum* and *Aventicum*. Their domination continued till the fifth century, when the country was overrun by the *Burgundians* and *Germans*; but ſoon after the *Franks* made themſelves entire maſters of it. On the deceaſe of *Lewis* I. King of the *Franks* and Emperor of the *Romans*, the ſouth or *Burgundian* part of *Helvetia* devolved to the Emperor *Lotharius*, and the northern or that of *Allemain* to King *Lewis* the *German*. *Lotharius* II. ſon to the former and King of *Auſtraſia*, retained the ſouth part of *Helvetia*, which together with the preſent county of *Burgundy* or *Franche Comté*, was about this time ſtiled the *Leſſer Burgundy*. After his demiſe this ſouthern part alſo devolved to *Lewis* the *German*, who thus became poſſeſſed of all *Swiſſerland*, and from him it deſcended to his ſon *Charles* the *Fat*. In 888 *Rodolphus* Duke of the *Leſſer Burgundy*, took on him the title of King, but the north part of *Swiſſerland* continued under the dominion of the Emperor *Arnolphus*. *Rodolphus* II. ſon to the former, obtained a grant of the *Argau* from the Emperor *Henry* I. This Prince was ſucceeded by his ſon *Conrad* as the latter again was by his ſon *Rodolphus* III. who in 1032 by a formal will bequeathed his kingdom of the *leſſer Burgundy* to the Emperor *Conrad* II. whereby all *Swiſſerland* once more became united to the *German* Empire. *Reinhold* III. Count of *Burgnndy* refuſing to do homage to the Emperor *Lotharius* II. that the imperial right and prerogatives might ſuffer no detriment, in 1226 Duke *Conrad* of *Zaringen* was appointed regent of the *Leſſer Burgundy*, in which dignity he was ſucceeded by his ſon *Berthold* IV. and he again by his ſon *Berthold* V. who died in 1218. On this *Swiſſerland* a third time became a province of the *German* Empire, which however was poſſeſſed of little authority here. A great part of the country was in the hands of the clergy, nearly the whole *Rheinthal* or *Rhine* valley, and the territory of *Appenzell* belonged to the abbot of St. *Gall*, and *Lucern* with a large diſtrict of the adjacent country was the property of the convent of *Murbach* in *Alſace*. The beſt part alſo of the preſent canton of *Unterwald* appertained to a convent of monks at *Lucern*,

however, that he differs from our author in one material reſpect, Dr. *Buſching* aſſerting that the *Heller* is the ſmalleſt coin in uſe among the *Switzers*; whereas according to *Paraire*, it is the *Rap*. A heller is ſixteen parts of a penny: a pfenning eight. Of the *drey Hallerlins*, and *Dreyerlin* or *Vierer*, *Paraire* is wholely ſilent; though from what our author ſays they ſeem to be *Half Kreuzer* pieces, or three half *Hellers*. *Paraire* makes the *Kreuzer* of different value in the different cantons; that is to ſay in *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Neufchattel*, &c. five parts of a half-penny; in *Baſel*, *Zurich*, *Zug*, St. *Gall*, *Appenzel*, &c. one half-penny. The rap is twenty-four parts of a penny: from hence the reader will be eaſily led to the value of the *Plapper*, *Batz* and *Guilder*. The *Angſter* or *Pfenning* has been noted above. That of courſe leads to the *Schillinge*; as does the *Heller* to the *Kreuzer*, and the *Bernlander* or *Chur Batz*. The value of the reſt may be eaſily known by the ſame method.

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not a ſmall portion of the preſent canton of *Uri*, to the abbeſs of the *Bleſſed Virgin* at *Zurich*, and a part of the *Unterwald Schweiz*, with the reſt of *Uri*, to the monks at *Munſter* in the *Argau*. The convent of *Seckingen* was poſſeſſed of the country of *Glarus*; that of St. *Urſula* at *Solothurn* enjoyed great privileges in the town, and the biſhop of *Baſel* ſtill greater over his ſee. The city of *Lauſanne* was wholly ſubject to its biſhop and *Schafhauſen* to a convent. The next claſs here in wealth was that of the counts, who enjoyed very conſiderable fiefs. The Counts of *Kyburg* were poſſeſſed of a great part of the preſent canton of *Zurich*, the counties of *Lenzburg*, *Baden*, the diſtrict of *Zug*, and the landgraviate of the *Thurgau*, to which *Anne* of *Zaringen*, added alſo the landgraviate of *Burgundy*, with the counties of *Thun* and *Berthou*. The Counts of *Habsburg* enjoyed a part of the *Argau*; and the other parts here, namely thoſe of *Zoffingen*, *Arburg*, &c. belonged to the Counts of *Froburg*, who were likewiſe proprietors of the *Buchſgau*, under the title of a landgraviate, comprehending the bailiage of *Bipp* in the canton of *Bern*, with thoſe of *Falkenſtein*, *Bechburg*, *Otten* and *Goſgen* in the canton of *Solothurn*; while in the *Thurgau*, whatever did not belong to the Counts of *Kyburg*, and the abbot of St. *Gall* was held by the Counts of *Toggenburg* and *Rapperſchweil*. The counts of *Neuenburg*, *Thierſtein*, *Griers*, *Savoy*, *Bucheck*, *Homberg*, *Rothenburg*, *Werdenberg* and *Sargans*, with the barons of *Wyſſenburg*, *Laſſara* and *Grandſon*, and ſeveral private gentlemen of the names of *Wadiſchweil*, *Regensberg*, *Brandis*, *Eſchenbach*, &c. though they acquieſced in the dominions of the *German* Empire, yet availed themſelves of the troubles which broke out about the middle of the thirteenth century, and by degrees rendered themſelves independent. The towns of *Zurich*, *Solothurn*, *Baſel*, *Bern*, *Schafhauſen*, *Biel*, *Murten* and *Zoffingen* were inveſted with the privilege of electing their own magiſtrates, and ſeveral other important immunities which indeed were not held in common by them all, *Biel* being ſubject to the Biſhop of *Baſel*, *Murten* the property of the Counts of *Savoy* and *Zoffingen*, and paſſed from the Counts of *Froburg* to the *Habsburg* family. The inhabitants of *Uri*, *Schweitz*, *Unterwald*, and the territory of *Haſli* were from time immemorial poſſeſſed of the right of being governed by their own magiſtrates, with other important privileges, and in the twelfth century the three firſt entered into an alliance which they ſolemnly renewed every tenth year. They had always declared themſelves averſe to the authority of the Emperor's Stadtholder in *Swiſſerland*, till in 1209 *Otho* IV. compelled them to receive *Rudolphus* III. Count of *Habsburg* as his repreſentative, though he to was take an oath that he would govern according to law and equity, and make no encroachments upon their rights and liberties. This nobleman ſeems to have been little obſervant of that ſacred engagement, for in 1231 we find them unanimouſly addreſſing the Emperor *Henry* VII. to recall him, which he accordingly did, further confirming to them all their privileges. In 1249 the like was done by his ſucceſſor *Frederick*. In 1257 during the

interregnum, in conſideration of his great power, they choſe for their protector *Rudolphus* V. Count of *Habsburg*, who in 1273 became Emperor of *Germany*. At the ſollicitation of his ſon *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*, he intended to have erected a particular dukedom in *Swiſſerland*, which deſign did not tranſpire till ſeveral years after, when it appeared that he had purchaſed of the abbot of *Murbach* the town of *Lucern*, with his revenues and prerogatives in ſeveral villages of the territory of *Schweiz*. Theſe three diſtricts on the death of *Rodolphus* faithfully adhered to his ſucceſſor the Emperor *Adolphus*, which gave ſo much offence to his ſon Duke *Albert*, that on his acceſſion to the crown of *Germany*, on the death of the latter he diſplayed his reſentment in more than one inſtance, not only refuſing peremptorily to confirm their privileges without vouchſafing to alledge any reaſon for his refuſal, but likewiſe ſetting over them two noblemen of the moſt infamous characters for avarice and arrogance, whoſe adminiſtration became quite inſupportable to them. On this, ſeeing that nothing leſs was in agitation than the total deprivation of their liberties, and the bringing them under the yoke of *Auſtria*, they united in a firm reſolution to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity. They accordingly choſe for commanders three gentlemen of approved courage and abilities, namely *Werner* (or *Gerhard*) *Stauffach* of *Schweiz*, *Walther Furſt* of *Uri*, and *Arnold Melchthal* of *Unterwald*, who ſecretly agreed together, that on the firſt day of the year 1308, they ſhould ſurpriſe and demoliſh the caſtles in which the imperial governors reſided. This reſolution being effected, theſe three places joined again in a league for ten years, which gave birth to the *Helvetian* confederacy. *Schweiz* being the moſt powerful of the three confederate places, and the firſt meeting of the confederates held at *Brunnen* in its territories, as alſo the firſt league concluded there, and after that the firſt battle, by the ſucceſs of which the liberty of the confederates was retrieved, being fought within its juriſdiction, its name was given to the general confederacy. The Emperor *Albert* thinking this was the ſeaſon for totally reducing theſe three places by force of arms haſtened to *Baden* to begin the preparations, but being on his return murdered by his brother's ſon *John* of *Habsburg*, the deſign was dropped, till, not long after the houſe of *Auſtria* invented another pretence for falling on the united cantons. For theſe and other parts of *Swiſſerland*, adhering to the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, his competitor *Frederick* of *Auſtria*, was ſo extremely irritated at it, that the *Schweizers* having during their conteſts with the abbey of *Einſidlen*, made ſome of its monks priſoners, he put them under the ban, to which the biſhop of *Coſtanz* added excommunication. The former, however, was taken off again by the Emperor *Lewis*, and the latter by the archbiſhop of *Menz*; *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, by virtue alſo of a commiſſion from his brother *Frederick* above-mentioned, in 1315 attacked the confederates with a powerful army, but was defeated by them at *Morgarten*. Hereupon, on the eighth of *December* of the ſame year they entered into a perpetual alliance, which proved the origin of the

the preſent *Helvetian* confederacy. In 1332 *Lucern* acceded to it, in 1351 *Zurich* and *Glarus*, and in 1352 their number was increaſed by the coalition of *Zug* and *Bern*. For the ſpace of one hundred and twenty-five years this confederacy was compoſed only of theſe eight territories or cantons, on which account they are to this day called the old cantons. In 1481 *Freyburg* and *Solothurn*, and in 1501 *Baſel* and *Schafhauſen* were admitted into the confederacy, and in 1513 *Appenzell* alſo acceded to it.

§. 10. Theſe thirteen towns and countries which properly conſtitute the *Helvetian* republic are united by a reciprocal convention, which though not in all places the ſame, and the unions of the eight old, and five later cantons differing in certain reſpects, yet in the principal points, nearly agree; the firſt and chief article, relating to the ſuccours, aſſiſtance and protection to be given to any one of them in caſe of any unjuſt violence, and determining in what manner and by whom the reaſons for any military enterprize ſhall be diſcuſſed, as alſo how and where ſuch ſuccour ſhall be given, and ſtating both the expences of the war and the diſtribution of any acquiſitions. The ſecond article regulates their procedures in accommodating any differences which may ariſe beween two or more towns or cantons, &c. In ſome leagues and particularly in thoſe of the old towns, it is permitted to enter into any other connexions, at pleaſure, provided ſuch connexions do not affect the original confederacy, but in the conventions with the later towns and cantons it is expreſly ſtipulated that they ſhall not contract any engagements without the privity, advice and conſent of the old ones. All theſe ſeveral leagues have clauſes annexed to them in favour of prior engagements with others, and likewiſe in favour of the laws, liberties and uſages of every canton ſubſiſting at the time of their reſpective acceſſions. Some alſo reſerve to themſelves a power of altering and amending the union, and it is further agreed that their leagues ſhall be renewed every ten or five years, otherwiſe that ſuch league ſhall be judged to continue in full force. In the middle of the ſeventeenth it was propoſed to digeſt all their ſeveral leagues into one, which was to be conſidered as the ſtandard of an unalterable removal, but ſo many exceptions were urged againſt this innovation that it paſſed in the negative, the conventions only being declared perpetual; and at every meeting of the States of the cantons mutual aſſurances are given that theſe conventions ſhall be punctually obſerved, and the confederacy maintained, which aſſurances are accordingly entered upon record.

§. 11. The federal union however extends no further than to the ſuccours ſtipulated in the leagues, and other caſes ſet forth in the ſame; in all other incidental affairs relative to the confederacy, the majority of votes is not obligatory to the whole body; particularly, with reſpect to the making of alliances with foreign powers, wherein every town and canton is at liberty to act as a contracting party or not, and that even though ſuch alliance ſhould have been approved of by all the other towns and cantons. The ſame

freedom alſo prevails in their other negotiations with foreign powers, ſuch as in their granting auxiliaries, permitting a paſſage to foreign troops, receiving ſubſidies and other articles, and likewiſe in their tranſactions among each other, as the ſending of envoys to foreign States, the adjuſting of the value of their coins or the calling of them in, and other matters of public concern; though both in foreign and domeſtic affairs, no ſtone is left unturned for effecting an unanimity of opinion, and this partly in order to add the greater weight to the reſolutions. Further every town and canton is an independent ſtate of itſelf, enjoys the privilege of modelling its own form of government, and making of laws, without any controll or obſtruction from any other members of the confederacy.

§. 12. All affairs relating to the united confederacy are tranſacted either by letters, envoys or congreſſes. Letters from foreign powers to the whole confederacy are ſent to the town of *Zurich*, and any propoſal or notification from a town or canton, intended for a general deliberation is likewiſe ſent to the ſame place, which tranſmits a copy of it to every other town and canton, who remit their opinions, or appoint a conference. If the ſeveral anſwers remitted correſpond, the town of *Zurich* forwards them to the foreign ſtates in the name of the confederacy; but in caſes of variation, ſuch variance is notified by writing to the towns and cantons, and their opinions required a new; or in affairs not determinable by a majority of votes, the anſwers are ſent only in the names of the reſpective towns and cantons, which gave their aſſent. The title aſſumed by the confederates in their inſtruments to each other is: *To the virtuous, provident, honourable and wiſe burghermaſter, and corporation of the town of——— our particular good friends and faithful and beloved allies*; but the eight old towns in their writings to each other add the words *antient confederates*. Moſt and indeed all important affairs relating to the confederacy are diſcuſſed in congreſſes of envoys from the ſeveral towns and cantons. Theſe are ſtiled the *Tageſatzungen*, *Tageleiſtungen*, and *Conferenzen*; and ſuch as are annually held for the ſuperviſal of the accounts of the bailiages or eſtates belonging in common to the ſeveral towns and cantons are termed *Jahrrechnung*. Theſe congreſſes according to the nature of the affairs brought before them, and the occurrences of buſineſs, or at the deſire of any town or canton, or of a foreign envoy, are convoked by the city of *Zurich*, which alſo fixes the day and place. Before the year 1712 moſt of the extraordinary congreſſes were held at the town of *Baden*, and even ſince that year it has been the ſeat of many meetings; but the annual aſſemblies for adjuſting the accounts are held only at *Frauenfeld*, which belongs in common to the eight old towns and cantons. To theſe congreſſes each of the thirteen cantons uſually ſends two envoys, unleſs in the ſummons the number be expreſly limited to one. *Unterwalden* indeed to the congreſſes for account always deputes three repreſentatives; but only two to thoſe for affairs of government. Of the incorporated places, as

they

they are called, the abbot of St. *Gall*, with the town of the ſame name, and that of *Biel* are poſſeſſed of a ſeat in theſe meetings, to which each ſends one repreſentative. The firſt envoy of *Zurich* appoints the time of meeting, the place being always the town houſe of *Aldorf*, and the envoys ſit in the following order, *viz. Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, Zug, Glarus, Baſel, Freyburg, Solothurn, Schafhauſen, Appenzell*, the abbot of St. *Gall*, the town of the like name, and that of *Biel*. Theſe all ſit in armed chairs, but the deputies of the eight old towns ſomewhat more exalted than the reſt. At the firſt meeting the principal envoy of every town and canton riſes up and ſalutes the whole body and in the name of his conſtituents aſſures them of their unalterable adherence to the confederacy, their good wiſhes, unreſerved friendſhip, *&c.* unleſs when this ceremony is performed by the two repreſentatives of *Unterwalden* and *Appenzell*. After this the premier envoy of *Zurich* opens the occaſion of the conference, and every member in his turn declares the ſentiments of his principals. The queſtion is then put to the deputies by the bailiff of the diſtrict for the time being, who, at *Frauenfeld* is uſually the bailiff of the *Thurgau*; but when the meetings are held at any other place, the envoys nominate the bailiff, who on an equality of ſuffrages in affairs determinable by a majority, is inveſted with a deciſive vote: he likewiſe ſeals with his own ſignet the letters of the envoys and their decrees relative to the annual ſtate of accounts. Before the year 1712 the recorder of the county of *Baden* for the time being, who is always a *Roman* catholic, was ſecretary to the congreſſes; but, at preſent the regiſter is kept by two notaries, one of whom is *Calviniſt* and the other a papiſt. Theſe enter the deliberations, adding the various ſentiments of every town and canton; read over to the envoys the minutes and objections, and with the approbation of the aſſembly tranſmit copies of the ſame to every town and canton. Whenever a congreſs is held in the capital, or in any one of the towns of the thirteen cantons, the motions are read by the envoys of ſuch town or canton, who alſo preſide in the aſſembly; and the town clerk, aſſiſted by a notary of a different religion, acts as ſecretary.

It is in theſe general aſſemblies that the envoys of foreign powers obtain audience, and the anſwers to be delivered to them are weighed, as alſo the inſtructions for the envoys of the confederacy digeſted and drawn up.

The more particular meetings among the towns and cantons of the ſame religion are termed *Tageſaſtzungen* and *Conferenz*, and among the *Calviniſts* are generally held at *Arau*; but thoſe of the papiſts at *Lucern*, *Brunnen* or ſome other place. The *Calviniſt* meetings are compoſed of the deputies of *Zurich* and *Bern* with the proteſtant part of *Glarus*, *Baſel* and *Schafhauſen*, the outward *Roods* of *Appenzell*, the town of St. *Gall*, *Mulhauſen* and *Biel*. The members of the popiſh aſſemblies are thoſe of the town and canton of *Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, Zug*, the popiſh part

part of *Glarus*, *Freyburg*, and *Solothurn*, with the inward *Roods* of *Appenzell*, the abbot of St. *Gall* and the *Valais*. The forms of proceeding in theſe meetings are the ſame with thoſe obſerved in the general *Tageſatzungs*, excepting that when not held in a capital or town of the thirteen ſtates and cantons, the envoys of *Zurich* have the preſidentſhip among the former, and among the latter thoſe of *Lucern*; but being convoked by ſuch towns, the notaries are burghers of the ſame.

§. 13. Thus the whole *Helvetian* body conſiſts properly of thirteen diſtinct republics or free ſtates, united by oath for their mutual ſecurity and maintenance. It has now for ſome centuries ſupported itſelf in an abſolute freedom and independency, increaſed all the privileges of majeſty, made wars, concluded treaties, received and ſent envoys from and to the ſeveral *European* powers, entered into alliances with them, given what form they thought proper to their conſtitution, enacted laws and ordinances both in temporal and ſpiritual affairs, and exerciſed all the various prerogatives of ſovereignty. Accordingly at the peace of *Weſtphalia* in 1648 it was acknowledged to be a free ſtate even by the Emperor and Empire. The former gives it the title of *Den Geſtrengen*, *Veſten* and *Ehrſamen*, *unſerer beſondern lieben N. gemeinen Eidgenoſſenſchaft aller* 13 and *Zugewandten Orten in der Schweiz*, or to the moſt valiant, firm and full of dignity our beſt beloved friends the common confederates of all the thirteen cantons and other places of *Switzerland*. The *French* King addreſſes them in the following manner. *A nos très chers, grands amis et confederez les Bourgemaitres, Advoyers, Landammans et Conſeil des ligues Suiſſes des hautes Allemagnes, i. e.* To our very dear and great friends and confederates the burghermaſters, advoyers, landammen and council of the *Swiſs* league in *Upper-Germany*. The King of *Great-Britain* ſtiles them, *illuſtres et ampliſſimi domini Conſules, Sculteti, Landammanni et ſenatores Cantonum Helvetiæ confœderatorum, amici noſtri chariſſimi*, or the illuſtrious and moſt mighty lords the conſuls, ſeneſchalls, landammen and ſenators of the confederated *Swiſs* cantons, our very dear friends. The King of *Sweden* writes them, *nobiles, ampliſſimi, ſpectabiles atque famati virii, amici noſtri ſincere nobis dilecti, conſules, ſculteti, Landammanni, ſenatores et communitates* 13 *Helvetiæ confederatæ Cantonum*; *i. e.* the noble, moſt mighty, magnificent and renowned people, our dearly beloved friends the conſuls, ſeneſchalls, landammen, ſenators and communities of the thirteen confederated *Swiſs* cantons. The King of *Pruſſia*, *denen Wohlgebohrnen, edlen; ehrenveſten, hochweiſen und hochgelahrten beſonders lieben Freunden, alliirten und bundeſverwandten Burgermeiſter, Schultheiſz, Landamman und Rathen der* 13 *Orten der Eidgenoſſenſchaft Zurich, Bern, Lucern*, &c. in *Engliſh*, To the high born, noble, moſt firm, wiſe and very learned our ſingularly beloved friends of all offices and other poſts of honour the burghermaſter, prætor, bailiffs and council of the thirteen confederated cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, &c. And the pope's addreſs to the

catholic

catholic cantons runs thus: *Dilectis filiis, prætoribus Landammannis &c. conſiliariis ex octo pagis Helveticis catholicis videlicet Lucernæ, &c eccleſiaſticæ libertatis defenſoribus*, or, To our beloved ſons the prætors, *Landammen*, &c. the counſellors of the eight *Swiſs* cantons, that is to ſay of *Lucern*, &c. the defenders of the faith. The united cantons in rank are reckoned next to *Venice*. To them belong in common twenty-one bailiages, two towns and the like number of lordſhips.

§. 14. Eleven other free *Helvetian* republics are united either with the whole confederacy or with particular ſtates, under the title of *Zugewandte orte* or incorporated places. In 1452 *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Schweiz* and *Glarus* took into their protection the abbot of St. *Gall*; and in 1454 the ſaid four cantons, in conjunction with *Bern* and *Zug*, admitted the town of St. *Gall* into an union. Of the *Griſons* the upper *Bund* or league in 1497 entered into a perpetual union with *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug* and *Glarus*; and in 1498 the *Gotteſhausbund* followed their example. In 1567 alſo the ſame towns and cantons, though they did not admit the *zehn Gerichte-Bund* into the union; yet gave them the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the greateſt good will and aſſiſtance on all occaſions, and even allowed them the appellation of confederates: in 1590 however *Zurich* and *Glarus* entered into a perpetual union with them, as did in 1600 the republic of the *Valais*, and in 1602 the town of *Bern*, with all the three *Bunds* of the *Griſon* confederacies. The republic of the *Valais* in 1473 formed a perpetual alliance with *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, in 1475 with *Bern*, in 1529 with the whole *Helvetian* body, and in 1533 with the ſeven popiſh towns and cantons in particular. In 1515 the town of *Muhlhauſen* was admitted into the alliance by all the confederate towns and cantons. The town of *Biel* has been in perpetual alliance with *Bern* ſince the year 1352, ſince 1382 with *Solothurn*, and ſince 1407 with *Freyburg*. *Neuenburg* had entered into ſeveral temporary alliances with *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Freyburg* and *Solothurn*, but in 1406 its league with the firſt was made perpetual. In 1584 *Geneva*, *Zurich* and *Bern* entered alſo into a perpetual confederacy; and in 1579, 1655, 1671 and 1695 the Biſhop of *Baſel* united himſelf with the ſeven popiſh towns and cantons.

Theſe *Zugenwandten* or incorporated places are not all on the ſame footing. Some, as the abbot of St. *Gall*, and the towns of *Biel* and St. *Gall*, are ſtiled *ſocii* or *aſſociés*, ſit and vote in the aſſemblies of the confederates (§. 12.) and are accounted members of the body. The ſame privileges likewiſe were formerly conferred on the towns of *Muhlhauſen* and *Rothweil*. The others are called only *Confœderati* or *Alliés*.

§. 15. The form of government in the ſeveral States of the *Helvetian* republic is in ſome monarchical, in others ariſtocratical, and in others again democratical. Their ſovereigns are the princes of the Empire, ſuch as the biſhop of *Baſel* and the abbot of St. *Gall*. The ariſtocratical governments are the

cantons of *Zurich*, *Baſel* and *Schafhauſen*, with ſome incorporate places, for example the towns of St. *Gall*, *Muhlhauſen* and *Biel*, which are governed by ſix burghermaſters, the cantons of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Freyburg* and *Solothurn*, over which are appointed *Schultheiſzen* or *juſticiaries*, and *Neuenburg* and *Geneva*, where the ſupreme power is lodged in bailiffs. The democratical form of government prevails in the ſix cantons of *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug*, *Glarus* and *Appenzell*, which are under the direction of *Landammens*, as alſo, though with ſome variation, in the eight acceding places, ſuch as the *Griſons* and the *Valais*, but in all every male of the age of ſixteen has a vote.

§. 16. The revenues of the ſtates are the uſual impoſts, tythes, annual incomes, payments annexed to the ſovereignty, and their ſubſidies.

§. 17. With reſpect to their military eſtabliſhment the only regular forces here, are thoſe of the garriſons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Baſel*, *Geneva* and *Arburg*, but every burgher, peaſant, and ſubject is diligently to exerciſe himſelf in the uſe of arms, to appear on the ſtated days for ſhooting at a mark, to furniſh himſelf with proper cloathing, accoutrements, powder and ball, to be always ready for the defence of his country, and punctually to comply with every article of war. For this end almoſt every canton, particularly thoſe of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Baſel*, *Freyburg* and *Solothurn* have claſſed their ſubjects into regiments of horſe and foot, under the command of proper officers, who are compoſed of the burghers of the ſeveral towns. According to the ordinances of 1647, 1664, 1668 and 1673, and the conventions for the common defence and immediate aſſiſtance of any injured party, the contingents of the ſeveral cantons are as follow, *viz.*

	Men.
Zurich	1400
Bern	2000
Lucern	1200
Uri	400
Schweiz	600
Unterwalden	400
Zug	400
Glarus	400
Baſel	400
Freyburg	800
Solothurn	600
Schafhauſen	400
Appenzell	600
Abbot of St. *Gall*	1000
The town of St. *Gall*	200
Biel	200
Of the ſubjected countries	
Baden	200
Thurgau	600
The free amts or bailiages	300
Sargans	300
The *Rheinthal* or *Rhein vale*	200
Lauwis	400
Luggaris	200
Mendris	100
Mayenthal	100
Total	13400

Beſides which each canton and incorporated or ſubjected diſtrict is to have in

in readineſs one field piece, with all other implements, powder, ball, &c. Every canton too and incorporated or ſubjected diſtrict is conſtantly to hold in readineſs one cannon with all its appurtenances, powder, ball, &c. that on the firſt notice their ſuccours may be ſent without delay. Alſo every confederated, incorporated and ſubjected diſtrict, for the ſecond and third draught is to furniſh and hold in like readineſs double the ſaid proportion. Such towns and territories as levy cavalry are likewiſe immediately to march them on requiſition. Theſe ſeveral corps form two armies; one conſiſting of the troops of *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Schweiz*, *Zug*, *Baſel*, *Solothurn*, *Appenzell*, the town of St. *Gall*, the *Thurgau*, the free *amts* or bailages, *Sargans* and *Lauwis*; to the other belong thoſe of *Bern*, *Uri*, *Unterwalden*, *Glarus*, *Freyburg*, *Schafhauſen*, the abbey of St. *Gall*, *Biel*, *Baden*, the *Rheinthal*, *Luggaris*, *Mendris* and *Mayenthal*. Over the firſt of theſe armies the towns of *Zurich* and *Lucern* nominate each a commander in chief, *Schweiz* and *Zug* each a major-general of the artillery, *Solothurn* a quarter-maſter-general, *Appenzell* a provoſt-marſhal and the town of St. *Gall* a waggon-maſter. In the latter the two commanders are appointed by *Bern* and *Uri*, the two major-generals by *Unterwalden* and *Glarus*, the general of the artillery by *Freyburg*, the quarter-maſter-general by *Schafhauſen*, the provoſt-marſhal by the abbot of St. *Gall*, and the waggon-maſter by *Biel*. Any territory in viſible danger of an attack or ſurpriſe by the enemy, may claim from the next territory all the three draughts collectively; and this territory again is to demand ſuccour of the next, and ſo on; each of them to march its contingent to the rendezvous. In 1677 and 1680 *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug*, *Glarus* and the interior *Roods* of *Appenzell*, proteſted againſt being obliged for the future to appear at ſuch *Defenſionals* as they are called; declaring however at the ſame time, their readineſs to furniſh on all occaſions their quota as ſtipulated in the act of confederacy: but notwithſtanding this the other towns and diſtricts have adhered to the *Defenſional*, and on being ſummoned have religiouſly acted up to it. For the more expeditious aſſembling alſo of theſe armies ſignals, called in their language *Hochwachten*, are ordered to be made on the mountains and high places.

Swiſſerland, is well provided with arſenals, particularly at *Bern*, but the only fortified places in it are *Geneva*, *Solothurn*, *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Baſel*, and *Aarburg*. The *Swiſſers* engage in the ſervice of foreign Princes, and States, either merely as guards or as marching regiments. In the latter caſe the government permits the inliſting volunteers, though only for ſuch States as they are in alliance or have entered into a previous agreement with; and no ſubject is to be forced into foreign ſervice, nor even to be inliſted without the concurrence of the magiſtracy. All the advantages ariſing to the regencies from theſe levies, are uſually only an annual ſubſidy paid by the ſtate in whoſe favour the levies are thus granted; and

perhaps a promiſe of reciprocal aid when neceſſary. The greater part of the profits reſulting from it they leave to the parties inliſting. A public benefit however attending this cuſtom, is, that theſe men returning home, after a long ſervice abroad, are a great improvement to the ſtanding militia of their country. *France* is the power which levies the greateſt number of *Switzers*.

§. 18. In order to give a more particular deſcription of the ſeveral parts of the *Helvetian* body, we ſhall begin with the thirteen cantons, or towns and places, with the bailiages and lordſhips dependent on them; and after them ſhall follow the incorporated territories

I. The thirteen towns and places, with the joint bailiages, towns and lordſhips

A. The thirteen towns and places are

I. ZURICH.

§. 1. OF this canton divers maps have been publiſhed. The oldeſt we have ſeen is that entitled: *Eigentlickes Berzeichniſz der ſtadte, Graſſchaften and Herrſchaften, welche in der ſtadt Zurich Gebiet and Landſchaft gehorig ſind*, &c. or an accurate delineation, of the towns counties and lordſhips within the juriſdiction and territory of the city of *Zurich*. It is a whole ſheet and was delineated in 1566. In the ſeventeenth century *George Geiger* or *Gyger* ſpent thirty-ſix years in forming a map of the canton of *Zurich*, and in 1685 his ſon *John George* employed *John Meyer* to engrave this ingenious work on a ſmaller ſcale. From *Gyger*'s and *Scheuchzer*'s maps *Freytag* the engraver has formed another; but the map moſt in repute at preſent is *Seutter*'s.

§. 2. *Zurich* to the northward terminates on *Swabia* and the canton of *Schafhauſen*, eaſtward on the *Thurgau*, *Toggenburg* and *Utznach*; ſouthward on the town of *Rapperſchweil* and the cantons of *Schweiz* and *Zug*; and weſtward on the free bailiages and county of *Baden*.

§. 3. The learned *Scheuchzer* calls this canton an epitome of all *Swiſſerland*, as containing in it hills, vallies, plains, corn lands, vineyards, lakes, rivers, vegetables of all kinds and whatever elſe is neceſſary to the ſupport of life. Grain is cultivated all over the country, but it ripens later in the mountainous parts, where the air is coldeſt, than in the levels or ſunny vallies. The hilly grounds, in the eaſt, weſt and ſouth borders afford a ſpecimen of the fertile *Alps*, as abounding in cattle, milk, butter and cheeſe; and towards *Schafhauſen* and the *Thurgau* is a wine country: the beſt of their wines are thoſe of *Neftenbach*, *Rorbas*, *Uwieſen*, *Martelen*, *Benken*, *Hong*, *Egliſau*, and on the eaſt ſide of the lake of *Zurich*, *Meilen*, *Herliberg*, &c. and though at firſt they have a tartneſs attending them,

them, yet do they improve by keeping, and after lying ſome years in the caſk become ſmooth, pleaſant and wholeſome. Fruits alſo are every where found here in great plenty and very good. The moſt remarkable minerals and foſſils are: the fine white chalk at the village of *Mur*, the clay for making the celebrated *Winterthur* ware, a red earth dug up at about an hour's diſtance from *Winterthur*, and uſed as the ground of the green ware; a fox coloured earth on *Uetli* hill, one hour from *Zurich*, of which is made ſtuff for their glazing; an aſh coloured earth found in the moats of *Zurich* and uſed for *Tripoli*, with many other ſorts. Pit-coal is chiefly met with at *Kapfnach* on the lake of *Zurich*, turf on the *Wanger-Ried* near *Urdorf* and *Katzen* lake, in *Ruti* foreſt and the *Wenthale*, and veins of ſulphur in ſeveral places. Beyond *Ruſchlicken* and *Klichberg*, on the *Zurichſee* is a ſulphureous ſpring; and at *Wangen* a periodical one, known by the name of *Hungerbrunnen*. The *Zurichſee* or lake, which in its eaſtern part is otherwiſe called the *Obereſee* or *Upper-lake* is the largeſt in all this canton, and even one of the largeſt in *Switzerland*. It is ten hours in length, but in breadth very little more than one. The proſpect from it is exceeding delightful, the little eminences by which it is bordered being all over diverſified with corn fields and vineyards, and behind theſe is every where a gradual aſcent of larger hills, terminating in the ſtupendous mountains of *Glarus*, *Schweiz* and the *Griſons*, the ſummits of which are always covered with ice and ſnow. The two other largeſt lakes in this canton are the *Greiffer* and the *Pfeffikerſee*, and among the ſmaller are the *Turlerſee*, the *Hutterſee*, *&c.* The *Rhine* waters the north ſide of it, in which part it is alſo joined by the *Thur* and the *Toſs*, beſides other leſſer ſtreams. Out of the *Zurich* lake iſſues a water, which flows through the town, and having a little below it received the *Hill*, begins afterwards to be called the *Limmat*, till traverſing the county of *Baden*, it loſes itſelf at laſt in the *Aar*.

§. 4. The Reformation was begun here by *Zwinglius*, *anno* 1517, in the town of *Zurich*, and in 1524 gained footing in the whole canton. Religious affairs are under the direction of an eccleſiaſtical council, compoſed of eight members, two of whom are clergymen; and of a ſynod of ten deanries, including under them one hundred and fifty miniſters.

§. 5. The canton of *Zurich* forms the largeſt part of the antient *Pagus Tigurnus*, which extended itſelf from the *Alps*, between the *Rhine* and the *Limmat*, as far as the influx of the *Aar* into the *Rhine*. Of this country *Zurich*, now the capital of the whole canton, was the head place. On its acceſſion in 1351 to the perpetual alliance with *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Lucern*, theſe latter on occaſion of ſwearing to the alliance, which was performed the following year, made no difficulty of yielding the precedence, and even preſidency to *Zurich*, which it has ſince conſtantly retained, but this privilege, inſtead of inveſting it with any ſuperiority over the

the other cantons, or being a real advantage to it, is rather a burden, all affairs relating to the whole collective body of the confederacy being tranſacted in its offices, and from thence communicated to the other towns and places. Its repreſentatives likewiſe ſit as preſidents in the diets of the united confederacy, when held at *Baden*, *Frauenfeld*, or in any other place belonging in common to the cantons (ſee §. 12)

§. 6. The arms of the city of *Zurich*, are a ſhield argent and azure, party *per* bend. Its government is ariſtocratical, and next to *Bern*, this canton is the largeſt and moſt powerful, as being thought capable of bringing near fifty thouſand fighting men into the field without any detriment to its agriculture or manufactures.

§. 7. We now proceed to

I. The city of *Zurich*, the *Tigurum*, *Turicum*, *Duregum* or *Turegum*, of the ancients, ſituated in a very pleaſant and fertile country at the iſſue of the *Zurich* lake. This iſſue, which, from its ſource a little above the town to ſome diſtance below it, where it is joined by the river *Sil*, in records is ſtiled the *Aa*, divides *Zurich* into two parts, *viz.* the greater and leſſer, both which are joined by a couple of bridges. It is large and well fortified, and contains moreover five arſenals, which are well ſtored. Its churches are the great minſter, having prebends, the *Frau Munſter* parochial, but the largeſt eccleſiaſtical foundation here before the reformation was an abbey for ladies, the abbeſs of which bore the title of princeſs. To theſe are to be added St. *Peter*'s and the *Prediger* church. To the academy, as it is called, or the academical *Gymnaſium*, belong fifteen profeſſors with two colleges. Here is alſo a *German* ſociety, which owes its origin to profeſſor *Bodmer*, and is aſſociated with that of *Bern*. The town library, which is very conſiderable, with the public muſæum or chamber of rarities, are in the *Waſſer* or *water* church. In the prebends library are ſeveral valuable manuſcripts. The town houſe, a ſtately ſtructure, was compleated in 1699. The *Platz*, which is planted with a long viſta of limes, and the *Lindenhof*, as ſtanding high, are very pleaſant walks. The burghery is divided into thirteen guilds or companies, each eſtimated to be worth at leaſt a ton of gold, and ſome indeed millions. The firſt called *Conſtaffel*, is chiefly compoſed of gentry. Out of theſe companies are choſen the city regency, that is to ſay the greater and leſſer council, in whom the ſovereignty and adminiſtration of all affairs military and civil is lodged. The leſſer council conſiſts of fifty members, who muſt all have attained their thirty-ſixth year, and is divided into two equal bodies, each of which is alternately poſſeſſed of the regency for the term of ſix months. In the great council are one hundred and ſixty-two members, and to this aſſembly none can be admitted under thirty years of age. The principal perſonages in the city are two burghermaſters, freely elected by the burghers and counſellors from among the leſſer or great council, and

theſe

theſe hold the government by turns, each for half a year. Next to them are four Stadtholders or maſters of companies, and two burſers or treaſurers, who continue in office twelve years by annual rotation. The privy council is compoſed of twelve members, who are, the two burghermaſters, the four *Statthalters*, two burſers, the *Obmann* of the convents belonging to the public, and three others elected by the counſellors. In this aſſembly the affairs of the canton undergo their firſt diſcuſſion, and, if thought neceſſary, are by them laid before the leſſer and greater councils. The chamber of accounts conſiſts of twelve members, namely the two burghermaſters, one Stadtholder, two burſers, the *Obmann* of the convents, three members of the leſſer and three of the greater council. Theſe inſpect the city receipts and diſburſements, the accounts of the burſers and city builders excepted, and likewiſe take cogniſance of the fiefs. The council of reformation is compoſed of eight members of the leſſer and four of the greater council, and ſuperintends the execution of certain ſumptuary ordinances, the reformation of manners, abuſive words, defamation or overt acts of violence. To the marriage court belong eight members, who determine all matrimonial diſputes, and inflict puniſhments on all perſons convicted of whoredom, prohibited games, ſwearing, ſuperſtitious practices, profanation of the ſabbath and the like. The city court hears cauſes relating to debts and pecuniary claims; and the revenue court decides conteſts in matters appertaining to its juriſdiction. To the above-mentioned *Obmann* of the convents is committed the management of the church revenues, both in the city and country. *Zurich* has all the manufactures and fabrics, which are to be met with in the moſt ingenious and flouriſhing nations; ſuch as cloths, ſtuffs and linen, crapes, calimancoes, half ſilk and half worſted cipers, ſilk handkerchiefs, callicoes, orgaſines, and ſeveral other ſorts of ſilks, ſattins, velvets, ſilk ſtockings, cotton ſtockings, muſlins, lawns, gold and ſilver thread and galloons, beſides a foundery for bells, cannon and other things.

The antient *Tigurum*, which may be ſuppoſed to have ſtood hereabouts, was deſtroyed by the *Allemains*; but the Emperor *Lewis* I. erecting a nunnery here, a village was gradually built near it; which being walled in under *Otho* I. afterwards obtained a charter. Such was the origin of the preſent opulent city of *Zurich*. At firſt its civil government was lodged in the abbeſs. The Emperor *Otho the Great* conferred on it the ſovereignty of the lake, together with right of fiſhing therein; and ſo early as the year 1077 under *Henry* IV. it was become ſo conſiderable that *Berthold* Duke of *Zaringen* did not think it beneath his dignity to ſollicit the government of it, which he accordingly obtained. In 1218 the Emperor *Frederick* II. took the city under the protection of the Empire, exempting it from being mortgaged or in any other manner alienated therefrom, and likewiſe from receiving any other garriſon than the

town

town militia. In 1251 it entered into a triennial alliance with the cantons of *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, in 1264 it applied to *Ulrich*, baron of *Regensberg* for his protection, which he refuſing, it addreſſed itſelf to *Rodolphus* count of *Habsburg*, who, on his acceſſion to the imperial throne, renewed its privilege of being inalienable, which was further ratified in 1293 by the Emperor *Adolphus*. In 1299 the Emperor *Albert* practiſed with the abbey and town to put themſelves under his dominion, but failing in his drift, had recourſe to arms and laid ſiege to *Zurich*, on pretence that the inhabitants had injured thoſe of *Winterthur*. The beſieged however defended themſelves ſo vigorouſly that the Emperor was obliged to draw off his army. In 1344 it united with *Schafhauſen*. In 1351 it acceded to the perpetual alliance with *Uri*, *Schweiz Unterwalden* and *Lucern*. In 1385 it entered into an union with *Bern*, and in 1423 received the ſame treaty. In 1529, 1655 and 1712 it was engaged in a war with five catholic places. In 1280, 1313 and 1469 it ſuffered greatly by fire. In this town conſtantly reſides a *Venetian* envoy, *Zurich* and *Bern* having ſince the years 1618 and 1706 concluded an alliance with that State.

II. The city dependencies, which form a tract of land near two days journey in length and of a like breadth. Under theſe are included

1. Twenty bailiages or ſtewarties over ſecularized convents, but without any juriſdiction.

2. The following eighteen inward *Obervogteys* or prefecturates, which are filled up from among the daily councils. The prefects reſide in the city; but at certain times viſit their departments for the holding of courts, but penal cauſes are determinable only by the city council. Over each prefecturate are appointed two prefects, who poſſeſs their office alternately as in the ſenate, but continue during life.

1. The prefecturate of *Wolliſhofen*, on the weſt ſide of the *Zurich* lake, fell to the city in 1423.

2. The prefecturate of *Horgen* on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the lake, between it and the river *Sil*, once belonged to the lordſhip of *Schnabelburg*, of which the Barons *Eſchenbach* were proprietors; but on the extinction of that houſe in the perſons of *Agnes* Queen of *Hungary* and the Duke of *Auſtria*, paſſed to the *Halwyls*, who in 1406 diſpoſed of the town to *Zurich*. In this prefecturate among many other places are

1. *Horgen*, a large market town having a good harbour, cuſtom-houſe and exchange. Its pariſh is divided into four wards.

2. *Kapfnach*, on the *Zurichſee*, at which is dug pit-coal.

3. *Hirzel*, where in 1443 a ſmart engagement happened between the *Zurichers* and the other confederates.

4. *Thalweyl* and *Ruſchlicken*, two parochial villages.

5. *Kilchberg*, a parochial village; formerly conſtituting a part of the prefecturate of *Erdbrunſt*.

3. The

3. The prefecturate of *Wettſchwyl* and *Bonſtetten*. *Wettſchwyl* houſe adjoining to the latter, with the parochial village of *Stallikon* and other places came by purchaſe to the town of *Zurich* in 1533, and in 1539, alſo *Bonſtetten* another parochial village which gave name to a noble family.

4. The prefecturate of *Birmenſtorf* with *Urdorf*. *Birmenſtorf* a parochial village here, once known by the names of *Birbomdorf*, *Birbovermeſdorf* and *Piripoumeſdorf*, lies on the *Repiſch*. The town of *Zurich* purchaſed one half of the lower juriſdiction there in 1487, 1495 and 1511, from three different perſons. The other half ſtill belongs to the abbey of St. *Blaiſe*, which likewiſe has the collation of one out of three eccleſiaſtics to the church, but under a recommendation from the council of *Zurich*. For the adminiſtration of its ſhare in the lower juriſdiction both here and at *Upper-Urdorf*, *Zurich* appoints two prefects or judges, who are always members of its leſſer council.

5. The prefecturate of *Wiedikon*, on the river *Sil*, which came to *Zurich* in 1387.

6. The prefecturate of *Altſtetten*, on the *Limmat*, formerly a particular eſtate belonging to a private family, with the laſt branch of whom named *Kunigunde* it came to her husband *John Thum* a burgher of *Zurich*, who in 1410 or 1430 (and not as others ſay in 1432 or 1433) diſpoſed of it to the city of *Zurich* for the ſum of ſeven hundred guilders. The latter at firſt committed the management of it to certain prefects of its own, and from the year 1477 to its former *Reichſvogte* or imperial governors as they were termed; but at preſent it is under the direction of the burſer for the time being, who is even inveſted with a commiſſion for it. Though *Zurich* is in poſſeſſion of both juriſdictions, yet for a certain compaſs *Baſel* is the place where its penal cauſes are tried, though at the ſame time a deputy judge from the former enjoys a ſeat in the criminal court. Within this prefecturate are

1. *Alſtetten*, a parochial village on the frontiers of the county of *Baden* one hour's diſtance from *Zurich*. In 1443 during the war with the latter, it was burnt by the confederates.

2. *Aeſch*, a village ſold in 1369 by *Ulrich von Bonſtetten*, to *Everard Muller*, but afterwards, namely in 1462, transferred by the town of *Zurich* to the *Reichsvogten* there, and ſince added to the prefecturate of *Alſtetten*.

7. The prefecturate of *Hong*, on the *Limmat*, which came to the town of *Zurich* in 1384.

8. The prefecturate of *Regenſtorf*, otherwiſe called the prefecturate of *Old-Regensberg*, from the ruined caſtle of *Old-Regensberg*, the original manſion of the Barons of *Regensberg*, who are ſo famous in the hiſtory of *Switzerland*, and were proprietors of the greateſt part of the country about *Zurich*. In 1265 the city of *Zurich* addreſſed themſelves to a Baron of *Regensberg* as their chief and patron; but he inſiſted likewiſe on being their ſovereign without any

limitations or conditions, and even added ſevere menaces. Upon this the *Zurichers* applied to *Rodolphus* the powerful Count of *Habsburg*, afterwards Emperor of *Germany*, who reſided at the caſtle of *Kyburg*, which he had then juſt inherited, and undertook the protection of them againſt the Baron of *Regensberg*. This produced hoſtilities, which ended in 1268 on the following terms, *viz.* that the Baron ſhould make over all his lands to the city of *Zurich*, on condition of a yearly penſion during life, and ſpend his days within its walls as a private burgher. Since that time the caſtle of *Old-Regensberg* deſcended to the *Landenberg* family, and from them to the *Schwends* of *Zurich*, but being in 1443 burnt by the confederates, the *Schwends* were for diſpoſing of it to *Rodolphus Mottelin* of *Lucern*. *Zurich* however by a previous contract made in 1470, took poſſeſſion of it, and erected it into a prefecturate, to which are annexed the parochial villages of *Regenſtorf*, and *Affholteren*, (the latter of which is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*) *Telliken* and another place called the *Katzenſee*.

9. The prefecturate of *New-amt*, which formerly conſtituted a part of the county of *Kyburg*, but on the ceſſion of that county in 1442 to the Emperor *Frederick* III. by *Zurich*, it reſerved to itſelf the places lying on this ſide the river *Glat*, which have ever ſince been ſtiled the *New-amt*. Among theſe are ſeveral handſome villages, farms and ſeats. The villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Glat* ſtanding each of them on both ſides the above-mentioned river, the part to the weſt belongs to this prefecturate, but the other on the eaſt ſide was included in the county of *Kyburg*. *Haſle* houſe, whence the three villages of *Lower*, *Upper* and *Metten Haſle* derive their names, has been demoliſhed.

10. The prefecturate of *Bulach* once belonging to the Barons *Tengen*, by whom it was ſold in 1376 to the Marggrave *Otho* of *Hochberg*, who in 1384 parted with it to *Leopold* duke of *Auſtria*, and from *Frederick* his ſucceſſor it was purchaſed in 1409 by the city of *Zurich*. In this prefecturate are

1. *Bulach*, a ſmall town having a magiſtracy of its own, for the deciſion of civil cauſes, and other privileges. In 1386, 1444 and 1506 this place was deſtroyed by fire.

2. *Bachen-Bulach* and *Nuſzbaumen*, two ſmall villages.

11. The prefecturate of *Rumlang*, on the *Glat*, which was acquired by the city of *Zurich* in 1424.

12. The prefecturate of *Schwammendingen*, and *Dubendorf*, alſo ſituated on the *Glat*, and conſiſting of two prefecturates, which in 1615 were incorporated together. The firſt of theſe was purchaſed by *Zurich* in 1428, but the latter not till 1487. Above the laſt village ſtood *Dubelſtein* caſtle, otherwiſe called *Diebolſtein* and *Dobelſtein*, which gave name to a noble family.

13. The prefecturate of *Wipkingen* with the *vier Wachten* near the city of *Zurich*.

14. The

14. The prefecturate of *Kufznacht*, ſituated on the *Zurich* lake, and extending as far as the city. It was once a lordſhip belonging to the *Kufznachts*, but on their failure paſſed through various hands to the *Mullers* of *Zurich*, who in 1383 diſpoſed of it to the city. *Kufznacht* here is a parochial village, which before the reformation contained a commandery of the knights of St. *John*. In this prefecturate ſtill lie the parochial villages of *Zollikon*, *Herliberg*, *Wylikon*, *Zumikon* and *Kreutz*.

15. The prefecturate of *Ehrlibach*, likewiſe ſituated on the *Zurich* lake, and adjacent to the foregoing, was, by the Count of *Habsburg*, conferred on Count *Toggenburg*, who, in 1400, ſold it to the city of *Zurich*. Its chief place is *Ehrlibach* a parochial village, in which once ſtood a canonry belonging to the abbey of *Einſidlen*, to which are ſtill annexed ſome of its revenues. Excluſive of the villages here are likewiſe four hamlets.

16. The prefecturate of *Meilen*, alſo lying on the *Zurich* lake, contiguous to the prefecturate of *Ehrlibach*. It was formerly a particular lordſhip belonging to the cathedral of *Zurich*, but the Barons of *Fridberg*, whoſe ſeat ſtood on a hill beyond *Meilen*, were poſſeſſed of the inferior juriſdiction, which they parted with to the *Mullers* of *Zurich*. Theſe latter ſold it to the *Hettlingens*, of whom, in the year 1410, it was purchaſed by the city of *Zurich*, and in 1424 the cathedral likewiſe accepted of three hundred guilders for its ſhare in *Meilen*. The city regency afterwards raiſed it to a prefecturate. *Meilen* town is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

17. The prefecturate of *Mennedorf*, likewiſe ſituated on the *Zurich* lake, and adjoining to the preceding. This prefecturate came to *Zurich* in 1405.

18. The prefecturate of *Staffa* or *Stafen*, lying on the north eaſt ſide of *Zurich* lake, and which became the property of *Zurich* in 1408.

3. The following eighteen outward governments and prefecturates, in which the governors and prefects reſide, holding their office ſix, nine, or even twelve years: namely

1. The landvogtey or government of *Kyburg*, containing the greateſt part of the old county of *Kyburg*, the counts of which were very powerful, as being poſſeſſed, beſides this territory, of the counties of *Lenzburg* and *Baden*, the country of *Zug*, the landgravates of the *Thurgau* and *Burgundy*, as alſo of the counties of *Thun* and *Berthou*, but they failed ſo early as 1264 in the perſon of Count *Hartmann* the elder. The county on this eſcheated hereditarily to *Rodolphus* Count of *Habsburg*, nephew to *Hartmann*, and afterwards Emperor of *Germany*. His deſcendants, the archdukes of *Auſtria*, in 1384 mortgaged this county to the Counts of *Toggenburg*, and afterwards to the houſe of *Bregenz*; but in 1415 the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, provoked by the refractorineſs of Duke *Frederick*, annexed it to the Empire, and in 1424 mortgaged it to the city of *Zurich*, which

likewiſe purchaſed from *Kunigunde* of *Montfort* of the *Toggenburg* family, her claim to the county. In 1442 in conſideration of the aſſiſtance afforded them by the Emperor *Frederick* III. ſhe transferred the county to him; but in 1452 the Emperor returned it in lieu of the great ſums, advanced to his auxiliaries; ſince which it has been managed by a prefect, who is changed every ſix years, though the houſe of *Auſtria* ſtill continues to inſert it among its titles. Within it lie no leſs than forty-eight pariſhes. The principal places are

1. *Kyburg*, a caſtle ſeated on a hill and the reſidence of the governor, as it was alſo formerly of the Counts to whom it gave name. In 1024 and 1079 this caſtle was demoliſhed, but has ſince been rebuilt.

2. *Pfeffikon*, a large market-town ſituated at the iſſue of a lake, which is named from it. This town once belonged to a family, who bore it in their title, but on the extinction of them came to the *Landenbergs*; and laſtly, together with *Kyburg*, to the city of *Zurich*.

3. *Altorff*, or *Fehr* and *Rugis-Altorff* a parochial village under its own *Weibel* or *Serjeant*, and jointly with ſome neighbouring communities forming a court of juſtice.

4. *Baſſerſtoff*, a large parochial-village under the direction of its own *Weibel* and court.

5. *Kloten*, another parochial-village, where in 1724 divers *Roman* antiquities were found.

6. *Embrach*, otherwiſe called *Embri*, and formerly *Emmerach*, a large pariſh-village ſituated in a fine plain about an hour and a quarter's diſtance from the *Toſz*. This place contained a canonry dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*, but in 1525 the laſt dean voluntarily ceded it to the city of *Zurich*, which by virtue thereof has ever ſince exerciſed the inferior juriſdiction at *Embrach*, *Hegi*, *Breite*, *Oberweil* and *Berg*, by its governor at *Kyburg*, but the revenues by a bailiff, who is elected every ſixth year, from among the great council.

Between *Embrach* and *Norbas* is a large wood of pines, called the *Hard*, where in 1739 above one third of the pines were blown down by a high wind.

7. *Datliken*, a parochial-village ſituated on *Irchel* hill. The lower juriſdiction of this place is exerciſed by the bailiff of *Toſz*, *Datliken* having belonged to the convent in that village ever ſince the years 1270, 1299 and 1316.

8. *Toſz*, a large village ſeated on a river of the ſame name, and formerly containing a rich *Dominican* nunnery, the revenues of which are now managed by a bailiff, under the city of *Zurich*.

9. *Elg*, otherwiſe called *Elgow*, *Elkowe*, *Helligau*, or *Eilgow*, in *Latin Elgovia*, *Sacer pagus*, &c. a large country town having a ſeat on an eminence above it. This place was anciently a lordſhip, and according to ſome immediately

immediately holding of the Empire without any ſubordinate tenure. After a long ſucceſſion of proprietors, in 1712 it was ſold to *Felix Werdmuller*, a major-general in the *Dutch* ſervice, and a native of *Zurich*, who left it in 1715 as a *fidei commiſſum*, which was confirmed by the city of *Zurich*, to the iſſue of *Otho Werdmuller*, on their failure to deſcend to the ſaid city, beſides which he alſo repaired and beautified the ſeat. It is governed by a magiſtracy of its own, and has likewiſe a court compoſed of the governor, Stadtholder and ſix judges, but with right of appeal to the leſſer council at *Zurich*. Excluſive of the lordſhip it further contains ſeveral large farms.

10. *Breiten Landenberg*, a ſeat ſtanding above the village of *Turbenthal*, and belonging to the antient and noble family of *Landenberg*, who were likewiſe proprietors of *Alten-Landenberg* and *Hohen-Landenberg*, two ruined ſeats, in theſe parts, and are ſaid to have been poſſeſſed of thirty other ſeats and lordſhips.

11. In the outward bailiages of the county of *Kyburg*, which lies on the *Rhine*, is the bailiage of *Uwiſen*, containing *Feuerthalen*, a village ſituated at the foot of the bridge, which is laid here acroſs the *Rhine* to *Schafhauſen*.

2. The government of *Regensberg* or *New-Regensberg*, but which afterwards came to the houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1405 the *Regensbergers* entered into a community of rights with *Zurich*. In 1409 Duke *Frederick* mortgaged to *Zurich* the whole of the lordſhip, together with *Bulach*, for the ſum of 7000 guilders, and in 1427 the city converted it into a government. In it lies

1. *Regensberg*, a ſmall town having a ſeat on a lofty prominence of the *Lagerberg* mountain. In 1443 it was laid in aſhes by the confederates, and afterwards much the greateſt part of it conſumed by fire, but in 1540 was again rebuilt, and in 1687 walled in, and even in ſome meaſure fortified.

2. *Bachs*, *Buchs*, and *Klup*, all parochial villages, with ſome other places.

3. The landvogtey or government of *Egliſau*, ſituated on the *Rhine*, by which alſo its centre is pretty nearly traverſed. Formerly the town and ſeat of *Egliſau*, with the lower juriſdiction of the villages of *Raſz*, *Wyl*, *Huntwangen* and *Waſterkingen* appertained to the Counts of *Tengen*, of whom in 1455 they were purchaſed by the city of *Zurich*, which in 1460 again diſpoſed of them to the Barons of *Gradner*; but redeeming them, in 1496, erected them into a *Landvogtey*, and in 1651 purchaſed of Count *Sulz* the ſovereignty, tolls and foreſt right of the ſaid villages, with ſome tythes and ground rents. In 1666 it added to them the village of *Glattfelden*, and in 1694 *Toſzrieden*, both which were formerly parts of the county of *Kyburg*. Every ſixth year a new governor is appointed over it, and it abounds every where with grain and wine.

Egliſau here, is a ſmall town ſituated on the north ſide of the *Rhine*, and oppoſite to it on the ſouth ſhore ſtands the governor's manſion houſe, with

with a long covered bridge extending from one ſide to the other. Several houſes on both ſides of the river, and ſtanding without the gates, belong to the corporation or particular burghers, among which on the town ſide, is the *Steig*, the *Burg*, *Oberied*, *Wyler*, *Egg*, *Sandhalden*, *Graben* and *Rein*, and on the manſion houſe ſide *Seglingen*.

4. The obervogtey or prefecturate of *Flaach*, containing the leſſer part of the large parochial-village mentioned beneath under the landvogtey of *Andelfingen*, and which in 1694, was purchaſed by the city of *Zurich* of the *Rinks* of *Wildenberg*. Its intendant or prefect continues in office for nine years.

5. The landvogtey or government of *Lauffen*, ſituated on the *Rhine* oppoſite to *Schafhauſen*. This diſtrict is an antient lordſhip, which once belonged to a family who took their name from it, and from them it came to the *Fulachs*, who in 1544 diſpoſed of it to the city of *Zurich* for the ſum of 7200 guilders. The village of *Lauffen* is parochial, and together with the manſion houſe, lies on the *Rhine*, which at this place precipitates itſelf from ſome ſteep rocks one hundred and twenty feet in height, ſo that goods are taken out above *Lauffen*, and at the cuſtom houſe below that village again embarked. This natural caſcade forms a circular kind of rainbow.

6. The landvogtey of *Andelfingen*, lying on the river *Thur*, and once alſo a lordſhip belonging to the county of *Kyburg*, and even under the ſame proprietor, till *Albert* and *Leopold*, ſons to the Emperor *Albert* I. Dukes of *Auſtria*, diſmembered it from the ſaid county, and mortgaged it to the family of *Hohen-Landenberg*, who held it till the time of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*. This Prince in conſideration of a certain ſum for the payment of the mortgage, transferred to the city of *Zurich* the ſeat and town of *Andelfingen*, together with the village of *Oſzingen*, and all high and low juriſdiction. To theſe *Zurich* added the greateſt part of the village of *Flaach*, with its ſeat, as alſo the village of *Dorflingen* on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, within the ſovereignty of the landgravate of *Nellenburg*, in conſequence of which at preſent, in this landvogtey are four diſtinct courts, that is to ſay thoſe at *Andelfingen*, *Oſzingen*, *Flaach* and *Dorflingen*, but at the third of theſe places the lower court is held by a particular juſtitiary. Till 1482 it was under the adminiſtration of prefects, who reſide in *Zurich*; but ſince that time governors have been appointed over it, who live at *Andelfingen* and are changed every ſixth year.

Andelfingen, in this vogtey, is a market-town, ſeated on an eminence along the river *Thur*, over which it has a covered bridge. Here is alſo a cuſtom-houſe, and in the caſtle reſides the landvogt or governor of the diſtrict. The town of *Schafhauſen*, which is likewiſe poſſeſſed of the preſentation to the living, keeps a bailiff in this place for the collecting of certain rents belonging to it. In 1476 *Andelfingen* ſuffered greatly by fire.

Flaach, a parochial-village, giving name to the *Flaachthal*, which reaches from

from *Andelfingen* to the *Rhine*, between *Irgel* hill and the *Thur*. This vale yields plenty of wine, fruits and eſculent vegetables.

7. The obervogtey or prefecturate of *Altiken*, once belonging to Barons of that name. In the year 1696, after paſſing through a ſucceſſion of proprietors it was purchaſed by *Zurich*, and every nine years nominates a new prefect. *Altiken* in it is a parochial-village, lying not far from the *Thur* and containing a manſion houſe.

8. The obervogtey of *Hegi*, near *Winterthur*, a lordſhip which once gave title to a noble family, on the failure of whom it deſcended to the *Landenbergs*, and from them by marriage to the *Halweils*, who, in 1587 ſold it to the town of *Winterthur*. *Zurich* however advancing the purchaſe money, it became the property of that city. *Hegi* here, is a village with a ſeat, and poſſeſſed of the juriſdiction over the hamlet of *Wieſendangen*.

9. The landvogtey or government of *Greiffenſee*, ſituated on the lake of the ſame name, which is 5000 paces in length, with a breadth of 2000, and abounding pretty much in fiſh. This landvogtey is an old lordſhip ſaid once to have been an eſtate of the Barons of *Rapperſchweil*, and to have belonged alſo to a family of the like name. In the thirteenth century it devolved to the *Landenbergs*, a branch of whom took their name from it, till *Ulrich*, a deſcendant of this family, in 1370 ſold it to the Counts of *Toggenburg*. In 1402 Count *Frederick* diſpoſed of it to the city of *Zurich*, the governor appointed by which is changed every ſix years. Its principal places are

1. *Greiffenſee*, a ſmall town and ſeat, lying on a lake to which it gives name. In 1444 both were laid in aſhes by the confederates.

2. *Uſter*, *Mur*, *Fellanden* and *Schwerzenbach*, all parochial-villages, together with *Hutziken* and *Neubrunn* two others ſmaller, lying towards the centre of the county of *Kyburg*, as alſo one half of *Schalchen* and *Toſeg*.

10. The landvogtey of *Gruningen*, a lordſhip above five hours in length and three broad. This territory was once the property of the Counts of *Rapperſchweil*, and afterwards of the abbey of St. *Gall*, which towards the beginning of the thirteenth century, conferred it as a fief on the Barons *Regensberg*, but after mortgaged it to *Walter Elg*, by whom the ſaid mortgage was transferred to King *Rodolphus* I. who in 1273 compelled the abbot to diſpoſe of the lordſhip to him as an hereditary fief. His deſcendants in proceſs of time, mortgaged it to the *Landenbergs* of *Greiffenſee*, and afterwards to the *Geſzler* family, who in 1408 alienated it to the city of *Zurich*. The governor continues in office ſix years. In it lies

1. *Gruningen*, a ſmall town having a ſeat, which is the reſidence of the governor, and was burnt down in 1551. *Aſpermont* tower, which belonged to the lord of that name, was demoliſhed in 1590.

2. *Bubiken* or *Bubikon*, a parochial-village, near which ſtands the *Ritterhaus*. This building was erected in 1205 by *Diethelm* Count of *Toggenburg*,

burg, and by him conferred on the order of St. *John*, to which it ſtill belongs, but the ſteward of it muſt be always a burgher of *Zurich*. To this commandery, beſides ſeveral parcels of lands, tythes, fiefs and ground rents, appertain likewiſe the advowſons of *Wald*, *Bubiken* and *Hinweil*, with the inferior juriſdiction in *Bubiken*, *Hinweil*, *Berneck*, *Grut Ringweil*, and other little places.

3. *Ruthi*, a parochial-village, once containing a monaſtery.

4. *Greifenberg*, a ruined caſtle, to which is annexed the inferior juriſdiction in ſeveral parts of the lordſhip of *Gruningen*, at preſent held by the families of *Meiſen* and *Schmidte*.

5. The juridical lordſhips of *Wetziken*, a parochial-village, together with *Kempten*.

6. *Monch-Altorf*, *Barentſchweil*, *Durnten*, *Egg*, *Fiſchenthal*, *Goſſau*, *Hinweil*, *Hombrechtiken*, and *Wald*, all parochial-villages.

11. The landvogteys of *Wadenſchweil* or *Wetiſchwil*, ſituated on the *Zurichſee*, and once belonging to Barons of the ſame name, but on their extinction devolved to the *Rinkenberg* family. Being afterwards ſold to the order of St. *John* it was erected into a commandery. In 1342 the *Herdagen von Rechberg*, commander of the order, entered into a perpetual community of rights, both for himſelf and the inhabitants of the lordſhip, with the city of *Zurich*, which convention was in 1377 again renewed. In 1549 the order made an abſolute ſale of it to *Zurich* for the ſum of 20,000 guilders. Its name is taken from the manſion houſe and village of *Wadenſchweil*.

12. The landvogtey of *Knonau*, otherwiſe ſtiled the *Freye amt*, lies between the river *Ruſz* and *Albis* hill. In it likewiſe that vaſt mountain has its beginning, reaching from the borders of *Zug* at the bridge leading over the river *Sil* to the *Babenwaag*, and by the foreſt of *Sil* to the village of *Albiſrieden*; making in all a diſtance of about five hours. Both ſides are full of woods and the weſtern parts afford good paſturage. On its two peaks, which are called the *Schnabelberge* and *Uetliberge*, ſtand two watch towers, commanding a very extenſive proſpect. The ſeat and village of *Knonau* conſtituted an antient lordſhip, which once belonged to the *Mayers* of *Knonau*, of whom it was purchaſed by the city of *Zurich* in the year 1512. The *Freye amt* or free bailiage, was itſelf divided between the two noble families of the Barons of *Schnabelberge* and *Schwarzenburg*, from whom it eſcheated in 1185 to thoſe of *Eſchenbach*. This latter houſe becoming extinct in 1308, as being accomplices in the murder of King *Albert* I. it fell to the houſe of *Auſtria*, but in 1415 the Emperor *Sigiſmund* made a perpetual ceſſion of it to the city of *Zurich*, and ever ſince that time it has continued under the juriſdiction of a landvogt, whoſe office expires every ſix years. The *Ciſtercian* monaſtery of *Cappel* ſerves at preſent as the bailiage houſe, and near it is a church. In 1531 a battle was fought here between the

the *Zurichers* and the popiſh cantons, but with great diſadvantage to the former, and in this engagement *Zwinglius* himſelf loſt his life. Not far likewiſe from *Auguſt*, a parochial-village here, lies the *Wengi-Bad*. In this diſtrict are moreover the parochial villages of *Aſholteren*, *Hedingen*, *Maſchwanden*, *Ottenbach*, &c. to the laſt of which is alſo annexed *Lower-Lunneren*, a ſmall village noted for the many curious remains of *Roman* antiquities found there in 1741. According to appearances there has been a town here between *Maſchwanden* and *Lunneren*.

13. The landvogtey of *Sax* or *Forſteck*, ſituated in the *Rheinthale* or *Rhine vale*. This diſtrict formerly gave title as a lordſhip, to certain Barons who failed in 1633, but the lordſhip itſelf had been before ſold in 1615 to the city of *Zurich*, which converted it into a landvogtey. *Sax* houſe or *Hohen-Sax*, which formerly ſtood here is demoliſhed. *Forſteck* houſe ſtands on a rock thirty-five feet in height, and ſerves for the governor's reſidence. *Friſchenberg* ſeat lies in ruins. The principal place in all this landvogtey is *Saletz*, ſituated on the *Rhine*.

14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. The vogteys of *Huttlingen* and *Wellenberg*, together with *Weinfelden*, *Pfyn*, *Steineg*, and *Neuforn*, as belonging to the *Thurgau*, ſhall be taken notice of in our account of that country.

III. The *Keller-amt* or *Cellar bailiage*, lying on the *Reuſz* and belonging to neither of the preceding claſſes; yet, being entirely under the ſovereignty of the city of *Zurich*, may very properly be treated of here. This diſtrict once formed a part of the *Frey amt*, but was mortgaged by the houſe of *Auſtria* to the town of *Bremgarten*. In 1415 the Emperor *Sigiſmund* having mortgaged that town to *Zurich*, permitted it alſo to purchaſe any part of the *Frey amt*, included in the mortgage, in conſequence of which in 1419 *Bremgarten* ſent a deputation to *Zurich*, requeſting it to admit of its redemption of the *Kelleramt*. With this requeſt *Zurich* complied, reſerving however to itſelf the upper and chief juriſdiction. A conteſt aroſe indeed afterwards concerning appeals, but this was adjuſted by the other ſeven antient confederates, on the following terms, *viz.* that appeals from the *Bremgarten* inferior courts within the *Keller amt*, ſhould be firſt brought to *Bremgarten*, from whence a further appeal might lie to *Zurich*, and on this footing it ſtill continues. The amt itſelf is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*. Of the former the *Bremgarten* judge, out of office, is prefect, but of the latter the prefect is always one of the leſſer council of *Zurich*. Its principal villages are *Upper-Berken*, *Zuffiken* containing a pariſh-church, *Oberweil*, alſo parochial, *Lunkhofen* parochial and divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, with *Jonen*.

IV. Under the ſovereignty of *Zurich* are the two following free towns: namely

1. *Stein am Rhein*, a town ſeated at the efflux of the *Rhine* out of the *Celler* lake, and lying on the *Swabia* ſide, with a bridge over the river.

In 966 *Burkhard* II. duke of *Swabia* walled this place in, and inveſted it with ſeveral privileges. In 1005 the *Benedictine* convent founded by his conſort at *Hohentweil*, was removed to *Stein*, but continued under the government of an abbot till the time of the reformation. In 1267 the town itſelf changed maſters and devolved to the Barons of *Hohinklengen*, who had long before built the ſeat of that name, which is yet ſtanding above the town. In 1443 theſe ſold both the ſeat and town with all appurtenances to the *Klingenberg* family, but in 1457 the burghers redeemed themſelves, and ſoon after entered into an alliance with *Zurich* and *Schafhauſen*, but in 1484, with an entire reſerve of their liberties and privileges, put themſelves under the protection of *Zurich*, in ſuch manner as they continue to this day. At the time of the reformation *Stein*, in conjunction with moſt of its conventualiſts embracing proteſtantiſm; the convent was ſequeſtrated, and in 1524 *Zurich* appointed a bailiff to ſuperintend and collect its revenues. The high and low juriſdiction is lodged in the town, the magiſtracy of which is compoſed of burghermaſters and a council; who are all natives and of its own nomination, excepting the judge and his *Weibel* or ſerjeant, who are appointed by the city of *Zurich*, though even theſe muſt be burghers of *Stein*.

The above-mentioned ſeat of *Hohenklingen* has been converted into a *Hochwacht*, or watch tower, and the caſtellan or *Klingen* vogt, as he is called, reſides in it.

On the other ſide of the *Rhine* oppoſite to the town, is a church ſeated on a high eminence and belonging to the town of *Stein*. Some are of opinion that this is the ſpot on which once ſtood the caſtle of a *Celtic* town called *Gaunodurum*, which is ſuppoſed to have reached to the village of *Eſchenz*.

To the town alſo belong the two fine juridical lordſhips of *Ramſen* and *Wagenhauſen*, with the right of venery on each ſide the *Rhine*.

2. *Winterthur*, a town lying in the county of *Kyburg*, in a fertile and delightful plain along the *Eulach*. This place had antiently its own counts, on the extinction of whom it deſcended to the Counts of *Kyburg*, who walled it in, and made it the capital of the landgravate of the *Thurgau*. In 1244 Count *Hartmann* transferred it to the ſee of *Strasburg*, and received it again from that ſee as a fief. Before his deceaſe, however, in 1264 he transferred it to his nephew *Rodolphus*, Count of *Habsburg* and afterwards Emperor of *Germany*, who rebuilt its walls. From that time it has faithfully adhered to the houſe of *Auſtria*, and in 1442 voluntarily ſubmitted to it, though in 1415 the Emperor *Sigiſmund* had alienated it from the Empire. In 1467 the archduke *Sigiſmund* mortgaged it to the city of *Zurich* for the ſum of 10000 florins, and in 1477 even entirely transferred it to it, with a reſervation of the towns men's privileges; ſince which *Winterthur* has acknowleged *Zurich* for its ſovereign. It is governed however by a magiſtracy and police of its own. In all caſes reſpecting the burghers, appeals may be carried from the town court to the council of magiſtracy and no further; but if either of the

the parties be a foreigner, an appeal lies from the council to *Zurich*. A bailiff alſo from this latter place likewiſe reſides here, but without any authority over the town, excepting that of aſſiſting at the ceremony of an annual homage paid to *Zurich* by the burghers on St *Albans* day. In caſe too of a war, *Winterthur* furniſhes *Zurich* with two hundred men, either burghers or dependants, but to ſerve under its own colours. The earthen ware made here, particularly the white, together with its painted ſtoves, are in great repute for their beauty and durableneſs. In 1313 the upper part of the town was deſtroyed by a fire.

To it belong the ſeat and village of *Kettlingen* with its high juriſdiction, and *Pfungen* with its low juriſdiction, as alſo the manſion houſes of *Morſpurg* and *Wyden*.

In 1709 divers remarkable antiquities were found here, in a vault on *Limburg* hill at a ſmall diſtance from the town.

Obſ. Of the lands belonging to the city of *Zurich* in common with other cantons, and its vogteys in the *Thurgau*, an account will be given in the ſequel.

II. *The City and Canton of* BERN.

§. 1. OF this canton a very large map has been drawn by Dr. *Schepf*, M. D. and publiſhed in 1577; as alſo a ſecond time in 1672. Since that another by Mr. *Plep* came out in 1638; beſides a fourth done by *Zollinger*, and at *Baſel* a fifth publiſhed by Mr. *Stocklein* in form of a bear. That however moſt in uſe is *Seutter*'s, though the diviſions of the landvogteys are wanting in it.

§. 2. *Bern*, to the eaſt is terminated by the cantons of *Uri*, *Unterwalden* and *Lucern*, the abbey of *Engelberg*, the *Frey amts*, and the county of *Baden*; northward by the *Auſtrian* foreſt towns, and the cantons of *Baſel* and *Solothurn*; weſtward it borders on the canton of *Solothurn*, the diſtrict of *Biel*, the principality of *Neuenburg*, *Franch comté* and the land of *Gex*; and ſouthward on the lake of *Geneva*, the dutchy of *Savoy* and the *Valais*. It alſo pretty nearly environs the whole canton of *Freyburg*. Its greateſt length is about ſixty hours, and its breadth thirty; forming in the whole little leſs than one third of the confederacy, and thus being of courſe the largeſt of all the cantons.

§. 3. *Scheuchzer*, with regard to its extent, figure and fertility, ſtiles this canton the moſt valuable gem of all *Swiſſerland*. The levels yield an exuberancy of grain and fruit, and the high lands afford rich paſtures covered with cattle of all kinds, conſequently the inhabitants are in no want of milk, butter and cheeſe. The fineſt ſpots here are the *Waat*, and the

country bordering on the lakes of *Biel*, *Neuenburg* and *Geneva*, which yield not only the choiceſt fruits, but alſo excellent wine. The white clay found about an hour's diſtance from the city of *Bern*, towards *Pumpelz*, with the red and white earth near *Neuenhauſe*, the red and blackiſh earth at *Erlach* on the *Biel* lake, the blue and white earth at *Iſſerten*, and the blue clay about an hour from *Granſon*, make a fine earthen ware. In this canton is alſo found *Mundick*, particularly at *Welſenburgerbade*, with a beautiful white and blue ſand ſtone, which is made uſe of at *Bern* for building, though the beſt quarry of this is at *Oſtermundigen*; gypſum, pitcoal, ſulphur and iron ore. Some gold likewiſe is found among the ſands of the *Emmat* and *Aar*. The latter of theſe rivers, which is the largeſt in the whole canton, has its ſource within it on the *Grimſel* hill, and after traverſing the *Brien* and *Thuner* lakes, receives the united ſtreams of the *Sanen* and *Senſen*, the larger *Emmat* or *Emmen*, the *Wigger*, the *Aa*, the *Ruſz* and the *Limmat*, till at length near *Coblenz*, it loſes itſelf in the *Rhine*. The *Kandel* or *Kander* is an impetuous torrent iſſuing from the *Gaſter Alp*, about three hour's diſtance beyond *Kanderſtag*, at which it is joined by the rivulet of *Alp*, and afterwards by the *Simmen*, whence continuing its courſe through a new canal 3000 feet in length, and in the making of which a prominence one hundred and fifty two feet high was levelled, it enters the *Thuner* lake, whereas before it ran into the *Axen*, and by its inundations did great damage in *Fruti* vale.

Among the lakes here the principal is that of *Geneva*, the greater part of which is within this canton, as appears in *Choppy*'s accurate map thereof. In antient writers it is called *Lacus Lemanus* or *Lemannus*, and in *Antoninus' itinerary Lauſonium* or *Lauſinium*, but in *Peuting*'s table *Loſanete*. At preſent either the whole lake is ſtiled the lake of *Geneva*, or this appellation is limitted to the weſtern part, the eaſtern being diſtinguiſhed by the name of the lake of *Lauſanne*. Others again ſtile the eaſtern part, from *Villeneuve* to *Promento* and *Nerni*, the great lake; and the weſtern part, from *Nerni* to *Geneva*, the little lake. Its figure is not juſtly exhibited in any map, this lake extending more towards the north, and leſs to the eaſt, not unlike the form of the moon, when in her increaſe, with the two horns blunted, and a large round fiſſure on the inſide. Its length computing along the ſhore through the *Waat*, from *Villeneuve* is eſtimated at eighteen hour's diſtance, but on the oppoſite ſhore at ſomewhat leſs. Its greateſt breadth is between three and four hours, but towards both ends gradually decreaſes. Its depth alſo varies conſiderably, being towards *Savoy* from two to four hundred fathom, but in the little lake no where exceeding forty. Southward not far from *Bouveret*, the river *Rhone* enters it with great rapidity, but quits it again at *Geneva*. That it paſſes however through the lake without mingling with it, as ſome antient and modern writers have inadvertently aſſerted, is unnatural; for though for about half an hour's length

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its turbid waters may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the lake, yet beyond that diſtance the diſtinction both in agitation or colour ceaſes, the lake being every where ſmooth and of one uniform appearance. The leſſer rivers and ſtreams which run into it from the ſide of *Swiſſerland*, we ſhall omit, obſerving that in ſummer time its waters are greatly increaſed by the melting of the ſnows and ice on the mountains; that it abounds in fiſh, and is particularly famous for very large trouts, many of which weigh between forty and fifty pounds a piece; and all the ſeveral kinds of fiſh in it are remarkable for their flavour. To this canton likewiſe in ſome meaſure belong the lakes of *Neuenburg* and *Biel*, the latter of which is alſo called the *Nydau* lake, and in *Latin* was formerly termed *lacus biennenſis*, *bipennenſis* or *biellenſis*, being three hours in length and one broad, and very full of fiſh, eſpecially *Heurlings*. It receives into it the *Thiele*, which iſſues from the *Neuenburg* lake, and is an outlet to the *Sil*. The borders of this lake are fruitful and planted with many vineyards; and almoſt in its centre ſtand two ſmall iſlands, the largeſt of which, called St. *Peter*'s, is a delightful ſpot covered with meadows, vineyards and a moſt beautiful wood. The other remarkable lakes here, are thoſe of *Murte Thun Brien* and *Halwyl*. The higheſt mountains in the canton ſhall be occaſionally mentioned in the ſequel: all we ſhall ſay here, is, that along the whole weſt and northweſt ſides of it runs the chain, called *Jura* or *Juraſus*, in *German Jurten*, which ſeparates *Swiſſerland* from *Burgundy*. This chain begins along the *Rhone* below *Geneva*, and below *Solothurn* ſtretches itſelf, on one ſide, between the *Argau*, the territories of *Baſel* and the *Frickthal* as far as the *Rhine*, while on the other it runs quite through the dioceſe of *Baſel*, and behind that city between *Alſace* and *Lorraine*, as far as the dutchy of *Luxenburg*. The diſtinct mountains however which form this chain have all their particular names. According to antient hiſtorians this is the chain which ſeparated the *Helvetii* from the *Sequani*.

§. 4. The canton of *Bern* is well cultivated and very populous, containing thirty-nine large and ſmall towns and above 1300 villages, excluſive of the vogteys, in which it is poſſeſſed of a joint property with *Freyburg*. Its ſubjects are computed at no leſs than 400,000. In the greateſt part of the canton the *German* is the prevailing language; but in the *Waluſſe* or foreign lands, as they are called, or as they are ſtiled in the public offices at *Bern*, *le pais Roman* the *French* is moſtly uſed.

§. 5. The whole canton is proteſtant, a few papiſts who reſide in the vale of *Frick* excepted. The churches of the *German* territory of *Bern* are ranged under ſix chapters, which take their names from *Bern*, *Thun*, *Burgdorf*, *Nydau*, *Buren*, *Langenthal*, *Arau* and *Bruck*. Each of the above has a dean, who is appointed by the daily council of *Bern*, on a preſentation from the chapter, as alſo a treaſurer elected by the chamber, aſſiſted

aſſiſted by certain *Jurats*; and theſe every year in conjunction with ſuch officers of the bailiage as live within their department, hold a chapter or ſynod. In the *Waiſchen* lands are five claſſes, namely thoſe of *Lauſanne*, *Moorſee*, *Grandſon*, *Petterlingen*, and *Iſſerten*.

§. 6. On the ſixth of *May* 1353 the city of *Bern* concluded a perpetual union at *Lucern*, with *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, and thus became a member of the confederacy. One article of this union was that *Bern* ſhould likewiſe aſſiſt *Zurich* and *Lucern*, when required by the three above-mentioned cantons, as allies of thoſe States; and at the requiſition of the ſaid three cantons, *Zurich* and *Lucern* were alſo to aſſiſt *Bern*. In conſideration of its opulence and power this canton has been allowed the ſecond rank among the confederates. How *Bern* by purchaſe, conqueſt and agreement has made ſuch large acquiſitions, will appear in the following articles.

§. 7. Its arms are gules a bear ſable rampant on a bend *Or*; its government ariſtocratical.

§. 8. For the military concerns of the whole canton, a war office has been inſtituted in the capital. This office appoints the muſters, as alſo the majors who conduct them, and gives orders in every thing relating to the furniture, diſcipline and improvement of the militia, and the ſeveral implements of war. Every male from ſixteen to ſixty is entered on the *Kriegeſrolle* (or war roll) and about one third of them are divided into regiments under the title of *Fuſiliers* or *Auſzugers*, and recruited from the other two thirds. The *Fuſiliers* are all ſingle men, and picked according to their age and make, whereas the *Auſzugers* are married. In time of war both ſerve, but the firſt draught is made from among the *Fuſiliers*. A regiment of theſe, the ſtaff officer included, conſiſts of two battalions each containing five companies, and to every company one hundred and ten men, including ten commiſſion and non commiſſion officers; but of the *Auſzugers*, a regiment conſiſts of twelve companies, each containing two hundred and eighteen men, thirty of whom are officers. Every perſon when entered on the roll is to provide himſelf with arms, which as well as the cloathing are to be all uniform. The colour univerſally uſed by them is brown, and the diſtinctions between regiments conſiſt entirely in the facing. Among the horſe is a regiment of cuiraſſiers, who are furniſhed by the vaſſals in the *Waat* or *païs de Vaudt*, and the *Waiſchen lands*; the reſidue of their horſe, one troop of cuiraſſiers excepted, who are burghers of *Bern*, conſiſt entirely of dragoons. Every regiment contains ten troops, making in the whole five ſquadrons, who all find their reſpective horſes, arms and accoutrements, for which reaſon it is generally ſuch as keep horſes that are liſted for the cavalry. Further, that the men thus diſtributed into regiments and the others alſo may be provided with neceſſary arms and their appurtenances, and be likewiſe expert in the uſe of them,

them, divers *Commis d' armes* or commiſſaries at arms are ſtationed all over the canton, for the muſtering and exerciſing the people in every department throughout the whole year, and for ſeeing that all their arms and appurtenances be in good order. The country itſelf is alſo divided into certain diſtricts, each under the direction of a land-major, who receives pay from the States, and is to ſee that the ſoldiery be kept in conſtant readineſs to march with all neceſſaries and accoutrements. This officer frequently makes a progreſs for the inſpection of officers and private men, and every year brings thoſe of his circuit to a general muſter. In the *German* lands are four of the ſaid land majors, each of which has his adjutant and in the *Walſchen* or foreign ſeven. It is only in time of war that a general or commandant in chief is appointed, and even then he is aſſiſted by a council compoſed of the moſt eminent members of the regency, and other experienced officers, without the concurrence of whom he can undertake nothing, but with their approbation any thing. As in ſuch caſes ſeveral different corps are neceſſarily put in motion, ſo each has a commander and counſellor at war, independent of any others, and in military affairs which relate to the welfare of the whole confederacy, according to the tenor of the *Defenſional*, nominates a chief to the other corps. During a peace the preſident of the war office at *Bern* is the firſt military officer; but a commandant is alſo further appointed in the *Waat*. Though the grand train of artillery is kept in the arſenal at *Bern*, yet a conſiderable number of field pieces are diſtributed all over the country, eſpecially at the manſion houſes and caſtles where the governors and prefects reſide. Belonging to this artillery are three companies of matroſſes and one of bombardiers, each conſiſting of one hundred men under their proper officers; and every diſtrict knows the horſes and carriages it is to furniſh for the artillery, ſtores and baggage. To the above is to be added a company of one hundred and twenty men, compoſed of various artificers for the adjuſting and repairing of the artillery, as alſo another of guides with its officers. Theſe laſt are always ſuch as are thoroughly acquainted with the roads, by-ways and other parts of the country.

In times of peace the only force conſtantly kept up here is a guard in the city of *Bern*, conſiſting of two hundred men commanded by a town major, who is always a member of the great council, and three lieutenants, with ſeventy-five men, a lieutenant and three non-commiſſion officers included, as a garriſon for fort *Arburg*.

For the better regulation of levies to be made for any foreign power, *Bern* has a particular office called the *Recrues-Kammer*, the commiſſioners of which conſiſt of two members of the daily council and five of the great council. From this office licences for ſuch levies are iſſued, and here the recruits make their appearance and are regiſtered.

§. 9. The landvogts or prefects over the countries ſubject to *Bern*, reſide while

while in office, in their ſeveral departments, but have alſo their deputies, clerks and collectors. In civil cauſes they ſit as judges in the bailiage courts, but from them appeals lie to the court of appeals at *Bern*. They receive the public revenues and every year deliver in their accounts, puniſh petty crimes, and in greater ones draw up the indictments, and form the proceſs, which being tranſmitted to the leſſer council at *Bern*, ſentence is there paſſed, but the execution referred to the landvogts.

§. 10. We now proceed to deſcribe

1. The city of *Bern*, in *Latin Berna* or *Arctopolis*, ſituated on the river *Aar*, by which three ſides of it are environed, and forming a peninſula. Down the river at the ſtone bridge this peninſula is ſo narrow as to be reduced to one ſingle ſtreet, but gradually widens along the ſide of an eminence three or four hundred paces in length, after which it is firſt divided into two ſtreets, then into three or four, and laſtly into five. On this eminence is a fine plain, both ſides of which are watered by the *Aar*, which flows here in a deep channel, and on the top towards the weſt, is fortified with walls, moats and outworks. The houſes, thoſe in the very higheſt and loweſt parts excepted, with a few by-ſtreets, are built of ſtone, particularly thoſe in the main ſtreets, which have piazzas to them neatly paved with ſquare flags for the conveniency of walking dry in rainy or ſnowy weather. The ſtreets, eſpecially the high-ſtreet, which runs through the centre of the city, are paved with flints, and the latter is alſo of a breadth capable of admitting two carriages a breaſt on each ſide of the canal by which it is traverſed. The borders of this canal are lined with free ſtone. It paſſes through moſt of the ſtreets and makes ample amends for the expence of bringing it from a conſiderable diſtance, by being, excluſive of other uſes, of great ſervice in fires, and a further conveniency for carrying off the ſoil of the town into the *Aar*. The chief miniſter of the great church is likewiſe the head of the city clergy, and bears the title of Dean. Formerly that church had alſo its prebends. The inferior miniſters and deacons belonging to it officiate in the *Dominican* church, where was once a convent of monks of that order, though now divided into an hoſpital and houſe of correction. The upper part of the choir however, together with the cieling, being vaulted over, has been converted into a muſic room for the *collegium muſicum*. The *French* congregation likewiſe has its meetings in this church, which is commonly called the *Walſche Kirche*. The church on the *Nydeck* ſtands at the lower end of the city near the bridge over the *Aar*, and ſince the year 1721 has had a particular miniſter of its own, with an aſſiſtant. The hoſpital of the *Holy Ghoſt*, which ſtands in the very uppermoſt part of the city, was alſo made parochial in the ſame year and provided with a miniſter and aſſiſtant. The church of the barefooted friars has been pulled down, but was rebuilt in 1682 as a *Gymnaſium academicum*, to which belong eight profeſſors. In it are three halls for

for public lectures, examinations and other exercises, with apartments for a provost and twenty students in divinity, who are maintained there *gratis*, as also a large public library, and a *Musæum*. The church itself in 1577 was converted into a grammar school, with lodgings for sixteen *alumni*, under the inspection of a learned master. Here is also an œconomical society composed of men of letters. Under the *Guildhall* is a large granary, and on the lower side stands the office of record. The arsenal is a huge building, in which, besides the artillery, are arms of all kinds, for many thousand men. The hospital, a very spacious structure, was begun to be rebuilt in 1734, and in 1742 completely finished, so as to receive patients. The infirmary, which is likewise a roomy structure, was rebuilt between the years 1718 and 1723 and has its own minister. The granary is a fine stone building finished between the years 1711 and 1716. The city itself is divided into four quarters, *viz.* those of the bakers, the smiths, the butchers and the tanners, each giving name to a *Venner*. They are also called gilds or companies, besides which here are other companies, but it is the privilege of the former that the four *Venners* are chosen only out of their body; so that without being free of one of these thirteen companies no burgher is qualified to be chosen into the regency.

The supreme power is lodged in the great council, which, including the lesser council, is stiled *the council and burghery of the city of Bern*. By an old act, it is not to consist of less than two hundred members: and when complete, their number amounts to two hundred and ninety-nine, but never to three hundred; though it is but seldom also that it is so full, eighty or more generally dying before their places are filled up. This council makes war, peace and alliances, manages the upper and lower regalia, and all matters relating to the finances, gratuities, aids, and buildings above the value of one hundred rixdollars; chuses the lesser council and nominates the several officers of the vogteys: the members of it also preside in all capital causes for crimes committed within the district of the city, and likewise in civil causes, when the sum in debate exceeds five hundred pounds, or in such as are brought from the *German* chamber of appeal to the daily council, and from thence to the great council, as also in those moved by a burgher of *Bern* from the chamber of appeals in the *Walschelands*. Many other affairs likewise are referred from the lesser council to the greater. The *Amtschultheis*, or judge of the bailiage, or his representative, as president, has no vote, excepting in cases of an equality, when he is vested with the casting vote. This judge is frequently asked to deliver his opinion, and the several votes given in are collected by the *Venner*, the recorder and other officers of the bailiage. The members of the lesser council are composed of the judges for the time being, that is to say twenty-four of the great council and two *Heimlichers* or secrecy-men. It is otherwise called the *Daily council* on account

of its meeting every day, ſundays and holidays excepted, for the diſpatch of all buſineſs whether political, criminal, civil, eccleſiaſtical or any other, which does not fall under the cogniſance of the great council or of any particular office; appoints the election of miniſters, and digeſts what is to be laid before the great council. The *Amtſchultheis* or his repreſentative, is here likewiſe poſſeſſed of no vote, excepting when his opinion is asked. He collects the ſuffrages himſelf, and when equal has the caſting vote. Any member of either of the ſix families of *Erlach*, *Diesbach*, *Watteuweil*, *Mullinen*, *Bonſtetten* and *Luternau* is choſen *Heimlicher*. When elected he takes place of the others and even of the daily counſellors, though his ſeniors, being next in rank to the *Venners* themſelves.

The principal member of the ſtate of *Bern* and its regency is ſtiled the *Amtſchultheis*. Of theſe there are two, who take place alternately every year on *Eaſter Monday*. The acting magiſtrate preſides in the great and leſſer council, attired in a black robe and ſitting in a chair of ſtate ſomewhat raiſed. Though without a ſuffrage too, yet in caſe of an equality he has the deciſive vote, and on moſt occaſions his opinion is asked. To his cuſtody is committed the city ſeal, and by him all letters and other inſtruments requiring it are ſigned. The *Schultheis* out of office takes place next to the other, and in his abſence acts as his repreſentative, being inveſted with the like marks of diſtinction. Should ſickneſs alſo or any other cauſe prevent his attendance he is at liberty to confer the preſidentſhip on whomſoever he pleaſes, a treaſurer or *Venner* excepted. But if his abſence continue for weeks, at ſuch times a Stadtholder is always elected. Immediately next to the *Schultheis* ſits the *Seckelmeiſter* or treaſurer of the *German* lands, or as he is more conciſely called the *Deutſch Seckelmeiſter*. This officer holds his place for ſix years, after which there muſt be an interval of four more before he can be made a *Venner*, or a ſecond time elected *Seckelmeiſter*. His province is to collect and ſuperintend the revenues of the ſeveral amts and vogteys in the *German* lands, as alſo the ſtock belonging to the cantons in the *Engliſh* funds, for which he paſſes his accounts twice a year before the great council. He is likewiſe preſident of the *German Vennerkammer*, and is nominated at every election of a *Schultheis*. The revenues ariſing from the *Waat* or *Walſchen* lands are under the inſpection of an officer ſtiled the *Walſchen Seckelmeiſter*, who preſides in the *Walſchen Kammer*, but takes rank only with the *Venners*, and that according to his ſeniority in office. Theſe *Venners* precede all other members of the leſſer council, but rank with the *Walſchen Seckelmeiſter* according to the date of their election; and derive their title from their office, the buſineſs of which is to keep the banner or flags of the four ſeveral parts of the town. Formerly they were called enſigns, and then uſed to carry the banner, beſides which they were alſo impowered to ſee that the militia belonging to their banner and department had their arms in readineſs. At preſent they are elected only from the four above-mentioned traders, nor can any member of the

daily

daily council, who is not free of one of the ſaid crafts be made a *Venner*, nor are two *Venners* to be of the ſame company, but each of the four has its *Venner*. They continue in office four years, but reſign it at the end of every year, that their election may be confirmed by a freſh choice. They preſide in th e*German* and *Walſchen Vennerkammers*, which are ſo ſtiled from them; are poſſeſſed of certain privileges in the legiſlature, and may ſtand candidates for any office not peculiar to the leſſer council or to be ſolicited from the greater. Each of them is veſted with the intendancy of ſome interior diſtricts conſiſting of ſeveral villages about the city. The other amts or prefecturates held by members of the leſſer council we omit.

Among the members of the great council are the ſixteens, who are elected from among the ſeveral companies, that is to ſay two each from the four *Venner* companies, and from the other eight each one. Theſe ſixteens, in conjunction with the leſſer councils, every year on *Maunday Thurſday*, appoint the great council; and after proclamation for filling up the places of the deceaſed counſellors, on *Good Friday* elect the perſons who are to ſupply the ſaid vacancies. On *Eaſter Monday* the leſſer counſellors themſelves are alſo confirmed by them, together with the four *Venners*. From *Maunday Thurſday* to *Eaſter Monday* theſe only aſſiſted by the daily council, continue their ſeſſions, all other courts and offices being ſhut up during that time. Whenever new laws and regulations are made in the affairs of government, police and other branches, or the old ones altered or aboliſhed, theſe repreſent the great council and burghery. Further out of the great council are choſen the *Schultheis*, *Landvogts*, *Caſtellanes*, &c. of the bailiages within the juriſdiction of *Bern*, moſt of whom reſide in their reſpective diſtricts. Theſe employments when dependent on *Bern* alone are for ſix years; but the reſidentſhip in *England* continues only for four. The governments too, in which the city of *Freyburg* has a ſhare, laſt only for five, and thoſe where the other confederate cantons and cities are joint proprietors, for two years only.

For the more exact and ſpeedy execution of the ſeveral public affairs here, whether civil, eccleſiaſtical, political, military, or relating to the finances, *Bern* has many councils, colleges, chambers and offices, ſome of which are compoſed of members of the daily council, and others of the great council. In moſt however commiſſioners are elected from both. Of theſe the principal is the *Geheime Rath* or privy council, in which all private affairs reſpecting the State are tranſacted. This is compoſed of the non acting *Schultheis*, the *German Seckelmeiſter*, the four *Venners*, and the two *Heimlichers*. In the *German* and *Walſchen* foreign *Vennerkammer*, the four *Venners* only have a ſeat, and of the former the *German Seckelmeiſter* is preſident, but in the latter the foreign. Theſe ſuperintend the public revenues, rights and buildings, in both thoſe parts, and examine the accounts of the inferior officers. The preſident of the *German* chamber of appeals is generally one who has been a *German Seckelmeiſter*,

meiſter, but in the foreign chamber of appeals a foreign *Seckelmeiſter* preſides. To each belong ten other members, all of whom are of the leſſer or greater council. They hear appeals from the amts and vogteys, and the former likewiſe decide in appeals from the town court of *Bern*, though in cauſes exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, an appeal lies firſt to the leſſer, and from thence to the greater council; but from the foreign chamber of appeals, no further appeal is allowed, excepting to a burgher of *Bern*, and even then immediately to the great council. The city court conſiſts of the *Amtſchultheis*, but repreſented by the *Great-Wiebel* or chief ſerjeant for the time being, who accordingly preſides in it, the youngeſt *Venner*, the youngeſt counſellor, (who however attend only on important occaſions) a clerk and ten other counſellors nominated by the *Venners* out of the ſeveral trades or companies. This court takes cogniſance of all civil cauſes within the city and its diſtrict, but with privilege of appeal to the *German* court. The ſpiritual court is compoſed of two preſidents, members of the leſſer council, who take turns by rotation every month, two eccleſiaſtics and ſix members of the great council. Its province is to decide in matrimonial conteſts, to puniſh adultery and fornication, and to attend to church diſcipline and the reformation of manners. To it likewiſe lie appeals from the country ſpiritual courts, from hence again to the little, and from the little to the great council. The other colleges here we ſhall omit, excepting the war-office, which has the management of all military affairs of the State, and conſiſts of the non acting *Schultheis*, aſſiſted by ſix members of the daily and ſix of the great council. Here is alſo the *Status externus*, compoſed of ſome hundreds of young burghers, who do not ſit in the great council, and twenty-ſeven members of the leſſer council, among whom are always two *Schultheis*, who officiate annually by turns, the four *Venners*, two *Seckelmeiſters*, and the like number of *Heimlichers*. It has likewiſe their *Sixteens*, its great council, its town-clerk, and one hundred and twenty governments, the chief of which is *Habsburg*, named from their old ruined caſtles, together with its officers of State. On *Eaſter Monday*, in imitation of the real ſupreme courts, it holds its grand meetings, and has its elections and collations to offices; and in the public elections its two *Schultheiſcers* always ſtand fair to be admitted into the real great council, for which end every member of the *Status externus*, at theſe elections is endowed with an additional ſuffrage to that which he is otherwiſe intitled to. As this *Status externus* imitates the real councils, ſo it is poſſeſſed likewiſe of a ſplendid ſeat with a large eſtate annexed to it, a great quantity of plate, and a council houſe, which is a ſtately edifice erected in 1728 and 1729, and in which alſo no ſmall part of the fabrics, mentioned in §. 7. of the introduction to *Swiſſerland*, are manufactured.

The country in which *Bern* ſtands was antiently called the *Oechtland* or

or *Uchtland*, and formed a part of *Leſſer Burgundy*. Its founder was *Berchtold* V. the laſt Duke of *Zaringen*, who erected it on the ground belonging to the Empire, ſo that from its very origin it has been an imperial place. On that Duke's demiſe, the Emperor *Frederick* II. in 1218 conferred ſome of its privileges, in 1271 it was beſieged in vain, by *Godfrey* Count of *Habsburg*, and in 1288 by *Rodolphus* King of *Germany*. In 1353 it became a member of the confederacy. In 1528, after a ſolemn diſputation, the Reformation was ſolemnly introduced here. In 1283, 1288, 1302, 1367, 1368, 1380, 1383, 1387, 1389, 1405, 1536, 1575, and 1578, very great fires happened here. *Bern* is the place where the *Britiſh* envoy to the cantons reſides.

Around the city lie the four pariſhes of *Bolligen* or *Bollingen*, *Stettlen*, *Vechingen* and *Muri*, which being the firſt eſtates acquired by it, are within the juriſdiction of the city court, and under the ſuperintendency of the *Venner* of the butchers company, though with a ſteward to each.

II. The territory round the city, conſiſting of the four diſtricts ſtiled the interior *Amts* or *Landgerichts*, which are under the ſuperintendency of the four *Venners*.

1. The *Landgericht* or juriſdiction of *Seftingen* is under the ſuperintendency of the bakers *Venner*. In this diſtrict is

1. *Seftingen*, a village once having a caſtle, but now annexed to the pariſh of

2. *Kilchdorf*, a parochial-village.

3. *Belp*, a parochial-village, containing a ſeat, and ſituated at the foot of a hill, to which it gives name. This village is a free lordſhip.

4. *Gerzenſee*, a parochial-village, having a ſeat, and ſtanding on a lake at the foot of the *Belp* hill.

5. *Rugisberg*, *Turnen*, *Thierachern*, *Lower-Gurzelen*, *Blumenſtein*, containing a ſalubrious bath, and *Wattenweil*, all parochial-villages.

6. *Burgenſtein* or *Burgiſtein*, a caſtle, village and lordſhip.

2. The *Landgericht* of *Sternenberg*, under the inſpection of the ſmiths *Venner*. *Sternenberg* houſe, from which it took its name, lies in ruins. In this diſtrict are *Neueneck*, *Upper-Balm*, formerly otherwiſe called St. *Sulpitius's-Balm*, *Konnitz*, *Bumplitz*, *Cappelen* and *Mulliberg*. *Bubenberg* in the pariſh of *Konnitz* has been demoliſhed, but once gave name to a noble family, now extinct.

3. The *Landgericht* of *Zollikofen*, under the ſuperintendency of the tanners *Venner*. This diſtrict derives its appellation from the village of *Zollikofen* on the *Aren*, in the province of *Bremgarten*, and contains the parochial-villages of *Bremgarten* on the *Aren*, together with its ſeat, *Krauchthal*, *Hindelbank*, *Jegerſtorf*, *Grafenried*, *Limpach*, *Kapperſweil*, *Schupfen*, *Wolen* and *Kilchlindach*.

4. The *Landgericht* of *Conolfingen*, under the ſuperintendency of the butchers

butchers *Venner*, and comprehending the pariſhes of *Hochſtetten*, *Diesbach*, *Wyl*, *Wichtracht*, *Worb*, *Walteringen* and *Munſingen*, with the particular lordſhips of *Wyl*, *Diesbach*, *Munſingen*, *Wichtrach* and *Worb*.

III. The *Deutſche lande* or *German* lands, conſtituting that part of the canton of *Bern*, in which the *German* tongue is ſpoken. The amts in this diſtrict have either been always ſecular, or formed out of religious foundations.

1. Of the amts which have been always ſecular.

1. The landvogtey of *Schenkenberg* and *Wildenſtein*, ſituated on the north ſide of the *Aren* in the *Argau*, is an antient lordſhip, which devolved from the *Schenks* of *Schenkenberg* to the houſe of *Auſtria*, who conferred it as a fief, at firſt on the *Schonau* family, and on their extinction on *William Fridingen*, by whom it was ſold to *Thuring* Baron of *Arburg*, who in 1447 mortgaged it to the city of *Bern*, but in 1452 diſpoſed of it a ſecond time to *Marquard von Baldeck*. From this laſt it was taken by the *Berners* in 1460, on account of his having ſided with *Auſtria* as his feudal ſovereign, in the war between the confederates and that power. In 1499 his ſon being taken priſoner in the *Swabian* war, was delivered into the hands of the inhabitants of *Bern*, who would not releaſe him till he made a formal and abſolute ceſſion of the lordſhip, on which it was afterwards erected into a vogtey. *Schenkenberg* houſe here, being demoliſhed, the landvogt reſides in that of *Wildenſtein*, which ſtands on a hill along the *Aar*, and was purchaſed by *Bern* in 1720. On the *Botzberge*, which forms a part of the *Jura* chain, between the *Rhine* and the *Schafmat*, alſo belonging to the ſame chain, and over which runs the high road from *Baſel* and the *Frickthale* to *Baden* and *Zurich*, ſtand the parochial-villages of *Botzberg*, *Botzen*, *Mandach*, &c. all appertaining to *Bern*. In this landvogtey likewiſe are *Dentſchburen*, *Rein*, *Umiken* and *Veltheim*.

2. The landvogtey of *Caſtelen*, alſo lying in the *Argau* and forming a lordſhip, which once belonged to a noble family of the ſame name. In 1311 this lordſhip was purchaſed by the *Mullins*, who continued proprietors of it till the end of the ſixteenth, or the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, when it came by marriage to the *Erlach* family, and afterwards in the ſame channel to others, till in 1732 a gentleman of the name of *Riedeſel* and the other owners, diſpoſed of it to the city of *Bern* for the ſum of 90,000 rixdollars. It is now ſeparated from the landvogtey of *Schenkenberg*, in which it was before included, and rendered a diſtinct vogtey, comprehending *Caſtelen*, a caſtle lying in a valley, with the villages of *Auwenſtein* or *Gauwenſtein*, *Schinznach*, *Upper-Flachs* and *Vilnachern*.

3. The obervogtey of *Biberſtein*, a purchaſe made by *Bern*, in 1535, from the order of St. *John*. In this landvogtey are

1. *Biberſtein*, a ſmall town containing a ſeat.

2. *Kilchberg*,

2. *Kilchberg*, a parochial-village.

3. *Aerlisbach*, alſo parochial, but partly belonging to the landvogtey of *Goſgen* in the canton of *Solothurn:* with

4. *Konigſtein*, a ruined caſtle.

4. The landvogtey of *Lenzburg*, likewiſe ſituated in the *Argau*, and ſo named from the free town of *Lenzburg*, which will occur in the concluſion of our account of *Bern*. Formerly this landvogtey made one county jointly with that town, and belonged to a family to whom it gave title. It came afterwards by inheritance firſt to the Counts of *Kyburg*, and from them to thoſe of *Habsburg*, from whom it devolved to the houſe of *Auſtria*, who were poſſeſſed of it till 1415. A rupture happening then between the confederates and *Frederick* Duke of *Auſtria*, this country was reduced by the inhabitants of *Bern*, and in 1418 Duke *Frederick* made an abſolute ſurrender of it. The landvogt reſides in *Lenzburg* caſtle; and under his juriſdiction are the pariſhes and villages of *Ammerſchwyl*, *Staufberg*, *Seon*, *Leutweil*, *Birrweil*, *Rynach*, *Gundiſchweil*, in the *Kulmer* vale, *Lower-Kulm*, *Granichen*, with which is incorporated the caſtle of *Liebeck*, *Sur*, *Ruod*, *Leerau* or *Kilchleerau*, *Reitenau*, *Schoffelen*, *Uerken*, *Rolliken*, *Upper-Entfelden*, *Holderbank*, and *Seengen*. The lordſhip of *Hallweil*, in this pariſh of *Seengen*, owes its appellation to an antient caſtle there, and belongs to the noble family of *Hallweil*, which for ſome time bore the title of Counts. The founder of this family was named *Marſchalle*, and that probably from their being marſhals to the Counts of *Habsburg*. To this lordſhip belongs almoſt the whole of *Hallweil* lake, which is traverſed by the river *Aa*. The *Hallweil* family are likewiſe proprietors of the *Freyerrſchaft* or free lordſhip of *Farwangen*, comprehending the village of that name, with *Denweil*, and divers patrimonial eſtates; and to it likewiſe belongs the lower juriſdiction in the villages of *Seengen*, *Meiſterſchwanden*, *Lower-Hallweil*, *Alliſchweil*, *Egliſchweil*, *Leimbach* and *Henſchiken*, all ſituated in the landvogtey of *Lenzburg*. *Bottenſtein* houſe, with the village of *Bottenweil*, which ſtands below it, has been transferred by *Bern* to the town of *Zoffingen*, together with all right of juriſdiction. In the village is held a court compoſed of twelve judges.

5. The obervogtey of *Arburg*, likewiſe lying in the *Argau*, and formerly belonging to the Barons of *Arburg*. Afterwards it came to the Barons of *Froburg*, till in 1299 *Volmar* ſold it to *Rodolphus* and *Frederick*, Dukes of *Auſtria* and ſons to the Emperor *Albert* I. but, in 1310 and 1327 Duke *Albert* mortgaged it to a gentleman of the name of *Kriech*. In 1415 it was overrun by the troops of *Bern*, to which it was ceded by the then proprietor *John Kriech*, in conſideration of the ſum of 2800 guilders. The obervogt, on account of the fort in it, is ſtiled commandant. In it alſo lies

1. *Arburg*, a ſmall town having a ſtrong fort on the river *Aar*.

2. *Ricken*,

2. *Ricken*, *Stengelbach*, *Offtrigen* and *Wyl*, all villages. On the holding of a diet or ſeſſion here in capital cauſes, a ſummons is ſent to the twelve judges of *Bottenweil*, in the landvogtey of *Lenzburg*.

6. The landvogtey of *Bipp*, ſituated in the *Buchsgau* or *Buxgau* and in antient records ſtiled *Comitatus Pippinenſis*. This diſtrict once belonged to the Counts of *Froburg* and *Neuenburg*, from whom it eſcheated to the Counts of *Thierſtein*, but in 1379 Count *Simon* diſpoſed of it to *Anne* his mother's ſiſter, a deſcendent of the *Nydau* family and Counteſs dowager of *Kyburg*, and to her ſon *Rodolphus* Count of *Kyburg*, which latter in 1385 transferred it to Duke *Leopold* of *Auſtria*, who in 1405 mortgaged it to *Ego* Count of *Kyburg*, by whom in 1406 it was preſented to the towns of *Bern* and *Solothurn*, together with all his right and ſhare in the lordſhip, and in 1407 the like was done by the houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1463 they came to a partition, *Solothurn* keeping *Bechburg*, and *Bern* obtaining *Bipp*. In 1508 the inhabitants of the *amt* redeemed themſelves from villanage. The places in it are

1. *Bipp*, a caſtle ſeated on a hill.
2. *Upper* and *Lower-Bipp*, both parochial-villages, and
3. *Wietliesbach*, a ſmall town, annexed to the pariſh of *Upper-Bipp*.

7. The landvogtey of *Wangen*, antiently belonging to Counts of its own, who derived their name from it. At length it came to the *Grunenberg* family, who in 1407 ſold it to the city of *Bern*. In this diſtrict lies

1. *Wangen*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Aren*, and containing a manſion-houſe.
2. *Herzogenbuſchee*, *Walterſwyl*, *Urſibach*, *Rorbach*, *Langenthal*, *Wynau*, *Seeberg* and *Coppingen*.

8. The landvogtey of *Arwangen*, which gave name to the family who were proprietors of it. *John* of *Arwangen* conferred this diſtrict as a portion on his daughter *Margaret*, on her marriage with *Philip von Kien*, and with their daughter it came to *Petermann* of *Grunenberg*, but in 1432 *Walter* of *Grunenberg* ſold it to the city of *Bern*. The principal places in it are

1. *Arwangen*, a caſtle and large parochial-village on the river *Aren*, over which here is a covered bridge.
2. *Bleichenbach*, *Madiſwyl*, *Melchnau*, *Rogwyl*, *Thunſtetten* and *Wynau*, all parochial-villages.

9. The landvogtey of *Landſhut*, antiently belonging to the Counts of *Kyburg*, but which after paſſing through various hands, was purchaſed in 1510 and 1519 by the city of *Bern*. This landvogtey is ſo named from *Landſhut* (or *Landguard*) a fort on the *Emmat*, which is the reſidence of the *Landvogt*. Its parochial villages are *Utziſdorf* and *Petterkingen*. The lordſhip of *Berchtorf* with *Petterkingen* and *Kraulingen*, were ſold by *Lewis Diesbach* in 1511 to the city of *Bern*.

10. The

10. The *Schultheiſzenamt* of *Buren*, lying on both ſides the *Aren*, and once belonging to the *Neuenburg* family; but laſtly to the *Straſzberg* line thereof, which took its name from *Straſzberg* caſtle now in ruins. Count *Immer* is ſaid to have bequeathed the little town of *Buren*, with its appurtenances, to *Rodolphus* Count of *Nydau* in the year 1364, after whoſe deceaſe it came to his ſiſter's two husbands, *Hartmann* Count *Kyburg* and *Simon* of *Thierſtein*, the latter of whom mortgaged it to *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*. In 1388 during the war between the confederates and the houſe of *Auſtria*, the towns of *Solothurn* and *Bern* made themſelves maſters of this diſtrict, which being ceded to the latter in 1393 a *Schultheiſz* or juſticiary was appointed over it. Within its juriſdiction is

1. *Buren* or *Byrhon*, a ſmall town containing a ſeat, and lying on the river *Aren*, over which it has a bridge. This town enjoys ſome valuable privileges. In 1386 it was entirely laid in aſhes, having been deſignedly ſet on fire by an execrable villain. The circumjacent country frequently ſuffers very great damages by the inundations of the *Aren*, the *Sil* and other ſtreams.

11. The landvogtey of *Nidau*, ſituated on the *Biel* lake, and once conſtituting a county, which belonged to a family of that name, whoſe male iſſue failed in 1374. The heirs of this family were the Counts of *Kyburg* and *Thierſtein*, who gaining a victory over the biſhop of *Baſel*, compelled him to renounce all claim or pretenſion to the county; but ſoon after mortgaged it to the houſe of *Auſtria*, together with the county of *Buren*. In 1388 the towns of *Bern* and *Solothurn* making themſelves maſters of it, in 1393 the latter relinquiſhed it to the former. Under its juriſdiction are

1. *Nidau*, a ſmall town having a ſeat, and lying on *Biel* lake, which from this place is otherwiſe called the lake of *Nidau*.

2. *Gottſtatt*, a parochial-village ſituated on the *Sil*, and formerly called *Stadholz*. The *Benedictine* monaſtery here forms a diſtinct article in the ſequel.

3. *Mett*, *Burglen*, *Sutz*, *Walperſwyl*, *Teufelen*, *Siſelen*, *Twann* and *Ligerz*, all parochial-villages.

4. *Bellmont*, a large village in the pariſh of *Burglen*, and formerly containing a canonry, which was removed to St. *Peter*'s iſland, in the *Biel* lake and pariſh of *Ligerz*.

12. The landvogtey of *Erlach*, alſo bordering on the *Biel* lake. In 1475 the *Berners* took this diſtrict from the houſe of *Chalons*, which in the wars of *Burgundy* had ſided with the Duke, and afterwards acquired likewiſe the part belonging to the houſe of *Orange*. In it is

1. *Erlach*, by the *French* called *Cerlier*, a ſmall town on the *Biel* lake, which at this place receives the river *Sil*, and ſituated at the foot of *Jolimont* hill. Its neighbourhood produces good wine.

2. *Vinelz*, *Ins* and *Gampelen*, all parochial-villages, with *Bruttelen*, in

which a bath has been opened ſince 1737. Between *Vinelz* and *Ins* ſtood *Haſenbug* or *Fenis* caſtle, now in ruins.

13. The landvogtey of *Arberg*, lying on both ſides of the *Aren*, and once forming a county, to which it was raiſed by *Ulrich* Count of *Neuenburg*, whoſe father in 1220 built *Arberg* town. In 1351 *Peter* Count of *Arberg* transferred it with right of redemption to *Bern*; which, by liquidating its mortgages and purchaſing the other claims, gradually became confirmed in it, and acquired it as an abſolute property. In this landvogtey is

1. *Arberg*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Aren*, and the origin of which has been taken notice of above.

2. The parochial-villages of *Afholtern*, *Bargen*, *Cappelen*, *Kalnach*, *Lyſz* and *Rudolfingen*.

14. The *Schultheiſzenamt* of *Burgdorf*, once forming a county which belonged to the Counts of *Lenzburg*. In the beginning of the twelfth century the Dukes of *Zaringen* held this diſtrict as a fief of the Empire, and on their failure in 1218 it came to *Anne* ſiſter to the laſt Duke, and to her huſband Count *Werner* of *Kyburg*. Count *Hartmann* his brother dying in 1264 it devolved to *Eberhard* Count of *Habsburg*, who had married his daughter *Elizabeth*; but Count *Berchtold* of *Kyburg*, in conſideration of the ſum of 37,800 guilders, made over this country in 1384 with all his right to *Thun*, to the city of *Bern*, which manages it by a *Schultheiſz* of the great council, whoſe office is ſeptennial. In it lies

1. *Burgdorf*, a town on the river *Emmen*, with a large caſtle on one ſide of it ſtanding on a rock, and now the reſidence of the *Schultheiſz*. On an oppoſite eminence ſtands the great church. Divers are the properties and privileges of this town, ſuch as the penal juriſdiction, the final deciſion of conteſts among its own freemen, a particular town *Vanner*, conſiderable revenues, farms and woods. In 1389 it was demoliſhed by fire, and in 1599, 1706 and 1715, underwent great calamities from the like accidents. To this town are annexed two vogteys, *viz.*

a. *Great-Weil*, or the *Heimiſweil* vogtey, having three courts; namely thoſe of *Great-Weil*, *Heimiſweil* and *Oeſch*.

b. *Lotzweil* vogtey, in which are the courts of *Lotzweil* and *Doringen*.

2. *Kilchberg*, *Wyningen*, *Haſli*, and *Oberburg*, all parochial-villages.

15. The landvogtey of *Brandis*, lying in the *Emmen* vale, and forming a lordſhip, once belonging to Counts of that name; of whom *Wolfhard* or *Wolfgang* in 1447, ſold the lordſhip to the city of *Bern*, which in 1607 likewiſe purchaſed that part of it poſſeſſed by *James Montmayor*, and every ſix years appoints a new landvogtey over it. Within its juriſdiction lies

1. *Brandis*, a ſeat ſtanding on a hill, whence the family of *Brandis* takes its title.

2. The

2. The pariſh and juriſdiction of *Rugſau.*

3. The pariſh and juriſdiction of *Lutzelfluh.*

16. The landvogtey of *Summiſwald,* alſo ſituated in the *Emmen* vale. In 1225 *Leopold* of *Summiſwald* transferred this diſtrict to the *Teutonick* order, which, in 1700 diſpoſed of it to the city of *Bern.* Under its juriſdiction are the parochial-villages of *Summiſwald,* containing a ſeat and *Durrenrot.*

17. The landvogtey of *Trachſelwald,* likewiſe ſeated in the *Emmen* vale, and ſold by the family of that name to the *Summiſwalds,* who, in 1394 made it over to the *Summiſwald* commander of the *Teutonick* order. In 1408 this territory was a ſecond time diſpoſed of to the city of *Bern.* Within its juriſdiction are eight courts, and its moſt remarkable places are as follow: *viz.*

1. *Trachſelwald,* a ſeat and parochial-village, whence the land vogtey takes its title.

2. *Huttweil,* a ſmall town, formerly under its own lords, on the extinction of whom it fell to the Counts *Kyburg* of *Burgdorf,* and that probably as an open fief. It came afterwards in conjunction with the county of *Burgdorf* to the city of *Bern,* which in 1410 further purchaſed of *Burkhard von Summiſwald* the lower juriſdiction. In 1537 this town was totally deſtroyed by fire.

3. *Afholteren,* a parochial-village, endowed with juriſdiction over eleven other villages.

4. *Eriſweil* or *Erolzweil,* a parochial-village ſeated in a narrow valley.

5. *Biglen, Tſchwangnau, Langnau, Truob, Lauperſchweil* and *Ruderſchweil,* all parochial-villages.

18. The landvogtey of *Signau,* alſo lying in the *Emmen* vale, and conſtituting a lordſhip, which once belonged to a noble family, who took their name from it. Its next proprietors were the Counts of *Kyburg,* but in 1399 Count *Hartmann*'s conſort ſold it to *Bern,* which after alienating it in its turn, purchaſed it a ſecond time of the *French* general *Morelet,* and added to it the juriſdiction of *Rotenbach.* In the village of *Signau* formerly ſtood a canonry. The other parochial-villages here are *Rotenbach* and *Biglen.*

19. The landvogtey of *Konitz* or *Kunitz,* being a lordſhip which was purchaſed of the *Teutonick* order in 1729, for the ſum of 120,000 rix-dollars. *Konitz* is a parochial-village containing a ſeat.

20. The landvogtey of *Laupen,* endowed with the privilege of electing its own landvogt, and that every ſix years. Within its diſtrict is

1. *Laupen,* a ſmall town and ſeat, lying at the conflux of the *Sanen* and *Senſen,* over the latter of which it has a covered bridge, and over the former another of boats. This town once held immediately of the Empire. The city of *Bern* acquired it partly in 1308 from *Otho* Count of *Straſzburg,*

who held it either as a reichſvogtey or by way of mortgage; and partly in 1324 from *Perrod von Thurn*. In 1339 the confederates obtained a ſignal victory near this place, over ſeveral Counts who had leagued themſelves againſt them.

2. *Feren-Balm*, or *Lower-Balm*, a parochial-village.

21. The *Schultheiſzenamt* of *Thun*, formerly under Counts of its own, from whom it deſcended to thoſe of *Kyburg*, till in 1376 Count *Hartmann* mortgaged it to the city of *Bern*, and in 1384 made an abſolute ſale of it. This diſtrict is under the direction of a *Schultheiſz*. *Thun* lake here, is two *German* miles and a half in length, and three fourths of one broad, and on both ſides bordered with villages, farms, ſeats, orchards, vineyards and garden grounds. In the *Schultheiſzenamt* is

1. *Thun*, a ſmall town, having a ſeat, and ſituated on the *Aren*, which at this place iſſues from the *Thun* lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts.

2. The parochial-villages of *Staffisburg*, *Schwarzeneck*, *Sigriſweil*, *Amſeltingen*, or *Amſoltingen*, the laſt of which had a canonry.

3. *Stratlingen* a caſtle, demoliſhed in 1332 by the *Berners*, and the title of which ſome writers, both antient and modern, have conferred on Prince *Conrad* the younger of the *Welpho* family, Count of *Paris* and Duke of *Rhatien*, and father to *Rodolphus* I. King of *Burgundy*.

22. The landvogtey of *Oberhofen*, lying on the *Thun* lake. In 1651 the city of *Bern* purchaſed this landvogtey of the *Erlach* family. Its principal places are

1. *Oberhofen*, a ſeat ſituated in a moſt fine and fertile country.

2. *Hilterſingen*, a parochial-village.

23. The landvogtey of *Unterſeen*, antiently the property of *Interlachen* abbey, but which in 1298 was ſold to the Emperor *Albert*, who left it to the houſe of *Auſtria*, by whom it was ſeveral times mortgaged, till in 1387 it was conquered by the *Berners*. This landvogtey takes its appellation from *Unterſeen* or *Unterſewen*, in *Latin Interlacus*, a ſmall town on the river *Aar*, between *Thun* and the *Brienz* lake, to which ſituation it owes its name. In 1470 *Unterſeen* was totally deſtroyed by fire.

24. The caſtellany of *Lower-Simmenthal* or *Wimmis*, under the direction of a *Caſtellan*.

The *Simmenthal* or *Siementhal* here, otherwiſe called *Siebenthal* or the *Simmen* vale, is between twelve and thirteen hours long, with a breadth only of one quarter or a ſixth, and on both ſides environed with a ridge of high mountains of equal length in all parts, but of very different quality, ſome of them being extremely fertile, and others barren, while others again are merely bare rocks. This chain begins at *Wimmis*, from whence it extends to thoſe of the *Valais*. The *Simmen* or *Siemen* rivulet, which traverſes the whole length of the vale, is ſaid to have had a ſevenfold

ſource,

ſource, and from this peculiar circumſtance to have derived its name, which it has ſince communicated to the vale. The ſtupendous height of the rocks hereabouts, whence vaſt fragments frequently fall into the road, render the entrance into the vale ſomewhat frightful, eſpecially in ſpring time, when by the diſſolution of the ice and ſnows, whole maſſes of rocks are ſeparated from each other, which renders it really dangerous. The rivulet divides the vale into the upper and lower, the length of the former of which is not leſs than ſeven hours. Very few places in this long valley ſow either rye, oats or wheat, but the inhabitants derive great profit from their graſs, which is of an extraordinary richneſs, and breed likewiſe vaſt numbers of cattle, from which they make butter and cheeſe. Of the latter the better ſort is held in great repute abroad, under the title of *Saan* cheeſe, it being made entirely of cream, and of the common cheeſe *France* and other countries purchaſe conſiderable quantities. The greateſt part of the inhabitants, inſtead of bread, eat the ſecond ſort of cheeſe with thin barley cakes, while the principal food of the commonalty is potatoes, and their drink milk or whey; but the more wealthy gratify their palates with wine, though at a high price, it being all brought over the mountains from *Vivis*. Some parts produce tolerable good fruit, and the rivulet abounds both with the red and common trout.

The principal places in this caſtellany are,

1. *Wimmis*, a parochial-village, built in form of a town, and lying low in the vale, with a ſeat above it, which is now the reſidence of the *Caſtellan*. Formerly this place belonged to the *Weiſzenburgs*, from whom the city of *Bern* purchaſed ſome claims, and in 1449 bought alſo the *Scharnachthals* ſhare of it. Not far from *Wimmis* are two very high mountains called the *Stockhorn* and *Nieſenberg*.

2. *Reuttingen* and *Erlenbach*, the latter of which was purchaſed by *Bern* in 1448 from the family of *Brandis*; *Darſtetten*, containing a canonry of *Auguſtines*, *Diemtigen* and *Oberwyl*, all parochial-villages.

3. *Weiſzenburgerbad*, or bath, very inconveniently ſituated on the rivulet of *Buntſchi*, but warm by nature, and of great virtue. The ſeat which ſtood above it lies at preſent in ruins.

25. The caſtellany of *Upper-Simmenthal* or *Zwey-Simmen*, which after belonging for a conſiderable time to the Counts of *Griers*, was in 1555 purchaſed by the city of *Bern*. In this caſtellany is

1. *Zwey-Simmen*, a parochial-village, ſituated in the broadeſt and moſt delightful part of the *Simmen* vale. To the right of this village is a paſſage out of the vale, (the only one from *Wimmis* to this place) leading both to *Sanen*, and over the hills to *Vivis*. In this part too the *Sieme* or *Simme* is joined by a ſtream called the *Leſſer-Sieme*, which has given to the village the appellation of *Zwey-Simmen*, or *the two Simmens*.

2. *Blankenburg*,

2. *Blankenburg*, an old caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, about half an hour's diſtance from *Zwey-Simmen*, and the reſidence of the *Caſtellan*.

3. *Boltigen* or *Boltingen*, and St. *Steffen*, two parochial-villages.

4. *Leng*, alſo a parochial-village, being the higheſt and laſt in all the *Upper-Simmen* vale.

From *Leng* the road runs over *Oberried* plain, on which are ſeveral ſcattered houſes, after which it paſſes on to the *Ratzli* hill, commanding a view, at the firſt ſight dreadful, over *Eiſmeer* or icey lake, and the *Gletſchers* or hills covered with ice and ſnow, all lying beneath it, as alſo of the ſource of the *Simmen* rivulet. The *Eiſmeer* is almoſt contiguous to that in the *Grindel* foreſt, and the *Gletſchers* hereabouts are nearly of the ſame hight with thoſe in that place.

26. The landvogtey of *Sanen*, being a large tract of ground ſo named from the river *Sana* and its principal place. This landvogtey once belonged to the Counts of *Griers*, but in 1555 the city of *Bern* acquired it by purchaſe. By ſome it is reckoned in the *Italian* lands. The cheeſe made here is very famous. Within its juriſdiction lies

1. *Sanen*, by the *French* called *Geſſenay*, the capital place of the country, and ſituated on the river *Sana*. In 1575 by much the greateſt part of it was conſumed by fire.

2. *Oeſch*, in *French* called *Chateaux d' Oex*, and in *Latin* *Caſtiodum* or *Caſtiodunum*, a parochial-village.

3. *Rothſchenmunt*, by the *French* ſtiled *Rougemont*, a parochial-village, having a ſeat, which is the reſidence of the landvogt.

4. *Ablentſchen* or *Afflentſchen*, the name of a few ſcattered houſes ſituated in a ſmall narrow valley, ſo environed on all ſides by high mountains that in winter it is frequently inacceſſible for ſome weeks. In this part is a parochial-church, to which are annexed ſeveral other ſmall places in the valley.

5. *Lawenen* and *Gſteig*, ſituated near *Sanen*, at the foot of the *Sanetſch* hill, with *la Roſſiniere*, all parochial-villages.

27. The caſtellany of *Frutigen* or *Frutingen*, a valley of eight hours in length, and extending from *Gemmis*, a very high hill on the frontiers of the *Valais*, to the *Thun* lake. It is watered by the river *Kandel*, and at *Adelboden* alſo receives the *Engſtlen*. On the extinction of the *Frutigen* family, in the thirteenth century this lordſhip eſcheated to the Counts *Thurn*, from whom in the middle of the fourteenth century it came to the *Weiſzenburg* family, in 1368 to that of *Brandis*, and afterwards returned to the *Thurns*; till in the year 1400, *Anthony von Thurn* ſold it for 6200 guilders to the city of *Bern*, which in 1513 purchaſing the lordſhip of *Kratigen*, added it to this amt, and every ſix years appointed a new caſtellan for the government of it. The principal places here are

1. *Frutigen*, a large parochial-village, having a ſeat on an eminence, formerly

formerly called the *Tellen* or *Tellenburg*, and now the reſidence of the *Caſtellan*. Between this village and the ſeat runs the *Engſtlen*.

2. *Adelboden*, a parochial-village ſituated in a wine country, but the mountains about it afford excellent paſturage.

At *Hirsboden* in its neighbourhood is a ſulphureous ſpring, which is uſed for bathing, and in 1711 a copper mine was alſo opened here, but has ſince been diſcontinued.

3. *Reichenbach*, a parochial-village.

4. *Mulinen*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Cander*, and ſold in 1352 by *Thuring von Brandis* to the city of *Bern*.

5. *Aeſchi* or *Aeſche*, a parochial-village, to the church of which, beſides other places, belongs

6. The village of *Krattigen*.

7. In this vale to the ſouthward, near *Gemmi* hill, lies the village of *Kandelſtag*, having a bridge over the *Kandel*, from the *Gemmi* hill. This is the firſt village in *Frutigen* vale, and next to it is *Kandelbruck*, lying oppoſite to *Frutigen*. Throughout all *Swiſſerland* there is no where ſuch plenty of ſulphur veins, nor ſo rich ores as are in the neighbourhood of the *Kandelſtag*.

Obſ. To the northward this caſtellany terminates on the barony of *Spietz*, belonging to the Barons of *Erlach*, the capital place in which is *Spietz*, a market town having a ſeat above it. To it likewiſe belongs the village of *Fulenſee*.

28. The landſchaft or territory of *Haſzli*, in the *Weiſzland* or *Upper-Haſzli*, extending in length about eleven hours from the ſummit of the *Grimſel* hill to *Weil* bridge, where the *Interlachen amt* commences. In the upper valley are fine woods of beach and pine, with plenty of fodder for cattle, both in the heights and lowlands. The mountains yield moſt excellent roots, and are frequented by chamois and other mountainous animals, as alſo by wild fowl of all kinds. This country abounds likewiſe in mines, particularly in thoſe of lead and iron, as alſo in fine cryſtals, of which more ſhall be ſaid anon. The *Grimſel* or *Grimſlen* hill, on the borders of the *Valais*, as well as the *Furka*, which adjoins to it, is reckoned among the *Lepontine* alps. Over this high mountain is a road leading to *Upper-Geſtelen* in the *Valais*, which is practicable only in ſummer, and even then on account of the ice and ſnow is very difficult, troubleſome and dangerous, and with great labour and expence kept in repair by the inhabitants of the *Haſzli* vale. In many places this road is hewn out in a ſerpentiſing form along the hard rock, ſecured with walls and connected by bridges from one rock to another. The *Alp* or paſturage on this mountain is the property of the territory of *Haſzli*. On the top of it towards the north is a lake. On the above-mentioned road at the foot of the hill, ſtands a houſe called a hoſpital, though properly only an inn, where

where every five years the land holders of the *Haſzli* vale appoint a hoſpitaller, as he is ſtiled, who continues there from the middle of *March* to *Martinmas*, that is as long as the road is practicable, and accommodates travellers with victuals and drink, for which ſuch as are able pay, but the poorer ſort are entertained *gratis*; and this expence is defrayed by an annual collection made throughout almoſt the whole confederacy, and even in ſome places beyond it. This hoſpitaller is likewiſe to provide *Handeck*, another houſe of entertainment at two hours diſtance towards *Guttanen*, with neceſſaries; ſcarce a building being to be ſeen between the hoſpital and *Guttanen*, though four long hours diſtant. Southward from the hoſpital for a length of two hours runs an *Eiſthal* (or ice vale) which afterwards for ſix hours more winds to the weſt with the mountains, terminating at laſt at the high *Eisberge* (or ice mountain) of *Schreckhorn*. In this vale, which is called the *Grimſelthal*, lies the ſource of the river *Aren*. To a part of the *Grimſel* hill the inhabitants give the title of the *Zinkenberg*, and in this part in 1719 a cryſtal pit was diſcovered, which yielded cryſtal to the value of upwards of 30,000 rixdollars; many pieces dug in it weighing from four to ſeven and eight hundred pounds, moſt of which were without flaw, and as tranſparent as water.

The inhabitants of this country, who in *Latin* are termed *Haſelii* and *Avellani*, have a particular dialect of their own. Formerly the Emperor was their only ſovereign, and to him they paid an annual acknowledgement of fifty pounds. In 1275 they entered into a defenſive alliance with the city of *Bern*, which was renewed in 1308; but in 1333 they put themſelves under its ſovereignty, with a reſerve, however, of their antient rights and uſages, which have accordingly at various times been confirmed to them by the latter. Every ſix years *Bern* appoints a *Land-Amman* over it, who muſt be a native of the country and a man of character and ſubſtance; but by a convention made in 1675 he is under the inſpection of the landvogt of *Interlachen*, who viſits theſe parts twice a year for the inſpection of the ſtate of affairs, iſſues forth the neceſſary directions, and once a year ſettles the public accounts. The places moſt worthy of notice in it are as follow: *viz.*

1. *Haſli in the Boden*, or *in dem Grunde* (or the vale) a parochial-village.

2. *Gadmen*, a vale in which are divers ſcattered dwellings, cow houſes, cheeſe, and other ſtore-houſes, with a church.

3. *Guttanen*, a parochial-village ſituated on both ſides the *Aren*, and where a toll is paid for keeping the roads and many bridges in this country in repair. From hence to *Grimſeberg* is four hours journey without one ſingle houſe on the road, excepting that of *Handeck*. Its name ſeems to be derived from the many *Tannen*, (or pine woods) hereabouts, but the country itſelf is frequently damaged by the fall of maſſes of ſnow.

4. *Meyringen*,

4. *Meyringen*, a parochial-village, where the people of *Haſli* are poſſeſſed of an armoury.

5. *Brunigen*, a ſmall village on the *Brunig* hill, over which lies the road from the country of *Haſli*, and *Brienz*, to *Unterwalden*.

On the high hill of *Engſtlen* is a ſmall lake, called the *Engſtlerſee*, from whence iſſues a rivulet, by ſome called the *Engſtlenbach*, by others the *Gentelbach*, which empties itſelf into the *Aren*. Not far from the lake, among the ſtones, runs a very clear and cold water, which ſometimes riſes, while at other times nothing of it is to be ſeen.

2. *Amts* formed out of the ſeculariſed religious foundations, namely

1. The *Hofmeiſteramt* of *Konigsfelden*, in the *Argau*, near *Bruck*, which was formed out of a nunnery of the order of St. *Clair*. This nunnery was founded by *Elizabeth* widow to King *Albert* I. with the aſſiſtance of her daughter *Agnes*, ſpouſe to *Andrew* III. King of *Hungary*, on the field where King *Albert* loſt his life; but in 1525 was converted into a hoſpital, and the adminiſtration of it committed to an officer, under the title of *Hofmeiſter* or tutor, whoſe authority expires every ſix years. This *Hofmeiſter* is alſo inveſted with the ſuperintendency of the amt of *Eigen*, which was acquired by the city of *Bern* in 1415, at the ſame time with the country of *Argau*. In it is

1. *Windiſch*, a parochial-village, preſerving the memory of *Vindoniſſa*, a town of *Helvetia*, deſtroyed by *Conſtantius*.

2. *Altenburg*, a ſmall village having a ruined caſtle.

3. *Habsburg* or *Habſpurg*, an old caſtle, ſtanding high on the river *Aren*. This place is about one hour's diſtance from *Bruck*, and in the pariſh of *Windiſch* here, is ſtill an old thick tower with a wing to it, as a manſion for a *Hochwachter*, commanding an extenſive proſpect into the *Freye amts*, the *Schwarzwald*, the *Black foreſt*, &c. The moſt certain account of the origin of this celebrated caſtle, is that it was built towards the beginning of the eleventh century by *Werner* Biſhop of *Straſzburg*, to whom the preſent amt of *Eigen* fell by partition, and who in the patent of the abbey of *Muri*, ſtiles himſelf founder of *Habsburg* caſtle. By this prelate it was transferred to his brother *Radbodt* or *Radebot*, whoſe ſon *Werner* appears to have been the firſt Count of *Habsburg*, and to have tranſmitted the title to his deſcendants. The Counts of *Habsburg*, among whom was *Rodolphus* Emperor of *Germany* and founder of the houſe of *Auſtria*, acquiring many other countries, firſt conferred this caſtle as a fief on the *Wildecks*, and afterwards on the *Wolens*. In 1415 it was reduced by the city of *Bern*, and being conferred in fief on the *Segeſers* of *Bruneck*, *Arnold Segeſer* in 1469 diſpoſed of it to the abbey of *Konigsfelden*.

4. *Birr*, a parochial-village ſituated on the *Reuſz*, and between which and *Konigsfelden*, lies *Birrfeld* a large field, where are ſeen ſome remains of a *Roman* aqueduct.

5. *Birrhard*, a village alſo lying on the *Reuſz*.

6. *Bruneck*, a caſtle lying in the pariſh of *Birr*, but now partly ruined and ſerving at preſent only as a *Hochwacht* or ſpecula, though it once gave name to a noble family, who likewiſe made it their place of reſidence.

2. The *Schafnerey* of *Zofingen*, formed out of the canonry in the free town of *Zofingen*, which was transferred by the laſt provoſt to the city of *Bern*, and thus became an almshouſe under the direction of a *Schaffner* or ſteward.

3. The landvogtey of *Gottſtatt*, ſituated in the above-mentioned pariſh of the ſame name, and formed out of an abbey of *Benedictine* monks, founded in 1247 by *Rodolphus* Count of *Nidau*, but in 1528 ſurrendered by its laſt abbot to the city of *Bern*, which, every ſix years appoints a new landvogt for the management of its revenues, but without any juridical prerogative.

4. The landvogtey of St. *Johanſen* or St. *Johanneſinſel*, formed out of a *Benedictine* abbey not far from *Erlach*, and founded in 1090, but ſequeſtrated in 1528 on the Reformation, in which year alſo a landvogt was appointed over it.

5. The landvogtey of *Fraubrunnen*, having its ſeat in the village of that name, in *Latin* called *Fons beatæ Virginis*. This village ſtands on the high road, half way between *Bern* and *Solothurn*. It was formed out of a *Ciſtercian* nunnery founded in 1246, by the two *Hartmanns*, father and ſon, and Counts of *Kyburg*; but in 1527 was converted into a temporal *amt* under the direction of a landvogt. In 1375 the *Berners* overthrew the *Engliſh* here, who had made an inroad into their country, with conſiderable loſs *.

* The reader will no doubt be ſurpriſed to hear of an *Engliſh* army making an irruption into *Switzerland*. It is a point which has greatly embarraſſed moſt writers. As for our hiſtorians, the greateſt part of them are utterly ſilent on this head. Mr. *Addiſon*, indeed, acquaints us that in his travels into theſe countries, he ſaw at *Fraubrunnen* a column with an inſcription on it, importing that one *Cuſſinus* an *Engliſhman*, to whom the Duke of *Auſtria* had given his ſiſter in marriage, came to take her from among the *Swiſs* by force, but after having ravaged the country for ſome time, was here overthrown by the *Berners*. Now who this *Cuſſinus* was is the queſtion. Mr. *Barnes* in his hiſtory of *Edward* III. tells us that *Ingelram de Guiſnes*, otherwiſe called Lord *Coucy*, a *Frenchman* by birth, though a Baron of *England*, on the death of his uncle *Peter* of *Auſtria* left *France*, *anno* 1375, in order to recover his uncle's dukedom, and that he took with him a good number of *French* and *Britons*, but returned again in the ſpring following, after an unſucceſsful expedition. He mentions, however, no quarrel betwixt him and the *Swiſs*. The author of the *Delices de la Suiſſe* on the other hand takes no notice of this nobleman's pretenſions to the *Auſtrian* ſucceſſion, but ſays that one *Enguerran de Couſſin*, ſon-in-law to King *Edward* and ſon to *Catherine* of *Auſtria*, aſſiſted by ſome *Engliſh*, had a furious engagement here with the *Bernois*, but was entirely defeated. This is all that has been ſaid of it, and even with regard to this many difficulties occur touching the date, forces employed, &c. Though after all the moſt probable account is that given us by Mr. *Barnes*, from which it appears that they were not *Engliſh* but *French*, ſo that the diſhonour of this overthrow ſeems at laſt to be moſt juſtly due to our good neighbours on the continent.

6. The

6. The landvogtey of *Frienisberg* or *Frenisberg*, which was formed out of an abbey of *Ciſtercian* monks, founded in 1131 or 1138, but ſequeſtrated at the reformation, and a landvogt appointed over it, for the ſuperintending its revenues and the holding of courts. The produce of the former has been applied towards paying the miniſters their ſeveral ſtipends, and the maintaining of ſome poor people, who are lodged in the convent, which at preſent ſerves alſo as the amt houſe. In *Latin* it is called *Aurora* or *Mons Auroræ*, on account of its ſituation on a pleaſant eminence between *Bern* and *Arberg*. Within its limits are four judicatures: namely

a. The judicature of *Frienisberg*, to which likewiſe belongs *Seedorf* and *Meekilchen* or *Meykirchen*.

b. The judicature of *Schupfen*.

c. That of *Rapperſweil*.

d. That of *Buetigen*.

7. The landvogtey of *Thorberg*, which was formed out of a *Carthuſian* monaſtery founded in 1397, but at preſent converted into a poor houſe under the direction of a landvogt. *Thorberg* houſe ſtands one *German* mile from *Bern*. To it are annexed the villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Alſchiſtorff*, &c. together with the lower juriſdiction in thoſe of *Krauchthal*, *Coppigen*, *Erſingen*, *Walkringen* and *Conolfingen*.

8. The landvogtey of *Buchſee*, ſo named from *Buchſee* or *Monchen Buchſee*, a parochial-village, which was formerly a commandery of the order of the *Johannites*, but in 1529 by the laſt commandery transferred to the city of *Bern*, which every ſix years appoints a new landvogt over it.

9. The landvogtey of *Interlachen*, formed out of a convent of *Auguſtine* monks called *Interlachen* (in *Latin Interlacus*) or *Interlappen*, i. e. *Inter lapides*, and lying oppoſite to *Unterſeen* on the *Aren*, between the *Thun* and *Brienz* lakes. From this ſituation it obtains the firſt name, but the ſecond was given it on account of its being ſeated in a valley between two high rocks. It was founded in 1130, but in 1528 the prior and conventuals made a ſurrender of it to the city of *Bern*, which converted it into a landvogtey. The convent ſerves at preſent for the ſeat of the landvogt, beſides other appartments in it appropriated to the uſes of a number of poor people, who are maintained here. Within this landvogtey is

1. *Grindelwald* vale containing ſeveral ice mountains and *Gletſchers* or ice lakes, as namely at *Schreckhorn*, *Wetterhorn*, *Vieſcherhorn*, *Mettenberg*, *Eiger*, *Nadlen*, *Jungfrau*, &c. notwithſtanding which every ſummer upwards of 4500 head of cattle are fed here, and the right of commonage is ſo diſtributed among the ſeveral farms, as to be unalienable. This valley is ſaid to have been ſettled on the convent of *Interlachen* by the Emperor *Conrad* III. ſo early as the year 1146, though others were alſo poſſeſſed of ſome privileges in it, but theſe in 1270, 1395 and 1432 fell likewiſe to the convent. In 1298 it found itſelf under a neceſſity of diſpoſing of the valley to King *Albert* I. but again got poſſeſſion of it.

Grindelwald, is a parochial-village here, behind the upper part of which are not only ſeen ſome lofty ice mountains, but even in the valley, which is at leaſt five hundred paces broad, a *Gletſcher* having fallen down, forms innumerable bluiſh ice hills there, amidſt the verdure of the oppoſite mountains, a ſpectacle which attracts a great reſort of ſtrangers to it, the road to this valley being by no means dangerous, nor remarkably troubleſome. The parſonage directly fronts the *Gletſcher*, below which runs the *white Lutſchenen*, whilſt the *Black Lutſchenen* comes from the *Mettenberg*, and at *Zweylutſchenen* both uniting their ſtreams, ſoon after loſe themſelves in *Brienz* lake.

2. *Lauterbrunnen*, a parochial-village lying in a long valley.

3. *Oſteig* near *Interlachen*, *Leiſlingen* and *Battenberg*, alſo parochial.

4. *Rinkenberg*, a ruined caſtle, once belonging to a family of the like name.

5. *Brienz*, a parochial-village, ſituated on a lake to which it gives name. This lake is about three hours in length and one broad, and being environed with high rugged mountains, the proſpect is on all ſides wild and deſolate. Through its centre alſo runs the river *Aren*. From this village the delicate cheeſes, which are brought thither for exportation from all parts of *Haſli* vale, take their name.

6. *Golzweil*, a parochial-village, ſeated at the efflux of the *Aren* out of the lake.

IV. The *Walſchen Lande*, otherwiſe called the *Foreign*, or *Italian Lands*, are thoſe parts of the canton, where the *French* is the current language. They contain the *Waadt* or *Waat* in *French* ſtiled *le Païs de Vaud*, in *Latin Comitatus Veldenſis*, which is terminated on the *Swiſſerland* ſide by the lake of *Geneva*, though ſome make it of ſuch extent, as to include under it all the *Walſchen* or *Foreign* lands, and even the whole country between *Murten* and the aforeſaid lake. It came to the *German* Empire at the ſame time with the laſt Kingdom of *Burgundy*, of which it was a part, and in thoſe days the chief perſonages in it were the Counts of *Burgundy* and *Geneva*, till by degrees a conſiderable part of it fell under the dominions of the Counts, afterwards the Dukes of *Savoy*: but in 1536 the city of *Bern* made a conqueſt of it, to which in 1546 it was alſo formally ceded by *Savoy*, and in 1617 the ſaid ceſſion confirmed. The amts in theſe lands have either been always temporal juriſdictions or formed out of ſeculariſed religious foundations.

1. Of the *amts* which have always been under a temporal power. Theſe are

1. The government of *Aelen*, an old lordſhip, or according to others, a county, which after being for ſome time ſubject to *Savoy*, came to the landholders of the *Valais*, who in 1536 exchanged it with the city of *Bern*, for the vogtey of *Gundis*, though others ſay it belonged, under the ſovereignty

ſovereignty of *Savoy*, to the *Torrens* family, one of whom having in the *Burgundian* war, contrary to promiſe, admitted into his caſtle ſome *Lombard* auxiliaries ſent to the *Burgundians*, the city of *Bern*, aſſiſted by the people of *Sanen* and *Oeſch*, carried the caſtle ſword in hand and raſed it to the ground. Ever ſince that time this lordſhip has been managed by a governor, but without any alteration in the former rights of the people, which were ſecured to them in 1533 at the mediation of the inhabitants of *Sanen*, and in 1534 by ſtipulation with the laſt of the *Torrens* family, who reſigned the town to them in the very year, when they were made burghers of it. The lordſhip itſelf conſiſts of a tract of fertile hills and vales, producing fine fruits and excellent wines, and the richneſs of its paſtures is manifeſt from the large breeds of cattle here. In ſome places, as at *Roche*, *Panney* or *Panner*, &c. are ſalt ſprings, which turn to good account. The government is divided into four *Mandements*.

1. The *Mandement* of *Aelen*, contains three pariſhes, and is ſo named from the following place; namely

a. *Aelen* or *Elen*, in *French Aigle*, in *Latin Ala*, *Aquilegia*, *Hals*, or *Halcydes*, a large market-town, having a ſeat on an eminence, which is the reſidence of the *Gubernator*. In the year 1740 this place was greatly damaged by an inundation.

b. *Noville*, is a village here, to the pariſh of which is annexed *Roche*, noted for its ſalt ſprings, which are under the care of a particular commiſſion, and *Cheſſel*.

c. *Leyſin*, is another village.

2. The *Mandement* of *Ollon* or *Oulon*, containing only one parochial-village, namely that of *Ollon*. The other villages here are St. *Tryphon*, at the foot of a hill, conſiſting entirely of marble, and on which ſtood two caſtles, with *Panner* or *Panney*, having ſalt ſprings, but at preſent inſtead of boiling the *Sole* here, it is conveyed by means of pipes to *la Montre* in the foreſt of *Chenaux*, where it unites itſelf with the waters of the *New Chamoſaire* ſpring, and at *Aelen* is purified and boiled, though at the very ſame ſprings, ſalt is made alſo ſolely by the heat of the ſun, in receptacles contrived for that purpoſe.

3. The *Mandement* of *Ber*, containing two parochial-villages, namely, *Ber*, more antiently called *Baccæ*, *Bactiacum*, *Bay* or *Baccium*, having a cheſtnut grove, and on a hill near that formerly a wood, with *Grion*, in which is a ruined caſtle. To *Ber* alſo is annexed the little village of *Bevieux*, where beſides a fine tranſparent ſulphur, are likewiſe ſalt-pans for boiling the ſalt-water of the *Fenalet* ſpring.

4. The *Mandement* of *Ormonts*, (by ſome in *Latin* ſtiled *Aurimontanum*, and by others *Urſimontanum*,) divided into *Under* and *Upper*. In the former lies the parochial-village of *Sepey*; and in the latter *Chapelle* or *Upper-Ormont*.

2. The

2. The landvogtey of *Vevay*, which in the year 1536 came from *Savoy* to the city of *Bern* by a voluntary tender of its inhabitants. Within this landvogtey are five pariſhes; and its moſt remarkable places are as follows: *viz.*

1. *Vevay* or *Vivis*, in *Latin Viviacum*, and *Bibiſcum*, a town ſeated on the lake of *Geneva*. In 1688 this place ſuffered greatly by fire; but ſince the year 1733, has been the reſidence of the landvogt.

2. *Blonay*, a barony, once belonging to a noble family of that name. *Blonay* houſe ſtands pleaſantly on an eminence. This pariſh is divided into two diſtricts, named *Terſier* and St. *Leger*.

3. *La Tour de Pelie*, in *Latin Turris Peliana*, a ſmall town.

4. *Buriez*, once a priory, but at preſent ſerving as an almshouſe and infirmary.

5. *Montreux*, a parochial-village, ſituated on the lake of *Geneva*.

6. *Chatelar*, a ſeat and barony.

7. *Chillon* or *Chillion*, by ſome alſo called *Zyliun*, a ſeat on the lake of *Geneva*, between the two above-mentioned places, and till the year 1733, the reſidence of the landvogt of *Bevay*, but then converted into a granery and arſenal. In 1226 a body of *Imperialiſts* were routed at this place with great ſlaughter by the *Savoyards*.

8. *Ville neuwe*, in *Latin Penne locus* or *Penni lucus*, an old little town ſituated in a marſhy ſoil at the upper end of the lake of *Geneva*.

3. The landvogtey of *Lauſanne*, formerly a temporality of the Biſhop of *Lauſanne*, but which came to the city of *Bern* at the ſame time with the *Waat* or *Païs de Vaud*. In this landvogtey is

1. *Lauſanne* or *Loſanne*, antiently called *Lauſodunum* or *Lauſonium*, a free city of moderate extent, ſtanding about half an hour's diſtance from the lake of *Geneva*. It is governed by the great and leſſer council, the former of which conſiſts of ſixteen members, having the burgher-maſter for their preſident, and next to him follow the *Seckelmeiſter* or treaſurer, with the five *Banderets* of the five *Bannieres*, into which the city is divided. From theſe councils, in cauſes not exceeding 1200 florins, appeals lie to the *Mittelrecht*, which is compoſed of ſixty members. Conteſts relating to larger ſums are carried before the council of *Bern*. The town is alſo poſſeſſed of the penal juriſdiction, and was formerly a biſhops ſee founded originally at *Avenche*, but *Lauſanne* cloſing with the reformation and coming under the ſovereignty of *Bern*, the Biſhop withdrew to *Freyburg*. A part of the epiſcopal revenues was applied to the academical *Gymnaſium* erected here in 1557; and the landvogt reſides in the biſhop's palace, where he alſo holds the court, which was once the epiſcopal court, and judges in all diſputes of eccleſiaſtics, and other cauſes brought before him from the rural country courts. Another bench of judicature, called the chapter court, is likewiſe held here by the landvogt, who preſides alſo in the chair-court and academical council.

Obſ.

Obſ. On the lake of *Geneva* between *Lauſanne* and *Vivay* grows the celebrated wine known by the name of *Ryftwein*.

2. *Corzi ſus Vevay*, or *Corſier*, a large parochial-village, ſituated in *Ryf* vale, at about one hour and a quarter's diſtance from *Vevay*, between which and the former runs the *Waldwaſſer* or *Foreſt-water*, otherwiſe called the *Veveiſe*, dividing the *amts* of *Lauſanne* and *Vevay*, as it formerly did alſo the dioceſes of *Lauſanne* and *Sitten*.

3. St. *Saphorin*, a ſmall town alſo lying on the lake of *Geneva*, and giving name to a very eminent family. Formerly this place contained an abbey.

4. *Cherbres*, a parochial-village, conſiſting of the *Bourys*, as they are called, that is to ſay *Cherbres*, *Crouſa* and *Plait*, each of which, though it has its own particular paſtor, yet are all incorporated with the pariſh of St. *Saphorin*.

5. *Cuilly* or *Cully*, a ſmall town ſituated on the lake of *Geneva*. Its neighbourhood produces ſome of the beſt wine in all the *Païs de Vaud*.

6. *Villette*, a large parochial-village likewiſe lying on the lake of *Geneva*.

7. *Luſtry*, a ſmall town ſituated on the ſame lake.

8. *Puilly*, *Ouchy* and *Vidy*, all parochial villages.

9. St. *Sulpy*, a parochial-village, formerly containing an abbey.

10. *Preilly*, *Creſſy* or *Criſzier*, *Buſzigney*, *Cheſaux*, *Morrens*, St. *Germain*, *l'Abbaye de Monteron*, ſo named from an abbey which once ſtood here; and *Don Martin*, in *Latin Templum Martini*; all parochial-villages.

4. The landvogtey of *Morſee* alſo reduced by the city of *Bern* in 1536, at the ſame time with the reſt of the *Païs de Vaud*. In this landvogtey lies

1. *Morſee*, in *French* called *Morges*, and in *Latin Morgiæ*, or *Morgiacum*, a well built town having a manſion-houſe and harbour, ſituated on the lake of *Geneva*.

2. St. *Prex*, a walled market-town, likewiſe lying on the lake of *Geneva*.

3. *Coſſonay* or *Coſſonex*, a ſmall town ſeated in a valley on the river *Venoge*, and over which the city of *Bern* appoints a chaplain, under the juriſdiction of the landvogt of *Morſee*. This place was formerly a *Benedictine* priory.

4. *L'Iſle*, a market-town.

5. The barony of *Rolle*, containing *Rolle*, a town ſituated on the lake of *Geneva*, and having a manſion-houſe; with the lordſhip of *Burſinel*, &c.

6. The barony of *Montrichier*.

7. *Apples*, *Buſſy* and *Biere*, the laſt of which has a manſion-houſe, *Collombier* and *Eſchandens*, both alſo containing manſion-houſes, *Denens* or *Dignens*, *Wufflens*, *le Chateau*, *Grancy*, *Collion*, *Lonay*, &c.

5. The landvogtey of *Aubonne*, a barony once belonging to lords of the like name. In 1583 and 1614, the city of *Bern* took poſſeſſion of this

this barony, but ſold it again not long after, and in 1701 repurchaſed it. In it is

1. *Aubonne* or *Aulbonne*, in *Latin Aula bona*, a ſmall town ſeated on an eminence about three quarters of an hour's diſtance from *Geneva*, and containing a fine manſion-houſe commanding a moſt delightful proſpect over the town, the neighbouring country and the whole lake, quite into *Savoy*. *Tavernier*, the celebrated traveller, aſſures us that he no where ever ſaw a finer, and in reality was ſo taken with it, that in 1669 he purchaſed the town with its annexed lordſhip, in which he reſided till 1685.

2. Its principal villages are *Allamann*, *Debras*, *Eſſertines*, *Etoy* or *Eſtoy*, *Fechy*, *Gimel*, *Lavigny*, *Longirod*, St. *Livre*, *Marchiſier*, *Monteraud*, St. *Oyens* and *Yens*, moſt of them lying at the foot of mount *Jura*.

6. The landvogtey of *Neuws*, which likewiſe came to the city of *Bern*, along with the whole *Païs de Vaud*. In it is

1. *Neuws* or *Newis*, in *French Nyon*, and in *Latin Neodunum*, a ſmall town, having a manſion-houſe on the lake of *Geneva*.

2. The barony of *Coppet*, in which is produced the beſt red wine in all the *Païs de Vaud*, but its white is the very worſt. In the year 1657 this barony was purchaſed by *Frederick* Count *Dohna*, but his ſon Count *Alexander*, who died in 1728, ſold it again to a burgher of St. *Gall*, of the name of *Hogger*. To its diſtrict belongs

a. *Coppet*, a ſmall town, containing a beautiful ſeat and ſtanding pleaſantly on the lake of *Geneva*.

b. The villages of *Cornugny*, *Faulnex*, *Caſtannereux*, *Taney*, *Mie*, *Marnex*, *Bouiſſez* and *Chavannes*.

3. The barony of *Prangins*, ſo called from the parochial-village of that name.

4. *Auvic* or *Vic*, *Arſiers*, *Burtigny*, *Baſzing*, in the laſt of which once ſtood a priory, St. *Cergue* or St. *Surgue*, *Begnin*, *Genollier* and *Craſſy* or *Craſſier*, all parochial-villages.

7. The landvogtey of *Iſſerten*, which till 1536 appertained to the Dukes of *Savoy*, but in that year was reduced by *Bern*. To it belongs

1. *Iſſerten*, *Iverdun* or *Yverdon*, in *Latin* called *Ebrodunum*, a town containing a manſion-houſe, ſituated at the influx of the *Orbe* into the *Neuenburg* lake.

2. *Les Clées* or *Eſclées*, a mean little town ſeated among hills, near the river *Orbe*. During the *Burgundian* wars in 1475, this place was ſet on fire by the garriſon.

3. *Champvent*, a manſion-houſe, parochial-village and lordſhip.

4. St. *Chriſtophe*, a village and manſion-houſe, once conſtituting a commandery of the order of St. *John*.

5. St. *Croix*, a large parochial-village, ſeveral houſes in which were deſtroyed by fire in 1716.

6. *Baulme* and *Paney*, both parochial-villages, but ſerved by one miniſter.

7. *Rances*,

7. *Rances*, *Lignerolles*, and *Bavois*, containing two manſion-houſes, *Chavornay*, *Corſelle*, *Warens*, *Griſzier* or *Greſzi*, *Urſins*, *Dompneloye* or *Donneloye*, *Cronay* and *Paſquet*, all parochial-villages.

8. The barony of *Berchier*, conſiſting of the parochial-village of *Berchier*, and the villages of *Fey* or *Fex*, *Ruayre* and St. *Cierge*, the laſt of which belongs to the *Milden* amt.

8. The landvogtey of *Milden*, alſo taken from the Duke of *Savoy* in 1536 by the inhabitants of *Bern*. This landvogtey contains

1. *Milden*, in *French Mouldon* or *Moudon*, and in *Latin Mildunum*, a ſmall town endowed with ſeveral privileges, and ſtanding on the *Broye*.

2. *Lucens*, a caſtle ſeated among mountains, and the reſidence of the landvogt. Beneath it lies a parochial-village.

3. *la Serra*, a ſmall town containing a manſion-houſe.

4. *Montpreveire*, (in *Latin Mons Presbyteri*,) *Mexieres*, *Siens*, *S. Cierge*, *Chapelle Vaudanne*, *Paqui* and *Demoret*, *Deneſy* or *Deſiniez*, *Combremont le grand*, containing a manſion-houſe, *Granges*, *Courtille* or *Courtilles*, *Dompierre*, in *Latin Templum Petri*, *Daillens*, *Thierens*, *Buſſy* and *Chavannes*, all parochial-villages.

9. The landvogtey of *Oron*, once the property of the Counts *de Gryers*, but which in 1556 was ſold to the canton of *Bern* by the laſt of the family for the diſcharge of his debts. In this landvogtey is

1. *Oron*, a ſeat ſtanding on an eminence, and at preſent the reſidence of the landvogt.

2. *Hautcreſt* or *Ocré*, *Ocreſt* and *Aucres*, in *Latin Alta Criſta*, the laſt of which is a ruined *Ciſtercian* monaſtery.

3. *Paleſieur* and *Chatilliens*, two parochial-villages.

10. The landvogtey of *Wifflisburg*, wreſted in 1536 from the ſee of *Lauſanne*, and containing

1. *Wifflisburg*, in *French Avenche*, and antiently *Aventicum*, a town not far from the *Murter* lake, which from *Aventicum* an *Helvetian* town here, was formerly called *Lacus Aventicenſis* or *Aventicus*.

2. *Cudrefin* or *Coudrefin*, a ſmall town on the *Neuenburg* lake, inveſted with ſome valuable privileges. The *Caſtellan* of this place muſt always be a native burgher.

3. *Grandcour* or *Grandcourt*, a ſmall-town having a manſion-houſe, and which with *Chevroux* and *Chezar*, two villages in the neighbourhood, conſtitutes a barony. In the year 1731 one half of this place was deſtroyed by fire.

4. *Reſſudens*, *Montet*, *Coſterd* or *Coſtere*, *Bellerive*, a village, ſeat and lordſhip, and *Pfawen* (in *French* called *Foaug*, *Faoux*, or *Foux*,) all parochial-villages.

2. The amts or bailiages which were formed out of religious ſecularized foundations. Among theſe is

1. The town and amt of *Petterlingen*.

1. The town of *Petterlingen* or *Paterlingen*, in *French Payerne*, and in *Latin Paterniacum*, ſtands on the river *Broye*, and formerly held immediately of the *German* Empire, but on the demiſe of the Emperor *Frederick* II. put itſelf under the protection of *Peter* Count of *Savoy*. In 1536 it did homage alſo to the city of *Bern*. This town has its own *Schultheiſz* or juſtitiary with a council and court independent of the landvogt, who lives in the abbey here which once ſerved as a *Benedictine* monaſtery.

2. To the amt belong *Corſelles* and *Trey*.

2. The landvogtey of *Romainmotier*, containing

1. *Romainmotier* or *Romainmouſtier*, in *Latin Romani monaſterium*, a ſmall town ſituated amidſt high mountains on the river *Noſon*. In this town formerly was an abbey of *Cluniſts*.

2. *Bretonniere*, *Wufflens la Villa*, *Cornens*, *Burſins*, *Mont la Villa*, *Vaullion*, *l'abbaye du lac de Joux*, *le Lieu* and *Valorbe*, all parochial-villages.

3. The lake of *de Joux*, which is divided into the *Grand Lac*, and the *Lac de Burnet*. At the villages of *les Charbonnieres*, theſe two lakes are ſeparated by a bridge.

2. The landvogtey of *Bonmont*, formed in 1711 out of a *Ciſtercian* monaſtery called *Bonmont*, in *Latin Bonus mons*. At the ſame time that this landvogtey was formed, the landvogt was inveſted with juriſdiction over the village of *Gingins*, which is parochial and contains a manſion-houſe; as alſo over thoſe of *Trelez la Ripe* and *Chezeray*.

V. The following four free towns in the *Argau*, which in 1415 ſubmitted to the city of *Bern* by capitulation, reſerving to themſelves the choice of their offices and magiſtrates, and that without being ſubjected to any landvogt, but with an immediate dependency on the ſtate of *Bern*, to which every two years they do homage by their *Schultheiſz*. In it is

1. *Brugg* or *Bruck*, otherwiſe called *Prugk*, and in *Latin Pons Arulæ*, or *Bruga*, a ſmall town in the *Argau* ſtanding on the river *Aren*, which is here ſo contracted between the rocks, that a bridge of only one ſtrong arch has been laid over it, and this probably gave name to the place. Antiently it belonged to the Counts of *Habsburg*, and afterwards to the Dukes of *Auſtria* as their deſcendants; but in 1415 during the war which the confederates by order of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, and the council of *Coſtanz* engaged in againſt *Frederick* Duke of *Auſtria*, it was taken by the city of *Bern*, and the next year mortgaged to it by the ſaid Emperor, though without detriment to its liberties. The regency is veſted in a ſmall council compoſed of nine members and the town clerk, aſſiſted by a great council of twelve members, and a common council of thirty. Of theſe the principal perſon is the *Schultheiſz*. From the leſſer council appeals lie to the ſmall and great councils jointly, and from thence to the *German* council at *Bern*. To the town belongs one third of the court at *Vilnachern* in the landvogtey of *Caſtelen*.

2. *Lenz-*

2. *Lenzburg*, a town having a caſtle ſeated on a mountain in a fertile and pleaſant country. This place is under the direction of its own regency, the principal members of which are the *Schultheiſzers*. Formerly, as is before obſerved under the amt of *Lenzburg*, this place with the adjacent country conſtituted a county, which in 1415 came under the ſovereignty of the city of *Bern*, in the ſame manner with the preceding and the two following towns. In 1490 it was deſtroyed by fire.

3. *Arau*, in *Latin Arovia*, *Aravia*, and *Araugia*, a town lying on the river *Aren*, over which it has a covered bridge. Its neighbourhood is fertile and pleaſant, and in the town are many handſome houſes. It has alſo a conſiderable manufacture for knives, which are partly exported. At this place the proteſtant towns and cantons generally hold their aſſemblies, and here that happy peace was negotiated and concluded, whereby an end was put to the open war, which in 1712 broke out between *Zurich* and *Bern* on one ſide, and *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Zug* on the other. Its regency conſiſts of forty-five members, who are ſtiled the council and burghery. The former conſiſt of twenty-ſeven members and the burghery or great council of eighteen. Their *Schultheiſzers* are elected out of the nine little councils by the members of the great council and the burghery. Formerly *Arau* was the reſidence of the Counts *de Rore*, to whom likewiſe the town is ſuppoſed to owe its original. In proceſs of time it came to the Counts and Dukes of *Auſtria*, but in 1415 was taken and kept by the *Berners*, and next year mortgaged to them by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*. In 1721 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

To this town belong the high and low juriſdiction within its diſtrict, which is called the *Friedkreis*, but contains not ſo much as one village.

4. *Zoffingen*, in *Latin Tobinium*, a town ſituated on the river *Wigger*, and under its own regency, which conſiſts of a ſmall and great council. Among theſe the principal member is the *Schultheiſz* for the time being. Of the canonry we have ſpoken above. Formerly the town belonged to the Counts of *Spitzenberg*, and afterwards came to the Empire, but in 1258 put itſelf under the patronage of *Rodolphus* Count of *Habsburg*, who being in 1279 made King of *Germany*, confirmed it in all its privileges. In 1295 it was reduced under the dominion of the houſe of *Auſtria*, but wreſted from them in 1415 by the *Berners*. In 1396 it was deſtroyed by fire, in 1423 and 1462 that part called the upper town ſuffered great damage, by the ſame dreadful calamity, and in 1473 the lower town was very near being reduced to aſhes by a like diſaſter.

Botteſtein caſtle is a dependency of this town.

Obſ. The city of *Bern* is poſſeſſed of ſeveral vogteys here, in common with other towns and cantons, which vogteys will occur in the ſequel.

III. *The City and Canton of* LUCERN.

§. 1. THE map of the canton of *Lucern*, delineated by *Wegmann* a land-ſurveyor and native of *Lucern*, to the beſt of my knowledge, has never been engraved; but that by *Walſer* has been publiſhed by *Seutter*.

§. 2. *Lucern* is one of the four *Waldſtatten* foreſt towns, and towards the north and weſt borders on the canton of *Bern*, to the eaſt on the *Freye Amt*, and the cantons of *Zug*, and *Schweiz*; towards the ſouth-eaſt on the canton of *Unterwalden*. According to the above-mentioned maps, its greateſt length is ſix geographical miles, and its breadth between four and five.

§. 3. Its diſtrict produces a ſufficiency of corn for the cantons of *Uri*, *Schweiz* aud *Unterwalden*, and great profits are alſo derived here from graſery, its paſturage being excellent, particularly in the territory of *Entlibuch* on the *Pilatusberge* and among the *Rigi*. To it belongs a part of the large *vier Waldſtadter* or lake, of which that of *Lucern* is likewiſe a branch. Next to this the largeſt lake here is the *Sempacherſee*, and next to that the *Baldeckerſee*, otherwiſe called the *Heydecker* or *Reichenſee*, which is above an hour in length and about half as much broad, and belongs both to this canton and the *Freyen Aemtern*. The other ſmaller lakes in this canton ſhall be mentioned occaſionally. Its principal river is the *Ruſz*, which iſſues from the lake of *Lucern*, and ſoon after receives the leſſer *Emmat* or *Emmen*, having its riſe in a lake on the boundaries of *Unterwalden*, called the *Wald-Emmen*, after which it is joined by the leſſer ſtreams of *Rot*, *Weiſz-Emmen*, *Entlen* and *Rumlich*. The *Ruſz* after leaving this canton enters the *Freyen Aemtern*. The *Wigger* has alſo its ſource in this country, and the *Suren* receives its iſſue from the *Sempach* lake. The *leſſer Emmat* and the *Goldzyten* or *Goldbach* are *auriſluous*. *Pilate*'s hill above-mentioned is one of the moſt noted in all *Swiſſerland*, its height being computed at 4604 feet. It begins at about one hour and a half's diſtance from *Lucern*, where it is ſtiled the *Fracmunt* or *Mons Fractus*, but the firſt ſteep aſcent to it is at *Hergottſwald*. This aſcent leads to the *Eyenthal*, in which are two ways reaching to the ſummit. On the north ſide of the ſummit is *Pilate*'s lake, into which the ſoul of that *Roman* is ridiculouſly ſaid to have been exiled. It is indeed no more than a pond not above three feet deep, the real name of which is the *Pul Ate* or *mud pond*, which has been corrupted into *Pilatus*.

§. 4. The towns in this country are only four, and the whole canton is entirely popiſh under the ſee of *Coſtanz*. It has likewiſe on all occaſions been the principal abetter and promoter of popery in *Swiſſerland*, and for

for this reaſon, the city of *Lucern* has been choſen for the reſidence of the apoſtolic nuntio. In 1747 and ſome years after, the old ſeverities againſt proteſtantiſm were revived, and theſe heretics, as they were called, put to death, with many aggravations of inſult and cruelty; notwithſtanding which *Lucern* has more than once, manifeſted that it does not pay a blind obedience to the ſpiritual power of the Pope, particularly in 1573 and 1725, when it made very light of the fulminations iſſued out againſt it from the papal chair.

§. 5. This canton acceded to the *Helvetic* alliance in 1332, on which the third place was allotted to it; but of the *Popiſh* cantons it is reckoned the firſt and moſt powerful. Accordingly whenever they aſſemble on religious concerns, provided ſuch aſſembly be not held in one of their capital towns, the envoy of *Lucern* always preſides. The ſummons likewiſe are iſſued from this city, and the recorder is always a member of the council of *Lucern*.

§. 6. The city arms are argent and azure party *per* pale; its government ariſtocratical.

§ 7. We now proceed to deſcribe

1. The city of *Lucern*, in *Latin Lucerna* and *Luceria*, ſituated at the efflux of the *Ruſz*, out of the *Vier Waldſtadterſee* or the four foreſt towns lake, a bay of which reaching to this city, is called the *lake of Lucern*. The city itſelf is divided by the *Ruſz* into two unequal parts, communicating with each other by bridges. The religious buildings here are the cathedral of St. *Leodigarius* and *Maurice*, with the *Hofkirche* or *Jeſuits* college, containing a church and four monaſteries. At the convent of the *Diſcalceati* is a pilgrimage chapel called St. *Maria* in *der auw*. *Lucern* is a great thoroughfare for goods paſſing over the St. *Gotthardt* to and from *Italy*. The depoſitaries of the ſupreme power are the leſſer and greater council, in which two *Schultheiſzers* preſide, who take place annually. The leſſer council is compoſed of thirty-ſix members, divided into two equal parts, relieving each other every half year; and theſe members are choſen by the leſſer council alone. The greater council conſiſts of ſixty-four perſons elected from among the burghery. It is likewiſe veſted with the penal juriſdiction, judges in *dernier reſort*, and confers the freedom of the city. Its members are elected in a meeting of both councils. At *Lucern* too, uſually reſides a nuntio from the Pope, under the title of a *Legatus a latere*. Antiently the city belonged to the cathedral or abbey, now ſtiled the priory of St. *Leodigarius*, but afterwards till the year 1298 to the abbey of *Murbach* in *Alſace*. In that year the Emperor *Albert* I. annexed it to the houſe of *Auſtria*, to which it continued ſubject till 1332, when it recovered its liberty, and entered into a perpetual alliance with the confederates.

II. The lands and towns ſubject to this city alone, and which are divided into fifteen landvogteys: namely

1. Three

1. Three outward vogteys, the vogts belonging to which reſide on the ſpot.

1. The landvogtey of *Williſau*, the vogt whereof is a member of the leſſer council, and quits his office every four years, contains under it

1. *Williſau*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Wigger*, and having a manſion-houſe. Once alſo had its own Counts, from whom it devolved to the Counts of *Valendyſz*, and in 1407 was purchaſed by the city of *Lucern*. In 1704 the greateſt part of this place was deſtroyed by fire.

2. *Ettiſweil*, a parochial-village, containing a chapel frequented by pilgrims.

3. *Altiſhoffen*, *Pfaffnach*, *Great-Dietweil*, *Zell*, *Ufhauſen*, *Hergiſweil*, *Luthern* and *Menzau*.

4. *Balmegg*, a ſeat.

2. The caſtellaney of *Wycken*, the caſtellan of which is always a member of the great council, and changed every ſix years. This caſtellaney came to the city of *Lucern* in 1415, as a conqueſt from the houſe of *Auſtria*. Below *Wycken* caſtle lies the parochial-village of the ſame name. The other parochial-villages here are *Reyden*, having a commandery of the order of St. *John*, and *Uffikon*.

3. The *Sempacherſee*, under the inſpection of a landvogt, who is alſo a member of the great council, and changed every ſix years. His place of reſidence is in the town of *Sempach*. This lake is near two hours in length, but not half as much broad; and out of it iſſues the river *Suren*. On an iſland in it near *Simpach* once ſtood a ſeat. Its landvogt is veſted with the ſuperintendency of the fiſhermen of *Simpach*, to whom he makes the firſt offer of the fiſh caught, at a ſtated price, and accounts for the money to the city of *Lucern*.

2. Twelve inward vogteys, the vogts of which reſide in the city of *Lucern*. Among theſe

1. Is the landvogtey of *Rotenburg*. Its vogt is always a member of the leſſer council and continues in office three years. It is an antient county, the poſſeſſors of which, to whom it gave name, failing in the reign of the Emperor *Frederick* II. it eſcheated to the Counts of *Habsburg* and the houſe of *Auſtria* as deſcended from them, but in 1385 was reduced by the city of *Lucern*. To it belongs

1. *Rotenburg*, a parochial-village, once forming a town containing a manſion-houſe.

2. *Emmen*, another parochial-village, ſituated not far from the influx of the *Little-Emmen* into the *Ruſz*.

3. *Buochrein*, alſo a parochial-village, ſtanding not far from the *Ruſz*.

4. *Rothhauſen*, a nunnery.

5. *Innweil*, a parochial-village.

6. *Eſchenbach* or *Eſchibach*, a parochial-village, lying on a water of that name, which iſſues from the *Baldeck* lake, and diſcharges itſelf into the *Ruſz*.

Ruſz. In this village is a nunnery of *Ciſtercians* founded and endowed by the antient Barons of *Eſchenbach*, which likewiſe provides for St. *Catharine*'s chapel near the *Ruſz*, built on the original ſite of the convent.

7. *Hohenrein*, a parochial-village, having a commandery of the order of St. *John*.

8. *Ballweil*, *Hochdorf*, *Wangen*, *Romerſchweil*, *Neukirch* and *Balm*, all parochial-villages.

9. *Baldeck*, a ſeat and village giving name to an adjacent lake, and ſaid to have been formerly a town. This place is a chapel of eaſe to *Hochdorf*. The village at preſent is not an appurtenance of the ſeat.

2. The landvogtey of St. *Michael* or *Munſter*, the vogt of which is a member of the little council and his office triennial. Within this landvogtey lies

1. *Munſter*, a large market-town, owing its origin to a *Benedictine* monaſtery founded there by Count *Bero*, which is now the collegiate church and priory of St. *Michael*. The country itſelf came to the houſe of *Habsburg* along with the county of *Lenzburg*, but in 1385 was conquered by *Lucern*, which has converted it into a landvogt, and nominates the prior and canons, though the former is alſo joint lord of the town, and is veſted with the penal juriſdiction in crimes committed within its precinct. To him likewiſe belongs one half of the amercements and other pecuniary penalties collected within the bailiage.

2. *Ermenſee* or *Ermiſee*, formerly called *Armenſee*, a village, the lower juriſdiction of which belongs to *Munſter* priory, but its environs are reckoned within the *Upper Freyen Aemts*.

3. *Oberkirch*, on the *Sempach* lake, together with *Eich*, *Notweil*, *Neudorf*, *Pfaffikon*, *Rickenbach*, *Schongen* and *Schwarzenbach*.

3. The landvogtey of *Meriſchwanden*, the vogt of which is a member of the little council, and holds his office for three years. *Meriſchwanden*, whence this landvogtey takes its name, is the only parochial-village in it, and lies near the *Ruſz*.

4. The landvogtey of *Buren*, which every two years changes its vogt, who is always a member of the great council. Within it lies the parochial-villages of *Buren* or *Buron*, together with *Triengen* and *Wynicken*. A part of the firſt once belonged to the county of *Williſau*, and in 1407 came along with that county by purchaſe to the city of *Lucern*. Another part of it, which had been the property of the *Arburg* family, was ſold to it in 1455.

5. The landvogtey of *Knutweil*, the landvogt of which is alſo a member of the great council, and his office biennial. *Knutweil* is a parochial-village. In *Mauenſee* ſtands a ſeat of the ſame name, and near the lake is a village likewiſe ſo called.

6. The landvogtey of *Ruſzweil*, under the direction of a vogt, who is

a member of the little council, and holds his office for three years. In this landvogtey is

1. *Ruſzweil*, a market-town, having a parochial-church, and a medicinal bath.

2. *Buttiſholz*, formerly otherwiſe called *Buttenſulz*, *Wangen*, *Geis* and *Wohlhauſen*.

7. The landſchaft and landvogtey of *Entlibuch*, the vogt of which is a member of the little council and his office triennial. This diſtrict derives its name from the little river *Entlen*, which runs through it, and once belonged to the Barons of *Wollhauſen*, who in 1229 diſpoſed of it to the Emperor King *Albert* I. and by his deſcendants of the houſe of *Auſtria*, it was mortgaged in the fourteenth century to *Peter von Thorberg*, whoſe exceſſive oppreſſion induced the people in 1386 to put themſelves under the protection of the city of *Lucern*, which in 1405 made a perpetual purchaſe of it from the houſe of *Auſtria*. Since that time the inhabitants have frequently revolted, particularly in 1414, 1434, 1511, 1513, 1555, 1570, 1631 and 1652, but have been ſometimes appeaſed by mild and equitable meaſures, and when theſe failed reduced by force. The territory itſelf was once divided into the outward and inward, the former of which comprehended the country about *Wollhauſen* and other places; while by the latter was meant the preſent *Entlibuch*, containing the parochial-villages of *Enlibuch*, *Haſle*, *Schupfen*, *Eſcholzmatt*, *Marbach*, *Doppelſchwand* and *Romoos*, and no others; though ſeveral large farms and cow-houſes.

8. The landvogtey of *Malters* and *Littau*, which every two years changes its vogt, who always is a member of the great council. Within this landvogtey lie the parochial-villages of *Malters*, St. *Jooſt* and *Littau*.

9. The landvogtey of *Kriens* and *Horw*, the vogt belonging to which is alſo a member of the great council, and his office expires at the end of two years. In it is

1. *Kriens* and *Horw*, two parochial-villages.

2. *Hergottſwald* or *Hergiſwald*, a ſplendid chapel, to which is a reſort of pilgrims.

3. The *Eyenthal*, properly called the *Eigenthal*, a pleaſant and by no means unfertile valley ſituated among divers *Alps*. A *Senn* keeping twenty-four cows here, every day during his ſtay pays to the proprietor of the *Alp*, a crown or one rixdollar ſix kruitzers, which from the middle of *May* to St. *Gall*'s day amounts to one hundred and fifty crowns or two hundred and forty florins. This vale once belonged to the abbey of *Murbach*, which in 1291 diſpoſed of it to King *Albert* I. Afterwards arriving to be a lordſhip veſted with the high and low juriſdiction, it was conferred by the houſe of *Auſtria* on ſome nobles as a fief, till in 1453 it fell to the city of *Lucern*, which in 1460 neglecting the villages here, divided the vale into ſeveral farms, out of which have ariſen the aforeſaid *Alps*.

10. The

10. The landvogtey of *Ebiken*, the vogt of which is elected from among the great council, and holds his office for two years. The village of *Ebiken* or *Ebikon*, the church whereof is annexed to the pariſh of *Lucern*, was at firſt, together with *Rothſee*, a fief of the empire, but afterwards came to the houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1415 the city of *Lucern*, acquired territorial ſovereignty over it, and in 1472 purchaſed the lower juriſdiction of *Rodolphus Schiffman*.

11. The landvogtey of *Habsburg*. The vogt of this diſtrict is a member of the great council, and changed every two years. The diſtrict itſelf is ſo named from a ruinous manſion-houſe, which ſtood on the *Rameſluh* hill about fifty paces from the *Four foreſt-towns lake*, and which by ſome is ſuppoſed to have been the original reſidence of the Counts of *Habsburg*, whilſt others maintain that it was only a ſummer ſeat of that family. In 1352 this houſe was deſtroyed by the city of *Lucern*, which in 1406 likewiſe purchaſed of the *Hunweil* family, the juriſdiction both of that and the county named from it. In this landvogtey are the parochial-villages of *Adligenſchweil*, *Meggen*, *Meyers Cappel*, *Root* and *Udligenſchweil*.

12. The landvogtey of *Weggis*, the vogt of which is a member of the little council and his office biennial. This diſtrict was purchaſed in 1380, and takes its name from *Weggis* or *Waggis*, a village near the *vier Waldſtadterſee*, and the only parochial-village in it.

III. Two free towns under the ſovereignty of the city of *Lucern*: viz.

1. *Sempach*, a ſmall town on the lake to which it gives name, and governed by its own *Schultheiſz* and council. Near this town, in 1386, the confederates obtained a moſt glorious victory over *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, and in 1393 agreed here on an ordinance for the improvement of their military diſcipline.

2. *Surſee*, in *Latin Suria*, a ſmall town on the river *Suren*, not far from *Sempacher* lake, and under the direction of a *Schultheiſzen*, twelve leſſer and twenty great counſellors, who decide both in civil and criminal caſes. Formerly this town belonged to nobles of the ſame name, but afterwards devolved to the Counts of *Habsburg*, and in 1415 came to the city of *Lucern* by conqueſt. In 1363 it was totally deſtroyed by fire, and in 1461, 1580 and 1650 ſuffered greatly the ſame by dreadful calamities.

IV. St. *Urban*, a *Ciſtercian* abbey on the little river *Rott*, between *Upper* and *Lower-Tuntweil*. This abbey was founded in 1148 by the *Langenſtein* family, but afterwards came under the immediate patronage of the Empire, by which it was exempted from all temporal juriſdiction. In the year 1416 it entered into a community of rights with the city of *Lucern*, and put itſelf under the immediate protection thereof. In 1677 the abbot by purchaſe, added to the convent the ſeat and lordſhip of *Liebenfels* in the *Thurgau*.

Obſ. To this canton appertain likewiſe the lordſhips of *Ruſſeck* and

Heideck in the upper *Freyen amts*. The vogteys which it holds in common with other cantons will occur in the ſequel.

IV. *The Canton of URI.*

§. 1. OF the canton of *Uri*, a good map has been delineated by *Walſer*, engraved by *Lotter*, and publiſhed by *Seutter*.

§. 2. The *Urnerland*, or country of *Uri*, which is one of the *Four foreſt-towns*, borders towards the weſt on the cantons of *Bern* and *Unterwalden*; to the north on the canton of *Schweiz*; and eaſtward joins the canton of *Glarus*, the *Griſons*, and the ſeven *Italian* landvogteys, with the dutchy of *Milan* and the *Valais*. According to *Walſer*'s map its length is ſomewhat above twenty hours, and its breadth between ſeven and eight.

§. 3. It conſiſts almoſt every where of high mountains and deep vallies, the ſummits of the former of which are perpetually covered with ice and ſnow. The loftieſt among them, and indeed the higheſt in all *Swiſſerland*, and even throughout *Europe*, is the St. *Gotthardtsberg*, which begins at the inn called *am Stag*, or the aſcent from the fine road, which is carried up at this place in almoſt one continued aſcent of eight hours, to the very ſummit of the above ſtupendous mountain. This road deſerves more particular notice, as being in moſt parts ſix feet wide, and every where well paved. During its whole aſcent the *Ruſz* or *Reuſz* runs by the ſide of it, ſometimes to the right, and at other times to the left, with ſeveral handſome bridges over it, moſt of which are of ſtone, and frequently at the height of above one hundred feet. This road is perfectly ſafe and practicable, not only to horſes but even to carriages, though in winter the fall of maſſes of ſnow here have proved fatal to many travellers, the road lying between very high mountains, the lower parts of which are covered with thick woods, but above, as for inſtance *Waſſen* and higher up, are quite bare. Several parts alſo exhibit the moſt beautiful caſcades, either from the *Ruſz* or other ſmaller ſtreams. Above two hours diſtance, above *Geſtinen*, lies the largeſt bridge over the *Ruſz*, the periphery of which forms an exact ſemi-circle. The foundations of the walls, which are lodged in the very rocks, deſcend almoſt as low as the bed of the river, the noiſe of whoſe rapid torrents adds to the terror of the ſcene. This bridge from one ſide to the other is fifty feet, and its height above the water about ſeventy. It is abſurdly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Teufelsbrucke*, as if the devil had been its architect. Immediately beyond it is a road hewn out of the ſolid rock, for the ſpace of near three hundred paces, and of a breadth ſufficient for two horſes to paſs conveniently a breaſt. At the end of this road the country aſſumes a very different aſpect. For

as

as the way below the *devils bridge* is on all ſides environed by two ridges of mountains, in this the traveller finds himſelf in a vale called the *Urſelerthal*, or *Urſernthal*, of which a more particular account ſhall be given in the ſequel. In this vale too is a village called *Hoſpital*, through a valley, in which (if that name may be given to a mountain 8000 feet high, having other mountains ſtanding on it to the height of 3000 feet more, and ſome even higher) the road again aſcends towards the ſouth, being paved, and above half an hour in breadth, and on each ſide defended by the higheſt mountains in *Europe*. In this part the road is perfectly delightful, the bare mountains with their caſcades yielding a majeſtic appearance, and the paſtures which are cloathed with a rich verdure having great numbers of ſumpture horſes ſeen feeding in them. About half an hour farther on, before we arrive to the ſummit of this vale, from whence the road lies directly towards *Italy* to the right, among mountains lies the *Lago di Lozendro*, out of which iſſues the *Ruſz*, at firſt under the appearance of a narrow brook, but ſoon receives the greater part of its waters from an adjacent ice mountain. On the upper height of this vale are ſeveral leſſer and ſhallow lakes, which may in ſome meaſure, be ſtiled the ſources of the river *Teſin*, which runs beneath them on the ſide of *Italy*. Here is alſo a capuchin convent, in which two fathers conſtantly attend, and for a ſmall conſideration travellers are very conveniently accommodated. For the poor they are obliged to put up with the fare of an adjoining almshouſe.

On the *Alps* in this canton during the ſummer are fattened many thouſand heads of cattle, but the beſt paſtures here are on a hill called the *Oberalp*, the cheeſe of which is famed for its goodneſs. On this *Oberalp* is a ſmall lake about one hundred paces in length, but abounding in fiſh, and receiving moſt of its waters from the *Criſpalt*, a high mountain in the neighbourhood. Out of it iſſues two rivulets, one of which running weſtward, becomes a ſource of the *Ruſz*; the other directs its courſe eaſtward into the country of the *Griſons*, and there forms the *Upper* or *Anterior Rhine*.

The vales between high mountains here in ſummer are very hot and fertile, when not expoſed to the northern winds. Among the mountains too are found numbers of beautiful cryſtals: but the moſt noted cryſtal pit it has is that called *Sandbalm*, ſituated in a hill about an hour and a half from *Geſtinen*. The greateſt part, however, of theſe cryſtals are bought up and ſent to *Italy* to be wrought.

From hence it appears that the *Reuſz* or *Ruſz* has its ſource here; after which it traverſes the *Urnerland* from ſouth to north, and receiving the *Mejen*, *Kerſtelen* and *Schachen*, below *Altorf* falls into the *Waldſtadterſee*, one part of which belongs to this canton. The *Teſin* or *Ticino*, which alſo, as has been above obſerved, riſes here, waters the *Livinerthal*.

§. 4. In this canton are only market-towns, villages and ſcattered houſes; and the inhabitants being inured to a rough and hard way of living are

hardy, vigorous and brave, and ſtrenuous aſſertors of that liberty, which was ſo dearly purchaſed by their patriotic anceſtors.

§. 5. They are all papiſts, and in eccleſiaſtic concerns under the inſpection and juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*, *Urſeler* and the *Livinerthal* excepted; the former of which is ſubject to the Biſhop of *Chur* and the latter to *Como*.

§. 6. They were once alſo as a free people, immediately under the juriſdiction of the Empire and its head, from whom it received landvogts; but *Albert* I. aiming at their entire ſubjection, placed a ſevere vogt over them, on which they became refractory. This governor, whoſe name was *Geſzler*, among other irritating procedures, at *Altorf* ſet up a hat on a pole, with orders that the ſame tokens of regard ſhould be paid to it, as to his own perſon. This mark of ſlavery *William Tell* openly refuſing to comply with, the governor determined he ſhould feel all the weight of his indignation. The other however eſcaping by flight, gave riſe to an union between *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, for throwing off the *Auſtrian* yoke, which union was effected in the beginning of the year 1308. In 1315 theſe three cantons entered into a perpetual alliance. At that time *Uri* held the firſt place among the confederates, but at preſent it is only the fourth, though among the ſix leſſer cantons or *Landern*, as they are called, it is ſtiled the firſt.

§. 7. Its arms are *Or*, a bulls head, gardant ſable, having a ring gules paſſing through its noſtrils.

§. 8. Its government is democratical, the *Landeſgemeine*, being inveſted with the ſupreme power, and every male of ſixteen years of age intitled to a vote in it. The ordinary regency, however, in which a *Landamman* preſides, conſiſts of the *Landrathe* or aſſembly of ſixty repreſentatives from each of the ten *Genoſzamen*, into which the country is divided, and may occaſionally be increaſed to twice that number. Out of this council the principal employments are filled up, but inferior matters are determinable by the *Siebner* and *Funfzehnergericht*.

§. 9. We now proceed

I. To deſcribe the country itſelf, which is divided into ten *Genoſzame: viz.* 1, and 2. *Altorff*, *Fluelen* and *Styſiken*, conſtituting two *Genoſzamen*, that is to ſay *Altorff* town one and a half, and the two villages the other half.

Altorff, the principal place in the whole canton of *Uri*, lies not far from the *Ruſz*, which at a ſmall diſtance from it enters the *vier Waldſtadterſee*. It is well built, as conſiſting of broad ſtreets, ſpacious and handſome houſes; and is the ſeat likewiſe of the government, the *Landrath* and courts of juſtice, who hold their meetings in the town houſe. The provincial armoury alſo is kept here, beſides which it has a large new granary erected in 1733. At *Altorff* ſentences paſſed on malefactors are executed, and moſt of the gentry reſide there. In 1400 by far the greateſt

greateſt part of this place was deſtroyed by fire, and in 1693 it again ſuffered by the ſame calamity. In the ninth century *Lewis* King of *Eaſt Franconia* transferred it to the abbey of *Frauen-Munſter* in *Zurich* which had been founded by him in the *Pagellum*, *Uraniæ cum eccleſiis*, *&c.* The abbeſs is even veſted with the preſentation to the benefice, and in 1248 by the Pope's permiſſion, the revenues of the church at *Altorff* were annexed to the abbey of *Frauen-Munſter*, but in 1426 the abbeſs *Anaſtaſia* is ſaid to have made over all her privileges to the confederacy. The principal church here, at preſent, is that of St. *Martin*, beſides which it has another within the town, and a third not far without it, as alſo a *Capuchin* convent and a nunnery of *Caroliſts*.

Botzlingen, ſituated at about half an hour's diſtance from *Altorff*, is the place where the *Landeſgemeine* of *comitia* for the canton are held.

Fluelen, a parochial-village, lies near the *vier Waldſtadterſee*, and at about half an hour's diſtance from it is the *Wilhelm Tellen Kapelle*.

Syſiken, is a village on the *vier Waldſtadterſee*.

3. *Burglen*, a parochial-village, divided by a narrow moat into two parts, called the *Burglen ob* and *unter dem Grablein*, and with *Schaltorff* and *zur Clus*, forming a *Genoſzame*.

4. *Erſtfelden*, parochial, and *Gurtnellen*, another village, both jointly forming a *Genoſzame*.

5. *Seelisberg*, *Iſithal* and *Bauwen*, alſo conſtituting a *Genoſzame*, beſides which the firſt of theſe places is alſo parochial.

6. *Aettinghauſen*, otherwiſe called *Attinghauſen* or *Ettinghauſen*, a parochial-village, which in conjunction with *Seedorf* forms a *Genoſzame*. The former of theſe places likewiſe once contained a nunnery, which is now removed to *Altorff*.

7. *Spiringen*, a village in conjunction with *Unterſchachen* which is parochial, and ſome other places, conſtituting a *Genoſzame*.

8. *Silenen*, a parochial-village, which with two other places forms a *Genoſzame*.

9. *Waſſen*, a parochial-village, which together with *Geſtinen* or *Geſchenen* jointly form a *Genoſzame*. On the *Geſchenen* or *Geſtiner Alps* are ſeveral dwelling houſes and a church, and among the ſame *Alps* are alſo ſome *Gletſchers* or ice mountains.

10. *Meyen*, a wild vale, containing a chapel and ſome ſcattered habitations.

II. The lands peculiarly ſubject to this canton; which are only the *Livinerthal*, in Latin *Vallis Lepontina*, ſituated on the other ſide of the mountain of St. *Gotthardt* towards *Italy*, and through which runs the *Teſin*. In 1446 *Galeazzo Maria* Duke of *Milan* ceded this vale, with its juriſdiction, to the canton of *Uri*. The landvogt appointed over it reſides at *Pfaidt*, and under him is a deputy and a judge, but the two laſt are elected by the people. Theſe determine in all civil cauſes, but in criminal proceſſes two *Landrathe* from *Uri* aſſiſt. The clergy here are

ſubject

ſubject to the Biſhop of *Como*. In 1712 and 1755 the inhabitants of this vale rebelled againſt the government. It is divided into nine *Vicinanzen* (or *Nachbarſchaften*) otherwiſe called *Genoſzamen: viz.*

1. The *Vicinanz* of *Bedretto*, in which lies the parochial-village of *Villa*.

2. The *Vicinanz* of *Airolo*, ſo called from *Airolo*, *Eriols*, *Orient*, or *Oerienz*, in Latin *Ayrolum*, *Ariola* and *Oriens*, a parochial-village, lying on the ſkirts of the *Gotthardtsberge*, with ſeven other places belonging to it.

3. The *Vicinanz* of *Quinto*, ſo called from a parochial-village of that name.

4. The *Vicinanz* of *Prato*, in which is a *Dazio* or cuſtom-houſe.

5. The *Vicinanz* of *Faido*, ſo named from *Faido* or *Pfaidt*, a parochial-village, which is the reſidence of the landvogt of the *Livinerthal*, and wherein likewiſe are held the annual meetings of the *Landeſgemeine*. *Faido* contains alſo a convent of *Capuchins*.

6. The *Vicinanz* of *Roſura*, including under it *Calonico* and *Chiſogna*, both parochial-villages.

7, and 8. *Giornico*, in *German* ſtiled *Irnis*, a large market-town, divided by the *Teſzin* into two parts, each of which has a parochial-church, and jointly with ſix other places conſtituting two *Vicinanzen*. Near this town in 1478 the *Milaneſe* received a terrible defeat by the *Swiſſers*.

9. The *Vicinanz di Baſſo*, or the *Lower-Vicinanz*, comprehending *Bodio*, *Perſonico*, *Pollegio*, and other places.

III. Under the protection of the canton of *Uri* alſo is the *Urſeler* or *Urſerenthal*, in *Latin* ſtiled *Vallis Urſaria* or *Urſella*, ſituated on the St. *Gotthardtsberge*, and being about three hours in length and one broad, pleaſant, and abounding in good paſtures. On both ſides of it are very high mountains, reſembling pyramids, ſome of which from top to bottom are of an impracticable declivity, with not ſo much as one blade of graſs growing on them. In the valley too as well as on the hills in it, there is not a tree to be ſeen, one ſmall wood of pines excepted, growing near a village called *An der Matt*, on the north ſide of a hill which is carefully preſerved as a fence againſt the falling ſnows. Hence all timber for building is with great labour and expence brought here from *Geſtinen*, and other lower places, and for fuel the inhabitants uſe the *Alproſe*, (in *Latin* ſtiled *Roſa alpina*, or *Chamaerhododendros alpina ſerpilli folio*,) and *Breuſch*, the latter of which is a kind of heath or broom. The inhabitants are deſcended from the antient *Lepontii*, a tribe of the *Rhætians*, and to this very day, in eccleſiaſtical matters are ſubject to the Biſhop of *Chur*. They elect their *Landamman* and *Landrath*, who is afterwards confirmed by the canton of *Uri*, which alſo appoints two members for the criminal juriſdiction. They have likewiſe their own particular *Landſahne* or flag, but this is never diſplayed before that of *Uri*. Formerly the *Landamman* was obliged after his election, to repair to the abbot of *Diſentis*, and from him receive a licence to act in his office, and at the ſame time preſent him with a pair of white gloves in token of his ſubordination, but this cuſtom has

has been for ſome time ſuperſeded, the abbey itſelf being no longer inveſted with any prerogative here. In the whole vale are only four villages: namely

1. *Urſeren* or *an der Matt*, the largeſt of them all and well built.

2. *Hoſpital*, a village ſo called, becauſe thoſe who travel over the St. *Gotthardtsberg* generally put up here, and the poor, or ſuch as are froſt bitten are refreſhed and taken care of. In this village too once ſtood a caſtle, the walls of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

3, and 4. *Zum Dorf* and *Realp*, lying on the two ſides of a brook, which iſſues from the *Furka* hill, and is one of the ſources of the *Ruſz*. The vale itſelf extends as far as the ſaid hill, which is reckoned in the *Valais*.

Obſ. The vogtey in which this canton enjoys only a joint poſſeſſion ſhall be taken notice of in the ſequel.

V. *The Canton of* SCHWEIZ.

§. 1. OF this canton the above-mentioned *Walſer* has alſo delineated a map, which was publiſhed by *Seutter* from an engraving of *Lotter*.

§. 2. It is one of the four *Waldſtadten* or *Foreſt-towns*, and to the ſouthward borders on *Uri*, to the eaſtward on *Glarus* and *Utznach*, to the northward on the *Zurichſee*, and weſtward on *Lucern*, *Zug* and *Zurich*. According to the above-mentioned map it is in length above twelve hours, and in breadth eight.

§. 3. It greatly reſembles the canton of *Uri*, but with this advantage, that the parts about its lakes are more fertile. The lakes here are thoſe of *Zug*, *Zurich* and *Waldſtadten*. The *Sil* alſo has its ſource in this canton, and after receiving the united ſtreams of the *Biber* and *Alp*, enters the territories of *Zurich*.

§. 4. The canton of *Schweiz* conſiſts entirely of burghs, villages and ſcattered houſes, without ſo much as one town. The inhabitants, as well as thoſe of *Uri*, are hardy, vigorous and brave, and extremely tenacious of their liberties.

§. 5. The whole country is popiſh, and in church matters, ſubject to the biſhop of *Coſtanz*.

§. 6. The inhabitants derive their extraction from the *Cimbrians*, who, being defeated by *Marius* the *Roman* general, about one hundred years before the *Chriſtian* æra, fled into *Helvetia*. But the Emperor *Albert* intending to deprive them of their liberties, and to bring them under an abſolute ſubjection to the houſe of *Auſtria*, in 1308 they united with *Uri* and *Unterwalden* for the defence of their common rights. In 1314 the ancient conteſts between this country and the abbey of *Einſidlen* breaking out into open hoſtilities, and in 1315 the latter having procured from the Biſhop

of

of *Coſtanz* an act of excommunication, and from the imperial court at *Rotweil*, an edict againſt the *Swiſſers* as ſacrilegious and rebels to the Emperor *Frederick*, the archbiſhop of *Mentz* abſolved them from the excommunication, and the edict itſelf was alſo declared invalid by *Lewis* IV. the anti-emperor. *Frederick* however ſtill perſiſting that as treaſurer to the abbey of *Einſidlen*, he had a fair pretence to put his fathers plan in execution, inſtigated his brother *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, to make war on the people of *Schweiz*, but theſe by the aſſiſtance of their allies, the inhabitants of *Uri* and *Unterwalden*, gave him a total overthrow at *Morgart*. After this ſucceſs, the three countries entered into a perpetual defenſive alliance. At preſent the canton of *Schweiz* conſtitutes the fifth in rank, but among the ſix leſſer cantons is the ſecond.

§. 7. Its arms are gules a croſs *argent* placed on a canton, and its government is democratical, every male turned of ſixteen years old, having a vote in the *Landeſgemeine*, but the ordinary regency conſiſts of ſixty counſellors, with a *Landamman* as preſident, that is to ſay ten from each of the ſix quarters into which the country is divided. When neceſſary theſe may be augmented to three times the number. Out of this council the principal officers are elected. Here is alſo a *Geheimerrath*, together with the *Siebner* and *Neunergericht*, which ſuperintend the finances, adminiſtration of juſtice and police.

§. 8. We ſhall now proceed to a deſcription of

1. The canton itſelf, as divided into ſix parts, improperly called quarters, to each of which belong certain families or clans, who are not to remove their conſtant dwelling into any other quarter. The moſt remarkable places here are.

1. *Schweiz*, the capital of the canton, lying in a pleaſant valley, and being the ſeat of the ordinary regency, as alſo the reſidence of divers families of diſtinction. In it is one pariſh-church with three convents. Being deſtroyed by fire in 1642, it was rebuilt again with great advantage.

2. *Ingenboll*, parochial.

3. *Brunnen*, a village ſituated on the *vier Waldſtadterſee*, over which it has a ferry to *Fluelen* in *Uri*, but its church is ſubordinate to that of *Ingenboll*. In this village it was that in 1315 the inhabitants of *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden* formed their perpetual alliance, and thus laid the foundation of the *Helvetian* confederacy. Sometimes alſo the four *Foreſt-towns* and popiſh cantons have held their meetings here, and in 1620 it was deſtroyed by fire, but ſince that makes a better appearance.

4. *Morſach*, a parochial-village.

5. *Mutten* or *Muotha*, a pariſh lying in the *Mutten* or *Muotha vale*, which takes its name from a river there. In this diſtrict alſo is included the *Biſiſthal*.

6. *Ilnau* and *Iberg*, two parochial-villages.

7. *Alpthal*, otherwiſe called *Aelpalen* and *Alpelen*, a village containing a church dependent on that of *Schweiz*.

8. *Morgarten*,

8. *Morgarten* hill, on the borders of the cantons of *Zug*, famous for the battle fought on that part of it lying within the cantons of *Schweiz*, between *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, and the three united cantons of *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, who obtained a complete victory here over the former.

9. *Sattel* and *Steinen*, both parochial-villages.

10. *Lauwerz*, a parochial-village giving name to a neighbouring lake, in which are two iſlands, formerly containing ſome gentlemen's ſeats.

11. *Art* or *Unterart*, a burgh on the *Zug* lake, which here is alſo called the *Arter* lake. This burgh has always belonged to *Schweiz*, and its inhabitants have ever been a free people. Towards the cloſe of the thirteenth or at the beginning of the fourteenth century they even purchaſed ſome hereditary prerogatives which the Counts of *Habsburg* were poſſeſſed of in theſe parts. *Unterart* likewiſe gives name to one of the ſix quarters.

To this pariſh belong the churches and chapels of *Oberart*, St. *Adrian*, *Goldau*, and *Roten* on the *Rigiberg*, in the laſt of which is a ſmall pilgrimage chapel, with an inn and two hutts.

12. *Immenſee*, a parochial-village, ſituated on the *Zug* lake, and having a harbour for veſſels.

II. The places peculiarly ſubject to the canton, which are

1. The *Hofen*, as they are called, on the *Zurichſee*, which was ceded by the inhabitants of this canton in 1446, and are now under the ſuperintendency of a landvogt. Theſe are

1. *Pfeffiken* or *Pfeffikhon*, a village ſituated on the *Zurich* lake, and containing a manſion-houſe. The Emperor *Otho* I. conferred this village on the abbey of *Einſidlen*. Antiently the ſovereignty of it belonged to the Counts of *Rapperſchweil*.

2. *Freyenbach*, a parochial-village, in a good wine-country. This place was conferred by the Emperor *Otho* I. on the abbey of *Einſidlen*, and accordingly to this day its church is ſerved by one of the conventuals.

3. *Bach*, a place lying on the *Zurichſee*, and divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

4. *Wolrau*, a parochial-village.

5. *Feuſisberg*, alſo parochial.

III. Under the ſovereignty of this canton is

1. *Kuſznacht*, a large parochial-village on the *Waldſtadterſee*. The inhabitants are a free people, but the criminal juriſdiction is lodged in the *Seckelmeiſter* of *Schweiz* for the time being. Not far from this village is a ſeat.

2. The territory of *March*, in *Latin Terminus Helvetiorum*, and otherwiſe called the *Mittelmark*. It lies on the *Zurichſee*, being about three hours in length, and divided into the *Under* and *Upper*. The inhabitants are free and have a council and court of their own, the confirmation of which, however, they are annually obliged to petition for at the *Landeſgemeine*

of *Schweiz*. Antiently this country belonged to the Counts of *Rapperſchweil*, till it fell to the houſe of *Auſtria*, but in 1405 was reduced by the people of *Appenzell*, who transferred it to the canton of *Schweiz* in acknowledgement of the aſſiſtance received from them.

I. In the *Under March* is

1. *Lachen*, in *Latin ad Lacum*, the capital of the county, and the place likewiſe where the court and council hold their meetings, as alſo the uſual port for veſſels coming from *Zurich*.

2. *Altendorf*, a parochial-village, ſituated on the *Zurichſee*. A remarkable diſaſter, which was attended with divers melancholy circumſtances happened at this place in 1704, by the fall of a large fragment from a mountain. In this neighbourhood ſtood the antient caſtle of *Rapperſchweil*.

3. *Galgenen* and *Waggithal*, both parochial.

4. *Greinau* or *Grynau*, a manſion-houſe and chapel on the *Linth*, which at a ſmall diſtance from hence runs into the *Zurichſee*. The toll payable at this place is levied by a caſtellan from the canton of *Schweiz*.

2. In the *obern March*, is *Schubelbach*, *Rechenburg*, *Nuolen*, *Wangen*, and *Tuggen*.

IV. *The Waldſtadt or foreſt town of Einſidlen*, a ſmall precinct terminating to the eaſt on the mountains of *Glarus*, ſouthward on the county of *Schweiz*, weſtward on the *Zug*, and northward on the above-mentioned *Hofe* and the *March*. This diſtrict is not without mountains, but theſe abounding in paſturage render it very good for graſiery, beſides which it is alſo watered by the *Sil*, *Alp* and *Biber*. From the beginning of the twelfth century to the year 1350 it was at continual variance with the canton of *Schweiz* concerning their reſpective limits, and ſometimes their conteſts even broke into actual hoſtilities. In the laſt mentioned year, however, theſe contentions were adjuſted by a decree of the abbot of *Diſentis*. With reſpect to the territorial ſovereignty of this country, a diſpute ſtill ſubſiſts between the abbey of *Einſidlen* and the canton of *Schweiz*, the latter of which lays claim to it, and alledges that it originally belonged to the Counts of *Rapperſchweil*, from whom it devolved to the Counts of *Habsburg* and the houſe of *Auſtria*, and from theſe laſt to the canton. The abbey on the other hand maintains that this country never appertained to the Counts of *Rapperſchweil* as lords paramount, but held immediately of the Empire and Emperor, and that by *Otho* I, and II. *Henry* V. and *Conrad* II. it was conferred with all its reſpective branches of ſovereignty, on the abbey of *Einſidlen*, and the grant repeatedly confirmed to it. However this be, the canton is ſtill poſſeſſed of the patronage with the vogtey and penal juriſdiction in the town, and ſince the year 1414 of a particular prerogative alſo among the foreſters, as they are called. It further pretends to a ſubſidy, and the power of levying troops, with a ſhare likewiſe in the judicature, ſome of which particulars the abbey objects to, while it admits of the others only under many reſtrictions. At preſent the

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other offerings here is an *oſtenſorium*, near two ells high, in which are three hundred and twenty pounds and a half of gold, with one thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-four large pearls, three hundred and three diamonds, thirty-eight ſaph'res, one hundred and fifty-four emeralds, eight hundred and fifty-ſeven rubies, forty-four garnets, twenty-ſix hyacinths, and nineteen amethiſts.

The ſeven quarters of the *Waldſtadt* or territory of *Einſidlen* are

1. *Einſidlen*, a market-town ſituated near the abbey.

About half an hour's diſtance from this place lies the *Benedictine* nunnery of *der Schweſtern bey allen Heiligen in der Aue*, which is at preſent greatly enriched by donations, in ſo much that excluſive of a collection of reliques, it is likewiſe poſſeſſed of a treaſury of very great value. It is under the inſpection of the abbot of *Einſidlen*, into whoſe hands every three years, the *mother*, for ſo the governeſs is ſtiled, makes a reſignation of her office.

2. *Groſz*, compoſed of *Vorder* and *Hintergroſz*, two ſmall villages.

3. *Weilerzell*, conſiſting only of ſome ſcattered houſes.

4. *Etzell* and *Egg:* the high and woody mountain of *Etzel* ſtands partly within this territory, and partly within the *Hofen*. St. *Meinrad* is ſaid to have ſpent ſome years in this mountain, and many pilgrimages are made to the church built there, in commemoration of his auſtere receſs.

5. *Bennaw*, a ſmall village ſaid to be ſo called from a ſaint of that name.

6. *Euthal* or *Oewthal*, the church of which is dependent on *Einſidlen*.

7. *Trochslaub*.

To the abbey of *Einſidlen* further belongs the *Aufnau* or *Ufnau*, in *Latin Augia lacus Tigurini*, a ſmall delightful iſland ſituated in the *Zurichſee*. This iſland alſo was a donation of its founder the Emperor *Otho* I. in 965. On it ſtands a church, in which lies interred the celebrated poet *Ulrich Hutten*, in memory of whom ſome call the iſland *Hutteni inſula*. The abbey of *Einſidlen* is likewiſe poſſeſſed of the civil and penal juriſdiction in the priory of St. *Gerold ob Feldkirch*, which has been mentioned above under the lordſhip of *Blumenegg* in the Circle of *Swabia*. To the abbey further belong the high and low juriſdiction of *Reichenburg* in the *March*, which it manages by a vogt; as alſo ſome juriſdiction at *Staſen*, *Ehrlibach* and *Brutten*, in the dependency of *Zurich*, the lower juriſdiction at *Pfaffiken*, within the dependency of *Schweiz*, that of *Wyningen* in the county of *Baden*, with thoſe in the lordſhips of *Sonnenberg*, *Gachnang* and *Freudenfels*; and by virtue of theſe it enjoys a ſeat in the meetings of the juſtitiaries of the *Thurgau*. Further, to it belongs the lower juriſdiction at *Kaltbrunnen* in *Gaſter*, and that with appeal only to the high court at *Einſidlen*. For the exerciſe of theſe juriſdictions and the ſecurity of certain revenues ariſing to the abbey from ſome particular places, it maintains at St. *Gerold* and *Fahr* certain officers under the title of *Probſtes*, and at *Pfaffiken*, *Freudenfels*, *Sonnenberg* and *Gachnang*, others ſtiled *Statthalters*. Theſe are all conventualiſts. At *Bellenz* likewiſe the abbey has a *Probſt*, with other members

members both for the management of its revenues there, and the inſtruction of youth. Laſtly, every new abbot confers the juriſdiction of *Menzingen* on its magiſtracy as a fief, and has reſerved to itſelf the right of redeeming the lordſhips of *Sirenz* and *Riegol* in the *Briſgau*.

Oof. The countries or places ſubject to it in common with other cantons ſhall be ſpecified hereafter.

VI. *The Canton of UNTERWALDEN.*

§. 1. THE canton of *Unterwalden*, in *Latin Sulbſilvania*, is one of the four *Waldſtadten*. To the northward it terminates on the *Waldſtadterſee* and the canton of *Lucern*; eaſtward on the canton of *Uri*, ſouthward on the ſame canton and that of *Bern*, and weſtward on the canton of *Lucern*.

§. 2. It is divided into two parts or vallies by a foreſt called the *Kernwald*, which traverſes the country from ſouth to north. The canton itſelf is ſmall, but abounds in fruit and cattle. The mountains are covered with rich paſtures, and the fields in the fertile vales, in one year yield ſeveral advantages: for in ſpring time when the ſnow is off the ground, they are full of cattle: afterwards the cattle being driven up the *Alps*, the herbage ſhoots again in ſuch a manner as to be moved twice in a ſummer, and in autumn the cattle on their return from the *Alps*, meet again with plenty of fodder in them, till the ſnow ſets in a new. All the lower parts of the country produces an exuberance of very fine fruits, and with wood this canton is ſo well provided, that without any detriment to it, ſeveral ſpots might be afforted and improved into meadow or arable land. Of wheat it has little or none, and grows no wine. At half an hour's diſtance from *Stanz*, and likewiſe in the *Melchthale* (or *Milk vale*) are good quarries of marble; and it has alſo three ſulphureous ſprings near each other, namely between *Stanſtad* and *Alpnach* on *Alpnach* lake, which is a branch of the *vier Waldſtadter* lake, and into which runs the river *Aa*, the ſource of which lies in this canton: among the leſſer lakes, are thoſe of *Lungern*, *Ruden* and *Sarner*.

§. 3. Throughout the whole canton are nothing but market-towns, villages and ſcattered houſes. The inhabitants in their apparel and manner of living, keep to the old faſhions. They are univerſally popiſh, and make a part of the dioceſe of *Coſtanz* or *Conſtance*.

§. 4. This country was antiently a lordſhip according to ſome writers, at firſt called the *Surigau*, but afterwards *Stanz*. At that time the regency of the country was at *Stanz* in the *Walde*, or foreſt, for which reaſon the low-land people were obliged to go up to the *Walde*, and hence the

the whole country obtained the name of *Unterwalden*. But as thoſe above the wood paid two thirds towards the charges of the regency at *Stanz*, and the other aſſeſſments, while the inhabitants in the lower parts paid only the remaining one third, they proteſted againſt ſuch an inequality and refuſed to make their appearance at *Stanz*, either as members of the council or on any action at law. Wherefore in 1150 this produced an agreement that each vale ſhould have a diſtinct regency, and the highlanders above the foreſt be inveſted with two thirds of the provincial revenues, and the keeping of the public ſeal and banner. The low landers however have ſince made themſelves a ſeal and banner, which is uſed in their own particular concerns. The *Unterwalders* have ever enjoyed the like liberties with the people of *Uri* and *Schweiz*. In conjunction alſo with them in 1308 they ſhook off the *Auſtrian* yoke, and in 1315 entered into a perpetual alliance with the ſaid States. Among the confederate body they are reckoned the ſixth, but among the ſix *landern* or leſſer cantons the third.

§. 5. Their arms are gules and *argent* party *per feſſe*, with a double warded key erect in pale gules and *argent*.

§. 6. The government of this canton is purely democratical, the *Landeſgemeine* being the depoſitary of the whole ſupreme power, and in which all males above ſixteen, have a right of admittance. As the country however conſiſts of two vales, each of them forming a ſeparate republic, ſo they have both their own particular *Landeſgemeine* and officers. Foreign affairs fall under the cognizance of the *allgemeine Landrath*, the members of which are the *Statthalters* aſſiſted by fifty-eight counſellors from the two vales. To the general aſſembly of the *Helvetian* confederacy, each vale ſends a repreſentative, but both act as for the ſame canton, the two repreſentatives enjoying only one ſingle voice.

§. 7. In the deſcription of theſe two vales we ſhall begin with

1. *The vale above the foreſt* (in *French* ſtiled *la Vallée ſuperieure au deſſus du bois*,) under its own diſtinct *Landeſgemeine*, which uſually meets every year at *Sarnen*. The *Landrath* conſiſts of the *Landamman*, the *Statthalter* and fifty-eight counſellors elected from among the ſix pariſhes, that is to ſay out of each of the largeſt, namely *Sarnens* and *Kerns* fifteen, and from each of the others ſeven, but on occaſion the number may be doubled, or even trebled, for inſtance on the *Maleſiz* or trial of criminal cauſes, which require a treble *Landrath*. With reſpect to the common adminiſtration of juſtice here, each pariſh has a court of its own named the *Siebnergericht*, as conſiſting of ſeven judges, that is to ſay of four counſellors and three commoners. Theſe decide all civil cauſes under ſix guilders, but thoſe above that ſum admit of an appeal to the *Funfzehnergericht*, the members of which are compoſed of counſellors aſſiſted by ſix commoners or deputies of the *Gemeinde* and the *Landamman* as preſident, whoſe verdict is final.

The

The ſix *Gemeinden* or *Kilchgange* pariſhes, take their names from the following places: *viz.*

1. *Sarnen*, the capital of the vale, lying on the river *Aar*. In this place is a *Benedictine* nunnery dedicated to St. *Andrew*. Its caſtle, once famous for its ſtrength, in 1308 was levelled by the peaſants. *Sarnen* gives name to the adjacent lake.

2. *Kerns*, a parochial-village.

3. *Sackſlen* or *Saxlen*, alſo parochial, and ſituated near the *Aa*.

4. *Alpnach*, properly called *Altnacht*, another parochial-village, lying at the foot of the *Pilatusberg* or *Pilate's* hill, and on a part of the *vier Waldſtadterſee*, otherwiſe called the *Alpnachſee*, which at this place is increaſed by the river *Aa*.

5. *Gyſwyl* or *Gyſweil*, a parochial-village giving name to *Gyſweil* lake, which receives into it the river *Aa*, after its iſſue from the lake of *Lungern*, and then carries it forward into that of *Sarnen*.

6. *Lungern*, alſo parochial, with *Kaiſerſtuhl*, another ſmall village, lies on a lake which from hence is called the *Lungernſee*.

II. *The vale under the foreſt*, (in *French* called *la Vallée inferieure au deſſous du bois*,) alſo under its own diſtinct *Landgeſmeine*, which meets annually in a meadow at *Wyl* on the *Aa*, not far from *Stanz*. This diſtrict has likewiſe its own *Landrath* conſiſting of the *Landamman*, the *Statthalter* and fifty-eight counſellors, who weekly hold their ſeſſion at *Stanz*, and on occaſion may be augmented to double their uſual members. In the *Malefizgericht* or penal court, every male upwards of twenty years has a vote. Civil cauſes are determinable by the *Siebnergerichte*, the preſident of which is the *Landweibel* or provincial ſerjeant, unleſs when the ſum exceeds ten florins; and then an appeal lies to the *Eilf* or *Geſchworengericht*, in which the *Landamman* is preſident. This vale is divided into eleven *Urthens*, conſtituting the four pariſhes of *Stanz*, *Buchs*, *Wolfenſchies* and *Emmetten*. Its moſt remarkable places are

1. *Stanz* or *Stans*, the capital of the vale, and even of the whole canton, but which ſuffered greatly by fire in 1713.

2. *Stanſtad*, a village ſituated on the *vier Waldſtadterſee*.

3. *Buchs*, otherwiſe called *Buochs* and *Buxeten*, a parochial-village alſo lying on the *vier Waldſtadterſee*, and the living belonging to which is in the gift of *Engelberg* convent.

4. *Beggenried* or *Beckenried*, another parochial-village ſituated on the *vier Waldſtadterſee*, and the place where the four cantons often held their meetings.

5. *Emmetten*, a parochial-village, conſiſting entirely of farm houſes.

6. *Wolffenſchies*, alſo a parochial-village.

Obſ. This canton has no ſubjected lands or places that are its ſole property. Thoſe of which it is poſſeſſed jointly with other cantons, ſhall be treated of in the following pages.

VII. *The*

VII. *The Canton of* ZUG.

§. 1. ZUG is a very ſmall canton bordering, towards the north, on that of *Zurich*, eaſtward on the ſame canton and *Schweiz*, ſouthward alſo on the latter and that of *Lucern*, and weſtward on the *Freyen aemter*, and a part of the canton of *Lucern*. Neither in length or breadth does it much exceed four hours.

§. 2. The paſtures here are excellent, and it produces alſo a ſufficiency of grain, with plenty of fruit and ſome wine; and on one ſide of the *Zug* lake, the country is covered with cheſtnut trees, which form a very profitable branch of trade, by the ſale of the nuts to the neighbouring countries. *Zug* lake is about three hours long but narrow, yielding carps weighing from fifty to ninety pounds weight, with pykes of fifty pounds, and plenty of *Brachſmens*, by naturaliſts entitled (*Cyprini lati* or *broad carp*) and *Rotels*, (*Umblæ minores*) the laſt of which are a ſpecies of trout, and very good eating, in length from one ſpan to a ſpan and a half, but never weighing above ſix pounds. Out of this lake at *Cham* runs the river *Loretz*, which joins the *Reuſz*. Another leſſer lake here is that of *Ægeri* (in *Latin* ſtiled *Lacus Ægerius* or *Egerius*) on the borders of *Schweiz*, being not above one hour in length, but very deep and abounding in fiſh, particularly in the ſo famed *Rotels*. From hence iſſues the river *Loretz*, which after traverſing the *Zugerſee* leaves it again at *Cham*. On the eaſtern ſide of this lake ſtands the hill called *an dem Morgarten*, which has been mentioned above under the canton of *Schweiz*.

§. 3. The only town in this canton is *Zug*, all the other places here, being only burghs and villages. The whole country too is popiſh and under the juriſdiction of the dioceſe of *Coſtanz*.

§. 4. This diſtrict on the extinction of the Counts of *Lenzburg*, devolved to thoſe of *Kyburg*, which latter alſo failing, it came to the Counts of *Habsburg*, and in them to the houſe of *Auſtria*, towards which it always manifeſted an inviolable attachment, but in 1352 the town of *Zug*, being beſieged by the *Helvetian* confederacy, and not only neglected by the archduke, but even recommended by him to ſurrender, it followed his advice, and was admitted into the confederacy, to which its territory had previouſly acceded. This canton is the ſeventh in rank, and among the leſſer ones the fifth, beſides which it is in a particular manner connected with *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, commonly called the five territorical confederates.

§. 5. Its arms are azure a feſſe *argent*.

§. 6. The government of this canton is entirely democratical; the ſupreme council being lodged in the *Landeſgemeine*, which meets annually in the town of *Zug*. In this council every male of ſixteen years of age is

is poſſeſſed of a vote, and here alſo all public poſts are conferred. It is compoſed of deputies from the five ſeveral quarters of the canton, namely from thoſe of the town of *Zug*, forming of itſelf two quarters, and the territory which includes under it the quarters of *Ægeri*, *Bar* and *Menzingen*. The chief perſon here is the *Amman*, who is elected alternately from the town and the territory, though with this difference, that the town *Amman* continues in office three years, but the country *Amman* only two. This officer muſt always reſide in the town. Next to him is the *Statthalter*, who has the keeping of the provincial ſeal. The daily diſpatch of incidental occurrences and the ordinary public affairs is committed to the *Stadt* and *Amſtrath*, which conſiſts of forty members, that is to ſay of thirteen from the town and twenty-ſeven from the country. This board likewiſe digeſts and prepares ſuch matters as are to be laid before the *Landeſgemeine*, and determines alſo the convocation of an extraordinary *Landeſgemeine*. The penal juriſdiction is lodged in the *Amman*, aſſiſted by certain aſſeſſors from the town and country. Further, the town and every quarter in the canton has a diſtinct council and recorder of its own, for the management of the reſpective affairs thereof. For the adminiſtration too of juſtice, the city has two courts named the greater and leſſer, one half of the members of which are appointed by the city, and the other half by the two quarters of *Ægeri* and *Bar*; that of *Menzigen* having a peculiar court of its own.

7. We ſhall now deſcribe

1. The *Stand* or ſtate itſelf, conſiſting of

1. The city of *Zug*, in *Latin Tugium*, ſituated at the foot of the *Zug* hill, on a lake of the like name. In this town is a parochial-church, with a priory and two convents, and in the *Landeſgemeine* it forms two quarters.

2. The *amt* or territory containing three quarters: *viz.*

1. The quarter of *Aegeri* or *Aegere*, otherwiſe called *Egere*, and in *Latin aqua regiæ*, or *ad aquas regias*, to which belong two pariſhes and villages on the *Aeger* lake.

1. *Upper-Aegeri*. In this place lies the council houſe belonging to the quarter.

2. *Under* or *Wyl-Aegeri*, which was made, in 1725, parochial.

2. *Menzigen* quarter, ſo called from the parochial-village of that name. *Gubel*, a chapel with a hermitage on *Zug* hill, is remarkable for the defeat of the *Zurichers* in 1531 by the popiſh cantons.

3. In the quarter of *Bar* is

1. *Bar* or *Baar*, the capital, in the town houſe of which the meetings for the quarter are held. This place gives name to the adjacent territory, which abounds in fine fruit and paſtures.

2. *Deinicken* or *Teinicken*, a ſmall village ſituated on the *Lorez*, in a meadow near which called the *Bunni*, a peace was concluded in 1531 between the city of *Zurich* and the five firſt popiſh cantons.

3. *Walterſchwyl*, in *Latin Villa Gualteriana*, a ſeat lying at the foot of mount *Barburg*, with a noted bath near it, the water of which before it be made uſe of is generally heated. This ſeat belongs to the abbey of *Wettingen* in the county of *Baden*.

II. The particular ſubjects of the city of *Zug*. Theſe are divided into five obervogteys or prefecturates, the prefects of which are elected from among the city burghery.

1. The obervogtey of *Cham*, in which lies

1. *Cham* or *Kahm*, a parochial-village, containing an old manſion-houſe ſituated at the efflux of the *Lorez* from the *Ægeri* lake. It is ſuppoſed that a town formerly ſtood hereabouts, the houſes near the manſion-houſe and church being ſtill ſtiled the *Stadlein* or *little town*.

2. The villages of *Lower-Cham*, *Lower-Weil*, *Rumelticken*, *Lindencham*, and eleven other leſſer villages and farms.

3. The *Frauenthal*, in *Latin Vallis b. Mariæ*, or *Vallis dominarum*, a *Ciſtercian* or *Bernhardine* abbey, ſituated on the river *Loretz*, and founded by *Ulrich Schnabelburg*, and his ſpouſe *Agnes Eſchenbach* in the year 1231. The patronage of this abbey belongs to the city of *Zug*, but the viſitation to *Wettingen* abbey. Excluſive of other incomes it is further poſſeſſed of ſeveral feudal farms, of which *Hattweil*, *Yſlicken*, *Wannhauſern*, &c. lie all in its neighbourhood.

4. St. *Andres*, the name of a little cluſter of houſes lying on the *Zug* lake, not far from *Cham*, where formerly ſtood a town belonging to the *Hunenberg* family, which was deſtroyed in the *Sempach* war of 1386. The remains of a very old chapel, and a ſmall ſeat commonly known by the title of *Cham* caſtle, are ſtill to be ſeen here; and St. *Andres* itſelf was once an obervogtey.

2. The obervogtey of *Gangolſchwyl* or *Ryſch*, containing

1. *Ryſch*, a parochial-village near the *Zug* lake.

2. *Meyers-Cappelen*, another parochial-village, partly belonging to the landvogtey of *Habsburg* in *Lucern*.

3. *Buonas* or *Buebenas*, a lordſhip, having a village and ſeat on the *Zug* lake.

4. *Holzhauſeren*, *Berchtwyl*, *Ypicken*, *Waltraden*, villages, &c.

3. The obervogtey of *Hunenberg*, taking its name from an antient ſeat here, and which in 1416 came to the town of *Zug*.

4. The obervogtey of *Walchwyl*, receiving its name from a parochial-village.

5. The obervogtey of St. *Wolfgang*, alſo named from a parochial-village, but the high juriſdiction of which is veſted in *Steinhauſen* another village here, belonging to the city of *Zurich*.

Obſ. The ſeveral places belonging to this canton, in common with other proprietors, are to be met with in the ſequel.

VIII. *The*

VIII. *The Canton of* GLARUS.

§. 1. OF this canton the above-mentioned ingenious artiſt Mr. *Walſern*, has delineated a good map, which is publiſhed by *Seutter* from an engraving of *Lotter*. A ſmaller and leſs compleat delineation of it had before been publiſhed, in the ſecond volume of *Scheuchzer*'s *natural hiſtory of Swiſſerland*.

§. 2. To the eaſtward it borders on the county of *Sargans* and the *Griſons*; ſouthward alſo on the *Griſons* and the canton of *Uri*, weſtward on the latter and the canton of *Schweiz*, and northward on the *March* and *Gaſter*.

§. 3. To the eaſt, ſouth and weſt borders it is environed with mountains of ſo great a height that ſome of them, for inſtance the *Blattenberg* and *Freyberg*, are continua'ly covered with ice and ſnow, but more particularly by the *Todiberg*, which is reckoned among the higheſt in all *Swiſſerland*. This laſt is likewiſe almoſt impaſſable, notwithſtanding a road has with great labour been made over it, from the great vale in *Glarus* to the country of the *Griſons*. From the north, where the country is open, a valley runs to the ſouthward for the length of full eight hours, but below *Schwanden* the *Freyberg* divides it into two ſeparate vales, the *greater* and *leſſer*, the former of which lies to the weſt and the latter to the eaſt of the ſaid hill; excluſive of ſeveral other vallies among the ridges of the mountains. It is obſerved that the large vale is more ſubject to earthquakes than any other part of *Swiſſerland*, not leſs than thirty or forty ſhocks having been felt there in the years 1701 and 1702. Though theſe vales too in many parts are extremely proper for agriculture, yet a ſmall quantity of barley, peas and other pultaceous grain, is all that is ſown in them, graſery being the main object of the inhabitants. The great number of *Alps* here on the high mountains, of which upwards of eight are diſtinguiſhed by particular names, feed many thouſands of horned cattle, horſes and ſheep, which are the ſource of a moſt profitable trade. Their exportations alſo of cheeſe, butter, tallow and goats is very conſiderable. Further on theſe mountains are large woods of pine, with cryſtal pits. The *Blattenberg* yields vaſt quantities of ſlate, which being poliſhed and formed into tables, or put into wooden frames for writing, are exported to all parts. Of the ſeveral mountains in *Swiſſerland*, the *Freyberg* is the ſafeſt refuge for the chamois, only twelve ſworn hunters being permitted to ſhoot them, and theſe but between St. *James*'s day and *Martinmas*. Further, within this term they are not to ſhoot above two head, not even for a perſon who makes a wedding feaſt. Among the *Alps* and valleys are divers mineral waters and baths. Of the latter the cold bath at *Wichel* in *Lower-Uri* is the moſt frequented. The largeſt river here is the *Linth*, which iſſues out of two rivulets in this canton,

called the *Sandbache* and *Limmernbache*, and traverſing the country from ſouth to north receives the *Sernft*, which is formed by the conflux of ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. The *Lontſch* iſſues from the *Clonthalerſee* and the *Seez*, in *Latin Magus*, is the outlet of the *Wallenſtadterſee*. On the north ſide of the laſt-mentioned lake, in *Latin* ſtiled *Lacus rivanus*, *rivarius*, *ripanus*, *ripenſis*, *wallenſtadienſis*, or *veſenius*, lies alſo a part of the *Uri* lake. Its extent from weſt to eaſt is not leſs than four hours, but its breadth not one. Towards the weſt and eaſt it lies quite open, whereas the north and ſouth ſides of it are terminated by very high craggy rocks and precipices. One great conveniency to the barks and paſſage boats here, is the remarkable regularity of the winds in theſe parts, which early in the morning before and at ſun-riſe always ſet in with an eaſterly breeze, and ſo continue till about ten a clock, when a calm takes place till noon, and then are ſucceeded by a weſterly wind till ſun-ſet; when, if the weather be fair, the eaſterly breeze returns again. This regular ſucceſſion of the winds is interrupted only by a north blaſt and that not often. Theſe phenomena, however, are eaſily accounted for from the above deſcribed ſituation of the lake.

§. 4. This canton among its ſeveral burghs and villages, contains only one town. The number of its males above ſixteen years of age, amounts to ſomewhat more than 4000 The principal buſineſs and trade of the inhabitants is graſery; though they are alſo not without manufactures, ſuch for inſtance as a kind of cloth called *Matzen* and cottons. Its ſlate trade has been ſpoken of above.

§. 5. The greater part of the inhabitants are *Calviniſts*, but the reſt papiſts, and in ſeveral pariſhes they are even intermixed. To the *Calviniſts* belong thirteen pariſhes, whereas there is only one which may be ſtiled entirely popiſh, namely that of *Naffels*, though at *Glarus* and *Linnthal* they have their eccleſiaſtics equally with the *Calviniſts*, and their dioceſan is the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*.

§. 6. The country of *Glarus* was for a long time under the lordſhip of *Seckingen* abbey, to which it paid tythes, rents, impoſts and other acknowledgments, but yet had many rights and immunities of its own. The *Kaſtenvogte* or patron of the abbey, with its *Meyer* or ſteward, were alſo poſſeſſed of their reſpective prerogatives; the former exerciſing all criminal juriſdiction here, and levying the impoſts belonging to the abbey, whilſt the latter collected its ground rents, tythes, fiefs and eſcheats. The patronage of the abbey and its eſtates, and conſequently of *Glarus* was lodged in the Emperor till the year 1173, when *Frederick* I. impowered the abbey to accept of his third ſon *Otho* Pfalzgrave of *Burgundy*, as patron. On his deceaſe the patronage deſcended to the Counts of *Habsburg*, and from them to the *Auſtrian* family. In 1299 the Emperor *Albert* I. even cauſed himſelf to be inveſted with the ſovereignty and patronage of the country, as a fief of the abbey, with a promiſe, however, that

that the rights and liberties thereof ſhould remain in *ſtatu quo*. He alſo ſettled the penal juriſdiction on his ſon and his heirs. But the oppreſſive innovations of the *Auſtrian* government kindling a general diſcontent, which the ſeverity and arrogance of the vogts increaſed to a degree that could not eſcape obſervation, upon this, in 1351, the houſe of *Auſtria* marched a body of troops into the country, as well to preſerve it in its obedience, as on occaſion, to be employed againſt the confederates, which laſt entered the country of *Glarus*, and with the conſent of the inhabitants, who made a reciprocal defenſive treaty with them, reduced it to their ſubjection. The *Auſtrian* landvogtey immediately withdrew, but in the beginning of the year 1352 made an attempt by means of ſome forces to recover it. Meeting, however, at *Rauti-felde* with a repulſe, *Zurich*, *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden* entered into a perpetual alliance with the canton. The people being thus reſtored to their antient form of government, in 1395 by purchaſe annulled the prerogative of the abbey of *Seckingen*, and in 1415 obtained from the Emperor *Sigiſmund* an exemption from being ſummoned before him, the aulic council, or any other court, and that all its civil proceſſes ſhould be cogniſable by the *Ammann* of *Glarus*, unleſs when the *Ammann* ſhould refuſe doing them juſtice. The ſame Emperor likewiſe inveſted the country with the penal juriſdiction, diſcharging it from all its former duty, ſubordination and dependance on the houſe of *Auſtria*. Theſe particulars he ratified to it at *Baſel* in 1433. In rank the canton of *Glarus* is the eighth, but among the ſix leſſer cantons the fifth.

§. 7. It arms are gules a pilgrim, not St. *Fridolin*, bearing a ſtaff ſable.

§. 8. Its government is democratical, the ſupreme power being lodged in the whole *Landeſgemeine*, which is held once a year in *Allment* field without the town of *Glarus*, and to this council the males of both religions, who are upwards of ſixteen years of age have admittance. On emergencies the *Landeſgemeine* alſo meet. Beſides theſe, each religion has its particular *Landeſgemeine*, which are likewiſe held annually; that of the *Calviniſts* in *Strabi* houſe at *Schwanden*, and that of the papiſts in a field between *Netſtall* and *Naffels*. On extraordinary occurrences both ſects convoke their reſpective *Landeſgemeine*, either jointly or ſeparately; the *Calviniſts* generally at the *Pulverthurme* or *powder tower*, without the town of *Glarus*, and the papiſts at *Naffels*. The principal perſons in the whole country are the *Landamman* and the *Landeſtatthalter*, both of whom are alternately elected from among the *Calviniſts* and papiſts, with this diſtinction, however, that the *Calviniſt Landamman* holds his office for three years, and him of the papiſts for two, but with the *Statthalter* it is the reverſe, the *Calviniſt Statthalter* continuing in office only for two years, the popiſh *Statthalter* for three; though the head of each ſect is choſen ſeparately by its own ſect without the intervention of the other. The *Landamman* uſually ſummons the general and particular counſellors of his ſect: the like is done

by the *Statthalter* within his community; and each preſides in the courts which he thus ſummons. The *Landamman* keeps the ſeal of the canton, but when buſineſs calls him out of its territories delivers it to the Stadtholder, and when accompanied by this officer to the eldeſt *Landamman*. The Stadtholder, however, though preſident in the abſence of the *Landamman*, yet takes place after the *Landamman* for the preceding year. Next to the chief officers is the *Pannerherr* or *Banneret*, who is alternately elected from among the two religions, and holds his office *durante vitâ*. After theſe ſucceſſively follow the other officers. The general *Landrath* is compoſed of ſixty-three members; forty-eight of whom are *Calviniſt*, and fifteen popiſh, and when neceſſary is held in the town of *Glarus*, the *Landamman* ſitting as preſident. Each ſect has alſo its particular *Landrath* for their ſeparate concerns. On occaſion likewiſe both a *Calviniſt* and popiſh *Landrath* has been convoked two or three times. Each ſect ſends to the general chamber of aſſeſſments and accounts, a repreſentative who is uſually nominated by the *Ammann* and *Stadtholder*, but at the meeting of the two religions either one or more of the ſame religion are permitted to aſſiſt. Each ſect too has its own particular court, diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of *Funfergericht*, *Neunergericht* and *Augenſcheingericht:* but in a proceſs between perſons of oppoſite religions conformably to the compact of 1683; they have a mixed court called *Funfer-Neuner* and *Augenſcheingerichte*, and in theſe the judges, who are of both religions, determine without appeal, though ſometimes the council has been known to recommend to them either a mitigation or illuſtration of their verdict, under the title of a reviſion. Ever ſince the year 1631, the *Calviniſts* have had their own particular conſiſtory and marriage court. The *Landrath* of each religion is inveſted with the criminal juriſdiction over the votaries of ſuch religion, and that abſtractedly from the *Landrathe* of the oppoſite ſect; but if the delinquent be a foreigner he is tried by both *Landraths*.

§. 9. Military affairs are managed here by the *Pannerherr*, provincial captains, provincial enſigns, maſters of artillery, and *Bannerets*. The *Calviniſts* have their own council of war, conſiſting of ſeven members. The militia are divided into companies commanded by captains in ſeveral parts of the country.

§. 10. We now proceed to deſcribe

1. The territory of *Glarus*, which by the *Calviniſts* is divided into the upper, middle and lower, containing pariſhes in each, but the popiſh diviſion is only into the upper and lower. We ſhall confine ourſelves, however, to that diviſion which is obſerved in common by both, and computed from the *Tagwens* or *Tagmens*. Of theſe there are fifteen in number, each of which ſends four members to the general *Landrathe*, *Glarus* and *Naffels* excepted, the former deputing ſix and the latter five.

1. The

1. The *Tagwen* of *Glarus*, which lies in the middle part, according to the *Calviniſt* diviſion, but is the upper in that of the papiſts, ſends ſix members to the general *Landrath*, *viz.* three *Calviniſt* and three popiſh. It conſiſts of

Glarus, in *Latin* and *Italian Glarona*, the capital of the country, ſituated between the lofty mountain of *Glarnich* and the river *Linth*; and being both large and handſome. The ſectaries of the too religions enjoy the church here in common betwixt them, though the *Calviniſts* are by far the moſt numerous. In the town-houſe the *Landraths* and the courts of juſtice uſually hold their aſſemblies, and juſt without the town is the place where are held the annual *Landesgemeine* of the two ſects. Here alſo, but in no other part of the country, is a market on *Mondays*, beſides which it has ſix fairs in the year. In 1299 and 1337 *Glarus* was totally deſtroyed by fire, and in 1477 again ſuffered greatly by the ſame dreadful calamity. The caſtle, which ſtood on a mountain near the town, is long ſince fallen to ruins.

2. The *Tagwen* of *Enneda*, and *Ennetbuels*, ſituated in the middle part of the country according to the *Calviniſts*, but by the papiſts reckoned at *Enneda* in the upper part. This *Tagwen* deputes four repreſentatives, who are all proteſtants.

3. The *Tagwen* of *Mitlodi*, *Soll* and *Schwendi*, which among the *Calviniſts* belongs to the middle part. Its repreſentatives are three proteſtants and one papiſt.

4. The *Tagwen* of *Schwanden* and *Thon* reckoned by the *Calviniſts* in the middle part of the country, and ſending four deputies to the general *Landrathe*, who muſt all be of the *Calviniſt* religion. A little way above *Schwanden*, a country town here, lies the conflux of the *Linth* and *Sernſt*.

5. The *Tagwen* of *Eſchen*, containing *Luchſingen*, *Nitfurn*, *Adlenbache* and *Laugelbach*. This *Tagwen* by the *Calviniſts* is reckoned in the upper part of the country, and ſends four repreſentatives to the *Landrathe*, all of whom are *Calviniſts*.

6. The *Tagwen* of *Bettſchwanden*, *Diesbach*, *Hazigen* and *Haſzlen*, which according to the proteſtant diviſion lies in the upper part of the country.

7. The *Tagwen* of *Ennetlindt* and *Reuti*, ſituated according to the *Calviniſts* in the upper part of the country, and deputing four members, who muſt be proteſtants.

8. The *Tagwen* of *Linnthal*, *Matt* and *Dorf*, by the *Calviniſts* reckoned in the upper part of the country; this *Tagwen* deputes three *Calviniſt* counſellors and one popiſh.

9. The *Tagwen* of *Ellen* in the *Sernſt* vale, by the *Calviniſts* included in the upper part of the country, and ſending four members, who muſt all be of that religion.

10. The *Tagwen* of *Matt* in the *Sernſt* vale, according to the *Calviniſts* ſituated in the upper part of the country, and ſending four proteſtant members to the *Landrathe*.

11. The

11. The *Tagwen* of *Nettſtal*, by the *Calviniſts* reckoned in the lower, by the papiſts in the upper part of the country, and deputing three popiſh members, with only one *Calviniſt*.

12. The *Tagwen* of *Mullis*, by the *Calviniſts* placed in the lower part of the country, and ſending four proteſtant members. Not far from the village of *Mullis* lies *Beglingen*, another ſmall place, above which are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a *Landguard* or line, extending downwards through the whole valley from one mountain to the other, which protected the country from any ſudden attack, and ſeparated it from the lower *amts*.

13. The *Tagwen* of *Naffels*, according to both computations, ſituated in the lower part of the country, and ſending five repreſentatives who muſt be all papiſts. At *Naffels* is a *Capuchin* convent, and in its neighbourhood in 1388 the *Auſtrians* were defeated by the militia of *Glarus*. This victory is annually commemorated by a feſtival called the *Naffelſerfahrt*.

14. The *Tagwen* of *Upper* and *Lower-Urnen*, both by the *Calviniſts* and papiſts, included in the lower part of the country; and ſending to the general *Landrathe*, two *Calviniſts* and two popiſh members. *Lower-Urnen* here is noted for its bath. Near it alſo once ſtood *Windeck* houſe, and at the village of *Upper-Urnen*, a caſtle called *Vorburg*.

15. The *Tagwen* of *Bilten* and *Kerenzen*, by the *Calviniſts* reckoned in the lower part of the country, and deputing four members, all proteſtants.

II. The countries particularly ſubject to this canton. Of theſe

The county of *Werdenberg*, lies on the *Rhine* and till the fifteenth century appertained to Counts of its own, who took their name from it. In 1517 the canton of *Glarus* purchaſed it of the Barons *Wolfgang* and *George von Heuwen*, at that time its proprietors, for the ſum of 21,500 florins. It is entirely *Calviniſt*, and every three years changes its landvogt, who by a convention made in 1638, between the proteſtants and papiſts of the country of *Glarus*, is elected ſolely from among the former. The county itſelf belongs in common to the whole canton, and its inhabitants are about 1200 in number. The places of greateſt note here are

1. *Werdenberg*, a ſmall town at the foot of a hill, on which alſo ſtands a ſeat.

2. *Grabs*, anciently called *Quadravedes*, *Quadrabitis*, *Quadrabs* and *Quadratis*, a parochial-village.

3. *Buchs*, formerly called *Buogo* or *Bugo*, likewiſe parochial.

4. *Sevelen*, another parochial-village.

Obſ. The countries of which *Glarus* is poſſeſſed in common with other cantons ſhall be mentioned in the ſequel.

IX. *The*

IX. *The Town and Canton of* BASEL.

§. 1. MUNSTER's map of this canton has been inſerted in *Stumpfens eidgenoſziſchen Chronike*, and *Wurſteiſen*'s *Baſeler Chronike*. *Brunner*'s map, which appeared in 1729, is but an indifferent performance. That of *Deliſle*, which was afterwards engraved by his tutor, is much better, but not without imperfections.

§. 2. To the eaſt this canton is bounded by the *Frickthal*, to the ſouth by the territory of *Solothurn*, to the weſt by the ſame country, the dioceſe of *Baſel* and the *Sundgau*, to the north by the lordſhip of *Roteln* in the Marggravate of *Baden-Durlach*, and by *Rheinfelden*, a foreign diſtrict in *Auſtria*. In length it is about eight hours and a half, in breadth ſix.

§. 3. From *Baſel*, as far as *Lichſtal* and *Siſſach*, the whole country abounds in corn and wine; but beyond it is extremely mountainous, cold and even barren, excepting indeed that on theſe mountains, and in the valleys are ſeen the moſt beautiful paſtures covered with cattle. In the city of *Baſel* are divers medical ſprings, and in the reſt of the country baths of approved virtue, ſuch as thoſe of *Ramſer*, *Schauenburger*, *Brugliger* and *Eptinger*. The *Rhine* waters the north eaſt ſide of the canton, from *Augſt* to the mountain of *Horn*, and below *Granzach*, at the former receives the *Ergetſz*, not far from *Baſel* the *Birs*, within the city, the *Birſig* or *Birſeck*, and at *Little-Huningen*, the *Wieſen*.

§. 4. In the whole canton are three towns, and it has conſtantly perſevered in the profeſſion of proteſtantiſm, ever ſince the introduction of that religion in 1529. The number of pariſhes it contains are twenty-ſeven, ranged under three deaneries, namely thoſe of *Lieckſtall*, *Farnſpurg* and *Wallenburg*.

§. 5. In 1501 *Baſel* entered into a perpetual union with the confederate towns and cantons. On this occaſion the towns of *Freyburg* and *Solothurn*, though prior to it in the confederacy, yet out of regard to its eſpiſcopal ſee and univerſity voluntarily gave it the precedence. Thus in the whole confederacy it is reckoned the ninth, but among the later cantons the firſt.

§. 6. The arms of the city of *Baſel* are *argent*, a figure ſable, by ſome ſuppoſed to be the feril of a pilgrim's ſtaff, by others an iron fiſh-hook, to which are added a number of other conjunctures. Its government ariſtocratical.

§. 7. Of the military eſtabliſhment of the city of *Baſel*, notice will be taken in the following deſcription of that city. The provincial militia is divided into two regiments, each conſiſting of ten companies and a troop of dragoons. To each regiment too is a colonel, a lieutenant colonel and major.

§. 8. We now proceed to deſcribe

I. *Baſel*, in *Latin Baſilea*, *Baſilæa* or *Baſilia*, and in the middle ages called *Baſula* and *Baſil*, in *French Baſle* and *Bâle*, the capital and ſovereign of the whole canton. It is likewiſe the largeſt city in all *Swiſſerland*, and lies in a fertile and delightful country along the *Rhine*, which divides it into the *greater* and *leſſer*, and is joined by the little rivers *Birſeck* and *Birs*. The bridge over the *Rhine* which unites the two towns is ſix hundred feet in length. The greater of theſe, or as it called here, the *Mehrereſtadt*, conſiſts of the old town and five ſuburbs, and beſides its walls is further fortified with towers, moats, and four baſtions. In this part lie the three head churches and pariſhes, *viz.* the minſter, or ancient cathedral, St. *Peter*'s and that of St. *Leonhard*. To the minſter belong four other pariſhes, the prieſts of which likewiſe aſſiſt at the minſter, namely thoſe of St. *Martin*, St. *Alban* and St. *Elizabeth*. In the *Steinen* ſuburb alſo are thoſe of the *Diſcalceati* convent and the hoſpital. The *French* perform divine ſervice in the church of a *Dominican* convent. The *Teutonick* order is poſſeſſed of a commandery houſe here, which is uſually let out to ſome burgher. The order of St. *John* likewiſe have a commandery here, near the church of that name, which belongs to it; but its ſeat is inhabited by the bailiff of the order, and ſometimes even by the commander himſelf. The town houſe ſtands on the river *Birſeck*, being ſupported by very large pillars, and its great hall finely painted by the celebrated *Holbein*. A part of the arſenal in the *Spalen* ſuburb has been converted into a granery. The univerſity here was founded in 1459, conſecrated in 1460, and after falling to decay revived again in 1532. The phyſic garden is very curious, as containing in it the rareſt of exotics; and adjoining to the library is a valuable *Muſæum* well furniſhed with curioſities both natural and artificial, as alſo with paintings and medals. The *Helvetian* ſociety eſtabliſhed here employ their attention to the improvement of ſcience, beſides which in *Baſel* is alſo a phylological ſociety of *Germans*. Near the minſter, cloſe by the river *Rhine*, is a ſpot of ground regularly planted with trees, called the *Pfalz* or *auf der Burg*, and commanding the moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect. On this ſpot too ſtands the *Gymnaſium*, in which are no leſs than eight claſſes. The *Peter*'s *Platz* is likewiſe planted with elm and lime trees. In this *Platz* the celebrated Dr. *Feeſch* built his noble *Muſæum*, which is ſo greatly admired by perſons of literary curioſity, ordaining that on the failure of civilians in his family, it ſhall fall to the univerſity. To this is to be added the *Plater Muſæum*, which alſo contains many things of conſiderable value, and by marriage came to the family of *Paſſavant*. The Marggrave of *Baden-Durlach* too has a ſtately palace in the new ſuburb, containing a moſt ſplendid chamber of curioſities in art, nature, antiquities and paintings. In the *leſſer*, or as it is otherwiſe called, the *Mindern Stadt*, is the pariſh church of St. *Theodore*, with the *Carthuſian* convent, which was originally a nunnery of *Clariſts*, though now ſerving

alſo

alſo as an orphan houſe, and a houſe of correction. In the church of this convent morning prayers are read, and ſermons preached, as likewiſe in the *Klingenthal*, which was once an *Auguſtine* nunnery. The ſupreme power here is lodged in the great council, which is compoſed of two hundred and ſixteen perſons under two burghermaſters and two wardens of trades. Out of each of the fifteen companies of the greater city are elected fifteen repreſentatives, and out of each of the three companies of the leſſer city twelve. The leſſer council is compoſed of ſix members and a preſident, who are ſelected from among the great council. Thus the four heads in conjunction with the greater and leſſer councils, form together an aſſembly of two hundred and eighty perſons. The noble families of *Reichenſtein*, *Barenfels*, *Rotberg* and *Eptingen*, though as honorary burghers, they enjoy all the freedoms and exemptions of burghers, and ſome of them have even houſes in the city, yet are incapable of being made free of any company or of enjoying a ſhare in the regency. The other colleges here are thoſe of the *Dreyzehnerherren* or *Geheimerath*, in *Engliſh* the privy council, in which are diſcuſſed all affairs of importance relating either to war or the police, and the opinion of this college is laid before the leſſer council, and after that before the greater; the *Dreyerherren*, which ſuperintend the city revenues and treaſury, as alſo the diſburſements of the government; the *Deputaten* or ſupreme inſpectors of the churches and ſchools within the town and country. The laſt likewiſe look to the revenues, and are compoſed of three members of the leſſer council, and the city recorder, beſides which each town for the determination of civil cauſes has its own particular court, under the direction of a *Schultheiſz*. All military affairs within the city are under the inſpection of two head commiſſaries of war, who are always the two burghermaſters; an inferior commiſſary, a town lieutenant, and town major, aſſiſted by the captains of the guards, in the great town of the five ſuburbs, and likewiſe by thoſe of the leſſer town. Every quarter in the great town has a captain and four quarter officers of the leſſer council belonging to it, with other officers both ſuperior and inferior. The quarters of the leſſer town are under the care of a town captain, aſſiſted by three town or quarter officers and other neceſſary perſons. A remarkable ſingularity here is that the clocks always ſtrike an hour ſooner than in the country or other towns: that is to ſay when every where elſe it ſtrikes twelve it here ſounds one. The firſt riſe of this cuſtom is uncertain. A great part of the manufactures ſpecified in the introduction to *Swiſſerland* are made in this town, and thus *Baſel* by means of its own fabrics and wines, in conjunction with other foreign manufactures, carries on a conſiderable trade.

Concerning the origin and antiquity of its greater and leſſer towns, profeſſor *Spreng* in 1756 publiſhed ſome ingenious diſſertations, in which that gentleman ſhews that the larger town is not of ſo great antiquity as

Raurach, and obſerves that in 407, it was deſtroyed by the *Vandals*, and about forty-three years after by the *Huns*, and that in the cloſe of the fifth century it was rebuilt. The word *Baſel* imports a low place. The leſſer town, he is of opinion, was at firſt a village, and being walled in 1270, probably at the ſame time obtained a charter for a magiſtracy and court. About the year 748 the ſee of *Raurach* was removed into the larger city, ſince which it is gradually become imperial, and by purchaſe, compact and other means has acquired to itſelf all the ancient prerogatives of the biſhop. In 1391 alſo it made an abſolute redemption of the leſſer town, which had been mortgaged by the biſhopric to the houſe of *Auſtria*, admitting it to all the rights of the city, and its burghers to a ſhare in the government. In 1501 it entered into a perpetual union with the other cantons. In 1529 the inhabitants declaring for the reformation the Biſhop withdrew. In 1061 or 1063 and from 1431 to 1448 councils were held here. Beſides the above-mentioned ravages, which it ſuffered in a more remote age, the great city was further deſtroyed by the *Hungarians* in 917, and for a long time after lay waſte. In 1258, 1294, 1377, 1414 and 1417 it ſuffered greatly by fire; and in 1327 the whole leſſer city was deſtroyed by the ſame calamity. In the *Garber* ſtreet within the city is a medicinal ſpring, with two others in its neighbourhood at St. *Brandulf* and *Brunnen*.

II. The territory of *Baſel* conſiſts of ſeven obervogteys, which from their ſituation, as conſidered with reſpect to the city are divided into

1. The lower obervogteys; namely

1. The obervogtey of *Munchenſtein*, otherwiſe ſtiled one of the four outward vogteys, the obervogt of which is elected from among the great council of the burghery, and his office expires every eight years. In this obervogtey are the following places: *viz.*

1. *Munchenſtein*, a caſtle, which together with the parochial-village beneath it at the foot of mount *Jura* cloſe by the *Birs*, belonged to the *Munchs* of *Muncheinſtein*, but in 1479, with the conſent of the houſe of *Auſtria* as lord paramount, was ceded by *Conrad Munch*, as an abſolute purchaſe to the city of *Baſel*, to which it had long been mortgaged. In 1515 and 1518 the *Munchs* of *Lowenberg*, renounced their claim to *Munchenſtein*, and in 1517 the houſe of *Auſtria* alſo receded from its pretenſions thereto. The lordſhip of *Munchenſtein*, at that time, conſiſted of *Munchenſtein*, *Muttenz* and *Bruglingen*, but the city of *Baſel* added four other villages to it, and erected it into an obervogtey.

2. *Muttens*, a parochial-village ſeated in a fertile plain at the foot of the *Warten* hill, on which are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of antient ſeats.

3. *Prattelen* or *Brattelen*, a parochial-village having a ſeat, and the neighbourhood of which is one of the moſt fruitful parts in the whole territory of *Baſel*. In 1525 *Hans Frederick von Eptingen*, made a perpetual

perpetual ceſſion of the ſeat and his three ſhares in the village to the city of *Baſel*.

4. *Schauenburg* caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen on the *Adler* or eagle hill. Beneath this hill lies the *neue Schauenburger bad*, in a ſpot whereon formerly ſtood a convent. The epithet of *neue* was added to it, on account of a new ſeat's being built there.

5. *Birsfeld*, otherwiſe called *Little-Rheinfelden*, an eſtate with a bridge over the *Birs*, near the conflux of that river with the *Rhine*.

6. St. *Jakob*, ſituated about one quarter of an hour's diſtance from *Baſel* on the river *Birs*, and conſiſting of an hoſpital, a cuſtom-houſe, a church and a few tile-kilns. Fronting this place, on the other ſide of the *Birs* is a fort, which is garriſoned only in time of war. In 1444 a very memorable battle happened here between a numerous army of *French*, headed by the *Dauphin* himſelf, ſon to *Charles* VII. and 1200 *Switzers*, who fighting with the moſt obſtinate fury were all killed on the ſpot, a very few only excepted, though not without a much great ſlaughter of the enemy.

7. *Bottmingen* and *Binningen*, two villages in the *Leimenthale* on the *Birſig* or *Birſeck*, and each containing a manſion-houſe. Theſe two places are incorporated with the church of St. *Margarethen*, which ſtands on a hill near the latter. Profeſſor *Spreng* conjectures the *Arialbinnum* of *Antoninus*'s itinerary to have ſtood on the preſent ſite of *Benningen*. Thus much is certain, that *Roman* coins are frequently dug up there.

8. *Holee*, antiently called *Olino*, a little village lying about a quarter of an hour's diſtance from *Baſel*. This place is frequently mentioned by hiſtorians, having been originally a *Roman* fortreſs.

9. *Biel-Benken*, conſiſting of two villages, which are ſeparated from each other by the *Birſig*. One of theſe villages is called *Biel*, the other *Benken*. In the latter is a church and a ſeat. Both lie in the *Leimenthal*, but are ſevered from the other territories of *Baſel*, being environed on all ſides by the *Sundgau*, *Solothurn* and the biſhopric of *Baſel*.

2. The obervogtey of *Little-Huningen*, which lies on the *German* ſide of the *Rhine*, and is one of the two inward vogteys. The vogt of this diſtrict is a member of the leſſer council and holds his office till life or better preferment. Within it are the following places: namely

1. *Little-Huningen*, a parochial-village ſituated on an eminence on the *Rhine*, oppoſite to *Great-Huningen*, which laſt is a fortreſs belonging to *France*, lying one ſmall hour to the north of the city of *Baſel*. A part of this place was purchaſed by the city of *Baſel* of the *Morſperg* family ſo long ago as the year 1385, and the other part in 1640 of *Frederick* Marggrave of *Baden* and *Hochberg*. The village ſtands at the influx of the *Wieſen* into the *Rhine*, where it has alſo a great ſalmon take, and ſince the year 1686 grows tobacco.

2. The

2. The *Neue Haus*, a noted inn ſtanding above *Little-Huningen*. In times of a contagion in foreign countries, all goods conſigned to *Baſel* from this ſide of the *Rhine*, with the perſons who bring them, perform a quarentine of forty days at this place.

3. *Otterbach*, with the eſtates of *Upper* and *Under-Klubin*.

3. The obervogtey of *Riehen*, alſo lying on the *German* ſide of the *Rhine*, and forming one of the two inward vogteys. The vogt of this diſtrict is a member of the leſſer council, and continues in office for life, unleſs when promoted to ſome higher preferment. It is watered by the river *Wieſen*, and contains

1. *Riehen*, a parochial-village, purchaſed of the biſhopric, in 1522, by the city of *Baſel*.

Near this village lies the ſeat of *Little-Riehen*, which is famed for its elegant gardens.

2. *Beticken*, a village purchaſed by the city in 1513. In 1522 it alſo bought the ſovereignty of it from the ſee of *Baſel*.

3. *Wencken*, an eſtate.

4. St. *Chriſchona*, a chapel on a hill, belonging to *Riehen* pariſh:

2. The upper obervogteys: namely

1. The town and obervogtey of *Liechſtall*, a map of which is given in the ninth volume of the curioſities of the canton of *Baſel*.

1. *Liechſtall* or *Lieſtal*, is a ſmall town lying on the *Ergetz*. This place devolved from the Counts of *Froburg* to thoſe of *Homburg*, and from the latter came by marriage to *Frederick* Count of *Toggenburg*, who in 1305 transferred it to the ſee of *Baſel*, but in 1400 Biſhop *Hombert* ſold it to the city, which ſale was confirmed by a bull of Pope *Adrian*. It is endowed with ſome particular privileges, but the city of *Baſel* appoints its two *Schultheiſz* or juſtitiaries, who enter upon their office alternately every year.

2. *Munzach*, a pariſh comprehending the villages of *Fulinſdorf*, *Munzach* and *Frenkendorf*, which form a lordſhip, and till 1355 belonged to the Counts of *Schauenburg*. In this upper vogtey alſo lies the parochial-village of *Lauſen*, with *Hulften-Schanze*, a fort near the *Ergetz*, which in war time is garriſoned.

2. The obervogtey of *Farnſpurg*, a map of which is to be ſeen in the ſeventeenth part of the curioſities of the canton of *Baſel*. It is an antient lordſhip once belonging to the Counts of *Thierſtein*, on the failure of whom in 1418 it came by marriage to the *Falkenſtein* family, who in 1442 mortgaged it to the houſe of *Auſtria*, but in 1459 being redeemed again, in 1462 it was ſold to the city of *Baſel*. It is alſo one of the outward vogteys and every eight years has a new vogt, who is a member of the leſſer council. The moſt remarkable places in it are

1. *Farnſpurg*, a caſtle on a high rock, and the reſidence of the obervogt.

2. *Ormelingen*,

2. *Ormelingen*, *Rotenfluh*, *Oltingen*, *Kilchberg*, *Diegten*, *Tennicken*, *Bus*, *Winterſingen*, and *Ariſtorf*. In the village of *Eptingen* or *Rauhe-Eptingen*, in the pariſh of *Diegten*, in a vale between *Upper* and *Lower-Hauenſtein*, ſtood the ſeat whence that family originally took its name.

3. *Siſſach*, a large market-town purchaſed in 1465, by the city of *Baſel* of one of the houſe of *Eptingen*.

This place gives name to the *Siſgau*, which is a tract of land extending ſouthward from the *Rhine*, among the mountains, as far as the canton of *Solothurn*, and antiently conſtituting a landgravate.

4. *Diepfligen* or *Diepflicken*, a village noted for large mill-ſtones.

5. *Augſt* or *Baſel-Augſt*, on the weſtern ſide of the *Ergetz* oppoſite to *Kaiſers Augſt*, a village in *Auſtria*. At this place is only an inn, a mill, and a few houſes. In thoſe parts, however, once ſtood the city of *Auguſta Rauracorum* or *Rauricorum*, the remains of which are ſtill viſible on both ſides the *Ergetz*.

3. The obervogtey of *Wallenburg*, a map of which is to be ſeen in the thirteenth part of the curioſities of the territories of *Baſel*, is one of the four outward vogteys; and its obervogt, who is always a member of the leſſer council, holds his office eight years. Within its diſtrict lies

1. *Wallenburg*, otherwiſe called *Waldenburg*, a ſmall town on *Hauenſtein* hill, which is a part of the *Jura* chain. On a rock above it ſtands a caſtle, which is the reſidence of the obervogt. The town and lordſhip of *Waldenburg* once belonged to the Counts of *Froburg*, as a fief of the ſee of *Baſel*, and on the extinction of that family fell to the ſee, which in 1400 diſpoſed of it to the city. For want of a church the inhabitants are obliged to frequent worſhip at *Oberdorf*.

2. *Wildenſtein*, a caſtle ſtanding on a high rock.

3. *Ciffen* or *Zyffen*, in conjunction with *Bubendorf* forming one pariſh, under which is alſo included *Lupſingen*. Since the year 1583 this place has deſcended by right of inheritance to the *Strubin* family of *Baſel*, and its miniſters are always of that name. Within the precinct of *Bubendorf*, a village on the other ſide of the river *Frenk*, is a barn.

4. *Bretzweil*, a parochial-village.

5. *Ramſtein*, a ſeat and lordſhip, purchaſed by *Baſel* in 1518.

6. *Langenbruck*, a parochial-village on the top of *Hauenſtein*.

7. *Benweil*, another parochial-village.

4. The obervogtey of *Homburg*, a map of which is to be ſeen in the twelfth part of the curioſities of the territory of *Baſel*. This is one of the outward vogteys, and every burgher of *Baſel* is capable of being choſen obervogt here, whoſe office is octennial. It was formerly a country belonging to the Counts of *Homberg* or *Homburg*, who failed in 1329, but *Homburg* had been ſold before to the ſee of *Baſel* in 1305, from which in 1400 it was purchaſed by the ſaid city. Through it runs the high road from *Germany* to the ſouth-eaſt parts of *Swiſſerland*, for the rendering of which more commodious,

commodious, vaſt rocks have been dug through from *Hauenſtein* hill, with other works of indefatigable labour and expence. In it is

1. *Homburg* or *Homberg*, a caſtle on the *Hauenſtein*.
2. *Rumlingen* and *Leufelſingen*, two parochial-villages.

Obſ. The ſhare belonging to this canton in the four *Italian* vogteys ſhall be deſcribed beneath.

X. *The Town and Canton of FREYBURG.*

§. 1. OF this canton a map was publiſhed in 1668 by *Vonderweid.*

§. 2. It is environed on all ſides by the canton of *Bern*, a few places only excepted, which border on the *Neuenburg* lake and the landvogteys of *Murten* and *Schwarzenburg*, belonging in common to *Bern* and *Freyburg*, between which they alſo lie. Its length from north to ſouth is near ten geographical miles, and its breadth from eaſt to weſt about five or ſix.

§. 3. The north-weſt parts of the country are not ſo hilly as the others, conſequently they produce plenty of grain and fruit, and even ſome wine. The other parts, however, though mountainous have good paſtures, with large breeds of cattle. They likewiſe export great quantities of cheeſe to *France* and other countries, and ſome ſpots are not without wine. The principal rivers in this canton are the *Sanen*, the *Senſen* and the *Broye* or *Bruw*. The firſt of theſe rivers has its ſource in the canton of *Bern* and on the borders thereof, near *Laupen* in the territory of *Freyburg*, receives the ſecond at its iſſue out of a lake cloſe by *Jaun*, after which it joins the *Aren* in the territory of *Bern*. The third riſes in this country in the diſtrict of *Chatel* St. *Denis*, and having ſucceſſively traverſed the territories of *Bern* and *Freyburg*, near *Wiflisburg* enters the *Murter* lake, from whence it iſſues again at *Sugy*, but at length, near an inn called *la Sauge*, both its ſtream and name are loſt in the *Neuenburg* lake.

§. 4. In the whole canton of *Freyburg* are ſeven towns; the inhabitants of which ſpeak a kind of *Patois* or corrupt medley of *German* and *French*, but in the town of *Freyburg* the pure *German* prevails among perſons of rank, that language being uſed in the council, the two churches and all public inſtruments, and ſpoke alſo commonly in a ſmall part of the town lying towards *Bern*. In the dependencies of the town it is the current language, as in the pariſhes of *Gyffers*, *Rechthalten*, *Plaſelb*, *Dudingen*, *Taffers*, *Ueberſtorf*, *Wunneweil*, *Heydenried*, *Boſingen*, *Barfiſchen* and *Gurmels*, all which belong to the antient canton. The ſame tongue likewiſe obtains in the landvogteys of *Plaffeyer* and *Jaun*. The *French* or *Patois* is ſpoke in the greateſt part of *Freyburg*, and uſed even in two of their churches,

churches, as alſo in the ſeveral pariſhes of the old canton, as well as in landvogteys which are not ſpecified above.

§. 5. Both the town and country are entirely popiſh, and under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lauſanne*, who reſides at *Freyburg*. The whole canton includes under it one hundred and four pariſhes, which are ranged under their reſpective deaneries.

§. 6. The canton of *Freyburg* is a part of the *Uchtlande*, which has been mentioned above under the article of the city of *Bern*. Antiently it was annexed to the leſſer *Burgundy*, and on the devolution of that dutchy to the Empire, was alſo committed to the management of the Dukes of *Zahringen* as the Emperor's governors. The origin of the town of *Freyburg*, with the country called the old canton, on account of its having originally belonged to it, as alſo of the ſubſequent acquiſitions by exchange, purchaſe and conqueſt, ſhall be treated of in the ſequel. In 1481 it was received into the perpetual union of the *Helvetic* body, at which time likewiſe it formed the ninth in rank, but on the acceſſion of *Baſel* voluntarily degraded itſelf to the tenth.

§. 7. The arms of the town are party *per feſſe* ſable and *argent*; its government ariſtocratical.

§. 8. Military affairs here are under the direction of a commander in chief, aſſiſted by ſeven other perſons. The burghery of the town of *Freyburg* are divided into four companies, but the country militia conſtitute eleven regiments.

§. 9. Next follows a deſcription of

1. The town of *Freyburg*, to which is frequently added the additional title of *im Uechtlande*, in *Latin* ſometimes called *Friburgum Nuithonum*. This place ſtands on the river *Saone* in an inconvenient ſituation among high rocks, but ſeated in a deep valley. That part of it to the eaſt of the *Saone* is the beſt built. It is on all ſides environed with a wall and towers, though to the north, ſouth and eaſtern ſides the rocks might have ſupplied the place of thoſe works. The four *Panner* (or *Banners*) into which it is divided are the *Burg*, the *Aue*, the *Neuſtadt* and the *Spital* or *Platz*. In the firſt is the collegiate church of St. *Nicholas*, the ſervice of which is performed in *German*, with a *Capuchin* convent containing a ſeminary for philoſophy and divinity, a nunnery, the council houſe ſtanding on a high rock, and commanding a grand proſpect, particularly along the delightful courſe of the *Saone*, and the States office. In the ſecond *Panner* lies the church of St. *John* the *Minor*, together with a convent of *Auguſtine Eremites*, in the church of which the ſervice is performed in *German*, and the hoſpital of St. *James* alſo containing a church. The third *Panner* contains under it the church of the *Elder John*, with a commandery houſe of that order adjoining to it, a *Franciſcan* nunnery and the great granary. In the fourth *Panner* is the parochial church of *Notre*

dame, with a convent of bare footed friars, ſerving as a kind of academy for philoſophy, mathematics and divinity. In this convent the ſervice is performed in *French*. To theſe are to be added the fine college of *Jeſuits*, but ſtanding ſo high that the aſcent to it conſiſts of ſome hundreds of ſteps, and here alſo *French* is the language uſed in their church, an *Urſuline* nunnery, the great hoſpital containing a church, the arſenal, the defenſional office, the ſalt-office and the mint, the manufacture-houſe and other public edifices. The government is ariſtocratical, the *Patritii*, or certain privileged families, to the number of ſeventy-one, being alone qualified to ſit both in the leſſer and greater council; but even theſe in order to render themſelves capable of any ſhare in the government, muſt be free of one of the thirteen companies of the city. The ſupreme power is lodged in the leſſer and greater council of two hundred members, that is to ſay, in twenty-four leſſer counſellors, among whom are two *Schultheiſzes*, four *Venners*, ſixty *Sechzigers*, (or ſixties) and one hundred and twelve *Burgers*. Theſe *Venners*, *Sechzigers* and *Burgers* are ranged according to the four quarters of the town, over each of which a *Venner* is appointed, with a great council of fifteen *Sechzigers* and twenty-eight *Burgers*. The head perſon in the State is the *Schultheiſz*. The above-mentioned *Schultheiſzes* act annually by turns. The ſenior in the leſſer council is always *Statthalter*, and at the ſame time likewiſe *Landes-obriſter*, or colonel of the canton, and takes place next to the *Schultheiſzes*. Every three years a burgher-maſter is choſen from among the leſſer council, whoſe office is to attend to the deportment of the burghers, and the people of the antient territory; and even to puniſh ſome delinquencies by his own perſonal authority. The general and upper *Commiſſarii*, of whom one or two may be elected from among the leſſer or greater council, ſuperintend the fiefs, juriſdictions, lordſhips and other poſſeſſions and rights of the State. The *Heimliche* or priory *Kammer* is compoſed of the four *Venners* and ſix members from each of the four quarters or *Banners* of the town. This court generally hold its ſeſſions four times a year, and beſides electing and confirming the members of the great council, is further impowered to lay before the government all ſchemes which ſhall be deemed advantageous to the public. The *Stadtgericht* or town court is veſted with the civil juriſdiction of the town, and by order from the leſſer council, to which alone the power of life and death belongs, hears alſo criminal caſes. The *Landgericht* or country court, decides in conteſts and proceſſes among the inhabitants of the antient territory. The *Appellations kammer* or court of appeals, receives appeals from moſt of the vogteys, and its decrees are deciſive, unleſs the party caſt ſhall make appear to the *Venners* and recorder that his honour, fortune and life depend on the iſſue, or that it will prove his utter ruin. On ſuch occaſions an appeal to the greater or leſſer council is allowed. The founder of the town is ſuppoſed to have been *Berchtold* IV.

Duke of *Zahringen*, and that he began it before the year 1179. On the extinction of the dutchy of *Zahringen*, the Emperor *Frederick* II. in 1219 took it under the imperial protection; but on his demiſe it firſt put itſelf under the patronage of the Counts *Kyburg* of *Burgdorf*, and then had recourſe under certain conditions to the Counts of *Habsburg*, by which means it came to the houſe of *Auſtria*, to which alſo it preſerved an inviolable fidelity, and performed many important ſervices, till in 1450, with a reſervation of its rights and liberties, it ſubmitted to *Lewis* Duke of *Savoy*, the widow of whoſe ſon named *Amadeus* IX. and the guardian again of their ſon *Philibert*, in 1477, with conſent of the parliament of *Savoy*, reſigned all right to the city, which thus obtained its abſolute freedom, and in 1481 was received into the perpetual alliance.

II. The territory of the city, conſiſting of

1. The *Alten Landſchaft* or old territory, which was given to the city by its founder. This diſtrict extends from the *Senſen*, as far as the brook of *Macconen*, and from *Munchweiler* near *Murten* to the rivulet of *Plaſſeyen*, being wholy ſubject to the juridical ſovereign of the town. In it are the following twenty-ſeven pariſhes, namely *Marlie*, *Gyffers*, *Praroman*, *Rechthalten*, *Treyvaux*, *Arcanciel*, *Eſpendes*, *Plaſelb*, *Dudingen*, *Taffers*, *Ueberſtorf*, *Wunneweil*, *Heydenried*, *Boſingen*, *Villard*, *Matran*, *Eſcuvillens*, *Onnens*, *Antignée*, *Prez*, *Giviſiez*, in *German Zubenzag*, *Barfiſchen*, *Gurmels*, *Creſier*, *Belfaux*, *Villarepoz* and *Courtion*, with *Altenreif*, in *Latin Alta ripa*, and in *French Hauterive*, a *Ciſtercian* monaſtery on the river *Saone*.

2. Nineteen landvogteys, the vogts of which are changed every five years. The three firſt of theſe officers reſide in the town and tranſact the affairs of their employment both there and in the viſitations of their vogteys, to which they are obliged at ſtated times to repair. The vogts of the other ſixteen reſide in the reſpective ſeats annexed to their diſtricts.

1. The landvogtey of *Illingen*, in *French Illens*, was a conqueſt made by *Freyburg* in 1475, during the wars of *Burgundy*.

2. The landvogtey of *Plaffeyen*, in *French Plaffayon*, conquered at the ſame time with the former.

3. The landvogtey of *Jaun* or *Bellegarde*, of which one half was purchaſed of *James Corberia*, for the ſum of 8000 florins, in the year 1525, and the other half in 1553 of *Michael* Count *Griers* for 9000. *Bellegarde* houſe, which ſtood near the village of *Jaun* has long ſince been deſtroyed. The lordſhip of *des Prés* is alſo under the juriſdiction of this vogt.

4. The landvogtey of *Favernach*, in *French* ſtiled *Pont*, was purchaſed in 1484 of *Anthony* Baron *Montenach*. The villages in it are *Great-Favernach*, in *French Farvagnié*, containing a church, *Little-Favernach* and ſome others.

5. The landvogtey of *Wippingen*, purchaſed in 1547; in this landvogtey lies

1. *Wippingen*, in *French Wuippens*, a ſmall town.

2. *Echarlens*, a parochial-village.

6. The landvogtey of *Montenach*, a barony purchaſed by the city, in 1478, of *Philip* Duke of *Savoy*, and in 1517 made an abſolute and independent acquiſition thereof. *Montenach*, in *French Montagny* or *Montagnié*, a village here containing a ſeat, was formerly a town, and gave title to its barons. *Lentenach*, in *French Lentignie*, is a parochial-village.

7. The landvogtey of *Staffis*, of which a part was purchaſed in the year 1483, and the remainder reduced by conqueſt in 1536 and 1634. In this landvogtey are

1. *Staffis*, in *French Eſtavayé*, a ſmall town on *Neuenburg* lake, containing a ſeat, a convent of the *Patres piarum Scholarum*, and a nunnery.

2. *Autavaux* and *Foxel*, two villages.

8. The landvogtey of St. *Albin*, purchaſed in 1691 of the *Walliers* of *Solothurn* for the ſum of 30500 crowns, and containing St. *Albin*, a village and ſeat, in *French* called St. *Aubin de Vullié* or *Villard les Friques*. This diſtrict lies between the *Murt* and *Neuenburg* lakes.

9. The landvogtey of *Cheire*, purchaſed in 1704. In it is *Cheire* or *Cheyre* a parochial-village, containing a ſeat; with *Bollion* and *Cheiri*, two ſmall villages.

10. The landvogtey of *Font* and *Wuiſſens*, wreſted from the *Savoyards* in 1536, and containing under it the parochial-village of *Font* on *Neuenburg* lake, *Wuiſſens* having a ſeat which is the reſidence of the landvogt, *Montet*, with the lordſhip of *Prevondavaud*, and a tower called *La Moliere*.

11. The landvogtey of *Ueberſtein*, in *French Surpierre*, another conqueſt made during the wars with *Savoy* in 1536.

12. The landvogtey of *Romont* vale, forming a country which was acquired in the like manner with the former, and in the ſame year. This landvogtey contains

1. *Romont* or *Remont*, in *Latin Rotundus Mons*, a town and ſeat on a round hill, with a convent and nunnery.

2. *Billans* or *Billens*, *Grangettes* and *Vuſturnens*, all parochial-villages.

13. The landvogtey of *Ruw*, another conqueſt made from the *Savoyards*, and containing

1. *Ruw*, in *French Rue*, a ſmall town with a ſeat lying not far from the *Broye*.

2. *Promazens* and *Morlens*, two villages.

14. The landvogtey of *Thalbach*, in *French Vauruz*, acquired by purchaſe in 1548.

15. The landvogtey of *Boll*, a lordſhip purchaſed in 1537 by the town from the Biſhop of *Lauſanne*, and in 1615 confirmed to it by a bull. This diſtrict contains

1. *Boll* or *Bulle*, by ſome otherwiſe called *Bullos*, a ſmall town having a ſeat, with a *Capuchin* convent to which pilgrimages are continually made.

2. *Riadz*,

2. *Riadz* and *Albeuve*, both parochial.

3. *Le Païs de la Roche*, containing *Serville* and *Pont la Ville*, two parochial villages.

16. The landvogtey of *Corbers*, a lordſhip once belonging to the county of *Griers*, but now the property of *Freyburg*, though firſt held only as a mortgage for the ſum of 18,000 crowns, which were advanced by that city to a chief of the above family. In it is

1. *Corbers*, otherwiſe called *Corberg*, and in *French Corbiere*, in *Latin Corberia*, a market town containing a manſion-houſe.

2. *Hauteville*, in *German* ſtiled *Altenfuhlen*, *Villarvolard*, *Vuadens*, *Charmey*, in the *German Galmis*, *Cerniat* and *Criſus*, all parochial-villages.

3. *Val Sainte*, a *carthuſian* monaſtery.

17. The landvogtey of *Griers*, forming a part of the ancient and extenſive county of that name, which reached from the borders of the *Valais*, near the ſource of the *Saone*, all along the banks of that river till within two hours diſtance of *Freyburg*. The cheeſe made here is held in great repute and for the moſt part exported to *France*. The diſtrict itſelf once belonged to the Counts *Griers*, a family of very great antiquity here, who failed in 1570 in the perſon of Count *Michael*, and being incumbered with debts beyond the ability of the laſt Count to diſcharge, the cities of *Bern* and *Freyburg* in 1554 took poſſeſſion of his lands by virtue of their own demands, as well as thoſe of *Baſel*, *Straſzburg* and other creditors, which were purchaſed by them for the ſum of 81,000 rixdollars, towards which *Bern* paid 21,000, and *Freyburg* 60,000. Hereupon in 1555 a partition being made of the four *Panners*, into which the county of *Griers* was divided, *Bern* obtained *Sanen* and *Oeſch* or the part above the *Bocken*, and *Freyburg* the two others, that is to ſay *Griers* and *Montſalvens* or the part below the *Bocken*. In the *Freyburg* landvogtey is

1. *Griers* or *Gryers*, in *French Gruyere*, and in *Latin Grueria*, a town having a large ſeat on an eminence.

2. *Montſalves*, a ſeat.

3. *Neirigue*, *Montbovon*, *Leſſot*, *Grandvillard*, *Eſtavanes*, *Brock* and *la tour la ville* or *de Treme*.

4. *La Part Dieu*, a *Carthuſian* monaſtery.

18. The landvogtey of *Chatel* St. *Denis*, reduced in the *Savoy* wars of 1536, and containing

1. *Chatel* St. *Denis*, a parochial-village with a caſtle.

2. *Semſales*, another parochial-village.

19. The landvogtey of *Attalens*, including under it

1. The lordſhip of *Attalins*, which was purchaſed by *Freyburg* in 1616 for the ſum of 6000 crowns, and contains under it the parochial-village and ſeat of the like name, with ſome other villages.

2. The lordſhip of *Boſſonens*, ceded to *Freyburg* by the canton of *Bern*, which

which wreſted it from *Savoy* in 1536. *Boſſonens* is a parochial-village here, having a ſeat.

Obſ. The poſſeſſions of *Freyburg*, in common with other cantons, ſhall be taken notice of in the ſequel.

II. *The Town and Canton of* SOLOTHURN.

§. 1. TO the eaſt and ſouth this canton borders on that of *Bern*, weſtward on the territory of *Baſel* and the dioceſe of that name, and northward on the canton of *Baſel*.

§. 2. Its ſoil is of tolerable fertility, particularly in the level parts; which yield grain and fruit; and the landvogteys of *Goſzgen* and *Dorneck*, beſides their fine woods and paſtures, abound in vineyards. A part of this canton is watered by the *Aar* or *Aren*, which at *Emmenholz*, is further joined by the greater *Emmat* or *Emmen*.

§. 3. In the whole canton are two towns and four burghs. Its eſtabliſhed religion is popery, excepting in the landvogtey of *Bucheckberg*, which is *Calviniſt*, and the miniſters of which are nominated by the city of *Bern*. The popiſh churches here are diſtributed among the dioceſes of *Lauſanne*, *Baſel*, and *Coſtanz*.

§. 4. *Solothurn* was received into the perpetual union of the *Helvetic* body in the year 1481; and in rank is the eleventh canton. Its arms are *party per feſſe gules* and *argent*; its government ariſtocratical.

§. 5. We ſhall now proceed to deſcribe,

1. The town of *Solothurn*, in *Latin Soludurum*, and in *French Soleure*, the capital of the canton, ſituated in a fertile and pleaſant country on the river *Aar*, by which it is divided into unequal parts. It is well fortified, and contains a collegiate church with an abbey dedicated to St. *Urſina*, a Jeſuits college, a convent of bare-footed Monks, and an arſenal. It is alſo the uſual reſidence of the *French* envoy to the cantons, and its burghery is ranged into eleven companies, out of which, both the great and leſſer council are elected and filled up. The former, which is likewiſe the depoſitary of the ſupreme power, conſiſts of the acting *Schultheiſz*, and two members, *viz.* of three counſellors out of each company, and two *Schultheiſzes*, who conſtitute the leſſer council, with ſixty-ſix others, that is to ſay, of ſix out of each company. Next to the two *Schultheiſzes*, who alternate yearly, is the *Stadtvenner*, and after him the *Great-Weibel*, both of whom are annually elected by the burghery. There are beſides theſe ſeveral chambers, offices and courts here, ſuch as the privy council, the war office, the town court, the conſiſtory, and the orphan court. *Solothurn* is reckoned the place of greateſt antiquity in all *Swiſſerland*. Formerly it belonged to the laſt *Burgundian* kingdom, together with which province it came to the empire. In

In 1218 it firſt appears to have been poſſeſſed of the right of chuſing its own magiſtracy. The moſt antient record it is able to produce in proof of its rights and liberties is a charter of *Rudolphus* King of *Germany*. In 1313 the Emperor *Henry* VII. mortgaged the office of *Schultheiſz* to *Hugo* Count of *Bucheck*, whoſe family had for a long time been patrons of St. *Urſinus* abbey; but this Count, with the Emperor *Lewis*'s conſent, conferred that right on the town. In 1291 it entered into a ſtricter alliance with the city of *Bern*, and, in 1481, with the unanimous conſent of the ſeveral cantons, was admitted into the perpetual alliance.

II. The lands and places particularly ſubject to the town: Theſe are divided into eleven landvogteys; the firſt eight of which lie on this ſide the *Jura* hill, and the three laſt on the other ſide.

1. The four inward landvogteys, the vogts of which are members of the leſſer council and reſide in the town.

1. The landvogtey of *Bucheckberg* or *Buchenberg*, once forming a lordſhip or county belonging to the Counts of *Bucheck*, on the failure of whom it came with *Johanna* daughter of *Hugo*, the laſt lay Count, to *Burkhard Senn* of *Munſingen*, whoſe ſon *Hans* left a daughter, named *Eliſabeth*, by whom the lordſhip was brought to her huſband *Hermann* of *Bechburg*, but in 1391 was ſold to the town of *Solothurn* for the ſum of five hundred *Rheniſh* guldens. In 1451 the ſupreme juriſdiction in this landvogtey was ceded under certain conditions to the city of *Bern*, which in 1665 came alſo to an agreement with *Solothurn* relating to the criminal juriſdiction, territorial ſovereignty and other articles. Ever ſince the year 1528 the inhabitants have been proteſtants and the miniſters are preſented by the city of *Bern*. To the landvogtey belongs

1. The *Gericht*, or diſtrict of *Aettingen*, in which is

a. *Aettingen* a parochial-village.

b. *Bucheck*, the original caſtle which firſt gave title to the Counts of *Bucheck*, but which was demoliſhed in 1382.

2. The *Gericht* of *Meſen*, in which lies the parochial-village of *Meſen*, with *Balm*, otherwiſe called *Upper-Balm*, a place of no conſideration, excepting that in it once ſtood *Balm* or *Balmeck* houſe.

3. The *Gericht* of *Schnottweil*.

4. The *Gericht* of *Luſzlingen*, ſo called from the parochial village of that name.

2. The landvogtey of *Kriegſtetten*, which was purchaſed in 1466, and contains the parochial-villages of *Kriegſtetten*, *Teitingen*, *Aeſchi*, *Lauterbach*, *Biberiſch*, or *Biberſch*, and *Zuchweil*. Near *Emmenholz* ſeat, to which belong ſeveral farms, the *Emmen* joins the river *Aar*.

3. The landvogtey of *Flumenthal*, antiently forming the lordſhip of *Palm* or *Balm*, but which in 1487 received its preſent name; and was purchaſed toward the concluſion of the fourteenth century, or, according to others, in 1411. This diſtrict is divided into

1. The

1. The lower *amt*, containing

a. *Flumenthal*, a parochial-village, in the neighbourhood of which the *Siggeren* runs into the *Aren*.

b. *Gunſberg*, another parochial-village.

c. *Palm* or *Balm*, otherwiſe called *Lower-Balm*, a village containing a ruined ſeat, which was once the reſidence of the Barons of *Balm*.

d. *Attiſholz* or *Attiſwald*, a fine foreſt of pines, in which is a large pond and a ſalubrious bath, but the waters of the latter muſt be warmed in order to take effect.

2. The upper *amt*, comprehending under it, beſides the parochial-villages of *Oberdorf* and St. *Niclauſen*, ſeveral other villages.

4. The landvogtey *am* or on the *Laberen*, the greateſt part of which was purchaſed in 1389: The remainder came to it by a convention made with the city of *Bern* in 1393 at *Buren*. This landvogtey is ſo named from the *Laber* (or *Jura*) hill, whereon it ſtands, and which has been ſpoken of above, in the introduction to the canton of *Bern*, (§. 3.) One part of this hill is here called *Iten*, and another *Haſenmatt*. The latter of theſe two commands a moſt extenſive proſpect on all ſides. In the vogtey, among other places, are the following, namely,

1. *Altreu*, a village on the *Aren*, where once ſtood a caſtle and ſmall town, the firſt of which was deſtroyed in 1309 by the ſons of King *Albert* I. and the latter in 1375 by the *Engliſh* *.

2. *Grenchen*, a parochial-village, above which ſtands the chapel of *aller heiligen*.

3. *Selzach*, a village at the foot of *Haſenmatt* hill.

4. *Bettlach*, a parochial-village.

2. The ſeven outward landvogteys; the vogts of which are members of the great council, and reſide in the mannor-houſe of their vogteys; namely

1. The landvogtey of *Falkenſtein*, once forming a barony appertaining to ſome barons of that name, but on their failure in the beginning of the fourth century, devolved either immediately to the Barons of *Bechburg*, or firſt to the Counts of *Thierſtein*, and after them to the aforeſaid Barons of *Bechburg*, who accordingly took their title from it. In 1380 *Hemman* of *Bechburg* and *Falkenſtein*, with the conſent of his feudal lord the Biſhop of *Baſel*, diſpoſed of this barony to the *Blauwenſtein* family, who, in 1402, ſold it to the town of *Solothurn* for the ſum of five hundred guilders. Excluſive of good paſturage for cattle, it abounds likewiſe in deer and wild boars, and is particularly famous for its falcons and hawks, the taking of which employ ſome hands, by whom they are carried to *France* for ſale. The whole diſtrict is divided into

1. The inward *amt*, in which, among many other vallies, is that of *Balſtal*, being three or four hours in length, but ſcarce one broad. The moſt remarkable places in it are

* See note page 634.

a. *Bal-*

a. *Balſtal*, in antient writings called alſo *Balzthal*, *Pallaſthal*, and *Pfalzthal*, large and the capital of the abovementioned valley. Excluſive of its pariſh-church, this town contains two others, both ſtanding in one church-yard. *Balſtal* ſuffered greatly by fire in the years 1453, 1456, 1461 and 1539.

b. *New-Falkenſtein*, a ſeat on a rock near the foregoing town, and the reſidence of the vogt.

c. *Old-Falkenſtein* or *Blauwenſtein*, otherwiſe called *Clus*, a caſtle ſituated at the entrance of *Clus*, and the reſidence of the lord of this government. This caſtle gave name to the *Falkenſtein* family.

d. *Clus* or *Cluſen*, a burgh ſo called from its ſituation, near a *Clus* or paſs between two promontories of the *Jura* hill; through which alſo runs the road leading out of the canton of *Baſel*, from upper *Hauenſtein* into the levels of the *Burgave*. It was formerly a walled town, though both its walls and ancient caſtle are now no more; but the *Clus* or paſs, on the ſide of *Balſtal* is defended by a wall, above which ſtands the foregoing caſtle of *Old-Falkenſtein*.

e. *Holderbank*, above which ſtood *Old-Bechburg* a caſtle, *Mumliſweil*, *Lauperſtorf* and *Welſchenrohr*.

f. *Matzendorf*, a large village.

g. St. *Joſeph beym Ganſbrunnen*, a church ſeated on a rock above the village of *Ganſbrunnen*.

2. The outward *amt*, lying without the chain of mountains, between the upper and lower *amts* of the landvogtey of *Bechburg*. In this diſtrict are the three villages of *Neuendorf*, *Herchingen* and *Egerkingen*, the laſt of which is parochial.

2. The landvogtey of *Bechburg*, ſituated in the *Buchſgau*, and conſtituting an ancient lordſhip, which from the at preſent extinct Barons of *Bechburg* devolved to the Counts of *Nidau* and from theſe again to the Counts of *Kyburg*, though according to ſome accounts, it alſo for ſome time belonged to the Counts of *Thierſtein*. Whether the Counts of *Thierſtein*, or thoſe of *Kyburg* diſpoſed of it to the cities of *Bern* and *Solothurn*, certain it is, that it belonged in common to both theſe cities, till by a partition made in 1463 it came ſolely to *Solothurn*. It is a very good paſture country and produces plenty of excellent fruit. Its diviſion is into two amts.

1. In the upper amt is *New-Bechburg* houſe, which is the reſidence of the landvogt. Below it lies *Oenſingen*, to which are to be added, *Keſtenholz*, *Oberbuchſiten*, *Wolfweil* and *Fulenbach*, all parochial-villages.

2. In the lower or *Fridaueramt*, are *Hegendorf*, *Cappel* and *Wangen*.

3. The landvogtey of *Olten*, formerly belonging to the ſee of *Baſel*, of which the Counts of *Froburg* held it as a fief. After its alienation for ſome time by mortgage the ſee redeemed it again, but in 1426 mortgaged it a ſecond time to the town of *Solothurn*, and in 1532 ſold it outright. Within it is

1. *Olten*, in *Latin Olita*, a ſmall town on the *Aren*, with a bridge over the ſame, and a *Capuchin* convent.

2. *Starkirch*, a parochial-village.

3. *Dennicken* and *Dullicken*, two villages.

4. *Grezenbach*, a parochial-village, formerly conſtituting part of the *Goſgen* amt, to which alſo it is annexed.

5. *Schonenwert*, a burgh on the river *Aar*, with a canonry founded in the thirteenth century by the Counts of *Froburg*; the patronage of which belongs to the town of *Solothurn*, which exerciſes it by the landvogt of *Goſgen*, though ſince the beginning of the ſeventeenth century the place itſelf has formed a part of the landvogtey of *Olten*.

4. The landvogtey of *Goſgen*, abounding in grain and wine and forming a lordſhip, which in 1458, was purchaſed by the town of *Solothurn* of *Thomas* Count *Falkenſtein*. In this landvogtey are three courts, namely, thoſe of *Goſgen*, *Loſtorf* and *Trimbach*, with the ſeven parochial-villages of *Upper-Goſgen*, *Stuſzlingen*, *Trimbach*, *Loſtorf*, *Kienberg*, *Iſenthal*, and *Aerliſbach* or *Aerlinſpach*. The laſt of theſe places is a large village divided by a rivulet into the upper and lower, and ſtanding both in this vogtey and *Biberſtein amt* in the canton of *Bern*. At *Under-Aerliſbach* is a popiſh church, but at *Upper-Aerliſbach* both a *Calviniſt* and popiſh church. The advowſon of the former is in the gift of *Bern*.

5. The landvogtey of *Thierſtein*, once appertaining to the Counts of *Thierſtein*, to whom it came by marriage from the Counts of *Froburg*; by one of whom being mortgaged to the town of *Solothurn*, on the failure of that family it continued annexed to it. In this landvogtey is

1. *Thierſtein*, a ſeat once the reſidence of the Counts of *Thierſtein*, but not the place whence their name is derived, that lying in the *Frickthale* near *Weitnau*.

2. *Buſſerach* and *Batſchweil*, two parochial-villages.

3. *Beinweil*, ſituated on a hill ſtanding in a narrow vale; and formerly conſtituting a *Benedictine* monaſtery, ſaid to have been founded in the year 1124 by the Counts of *Thierſtein*. In the ſeventeenth century this monaſtery was removed to the pilgrimage of the virgin *Mary* at *Stein*, ſince which only two recluſes reſide here, one under the title of *Statthalter*, and the other exerciſing the ſacerdotal functions. *Beinweil* hill is a part of the *Jura* chain.

6. The landvogtey of *Gilgenberg*, ſold to *Solothurn* in 1527, by *John Immet* of *Gilgenberg*, for the ſum of 5900 guilders. This landvogtey contains

1. *Gilgenberg*, a ſeat ſtanding on a rock.

2. *Meltingen* and *Oberkirch*, two parochial-villages.

7. The landvogtey of *Dorneck*, comprehending under it ſeveral lordſhips, which were ſucceſſively purchaſed by *Solothurn*, and conſiſting of two parts.

1. One of theſe parts runs along a fertile mountain on the eaſt ſide of the *Birs*, between the canton and biſhopric of *Baſel*, and contains under it

1. *Dor-*

1. *Dorneck* or *Dornach*, a fort on a rock, at preſent the reſidence of the landvogt. Beneath this fort lies the parochial-village of the ſame name, which is not to be confounded with *Dornach an der Brucke* adjoining to its pariſh. Formerly the lordſhip of *Dorneck* appertained to the Counts of *Thierſtein*, from whom part of it came to the houſe of *Auſtria*, and in 1394 from that houſe to the *Efringen* family, and in 1455 from theſe to the town of *Solothurn*, which in 1502 likewiſe purchaſed the other part from the Counts of *Thierſtein*. In 1499 not far from *Dornach*, the *Auſtrians* were defeated by the *Switzers*.

2. St. *Panthaleon*, a parochial-village.

3. *Buren*, a parochial-village, having a manſion-houſe ſeated on a rock, above which once ſtood a caſtle called *Sternenberg*. The lordſhip of *Buren* was purchaſed in 1502 by *Solothurn* of the *Thierſtein* family.

4. *Seewen* or *Seben*, a lordſhip and parochial-village purchaſed by *Solothurn* in 1485.

5. *Unſere liebe Frau im Stein*. About the middle of the ſeventeenth century the *Benedictine* abbey at *Beinweil* was removed to this place.

2. The other part lies between the *Sundgau*, and the biſhopric of *Baſel* in a fertile plain called the *Leimenthal*, and contains under it the lordſhip of *Rotberg* purchaſed in 1515, with other places. Its parochial-villages are *Hofſtetten*, *Mezerlen* and *Roderſtorf*.

Note. The countries ſubject to this canton, in common with others, or its ſhare in the four *Italian* vogteys, ſhall be treated of in the ſequel.

XII. *The Town and Canton of SCHAFHAUSEN.*

§. 1. OF this canton a large map was publiſhed in 1685 by Captain *Peyer*, and in 1753 republiſhed in the uſual ſize by *Homann*'s heirs. Another map of it has been delineated by *Seutter*.

§. 2. It is the moſt northern of all the cantons of *Swiſſerland*, and for the moſt part ſurrounded by *Swabia*. Towards the ſouth the *Rhine* ſeparates it from the precinct of *Diſſenhofen*, a town in the *Thurgau*, and the territory of *Zurich*. Its other territories on this ſide join to the landgravate of *Kletgau*; on the weſtward to the landgravate of *Stuhlingen*, northward to the landgravate of *Baar*, the county of *Thengen*, and *Blumenfeld* an *amt* of the *Teutonick* order; and eaſtward on the landgravate of *Nellenburg*, and the imperial village of *Dorflingen*. According to the above-mentioned maps its greateſt length is ſix hours, and its breadth three, one ſtrip of land excepted, which ſtretches away to the north-weſt for about an hour more in breadth, and two other ſmall detached diſtricts.

§. 3. It produces a great deal of corn, though not in ſufficiency for the inhabitants, who are further ſupplied from *Swabia*. It wants not alſo

for hay and fruit; and of good red wine it has plenty for exportation. Inſtead of lofty mountains it has fertile eminences, though the *Randen*, which is a part of the *Black-foreſt*, is of a conſiderable height, and full of petrifications. The *Rhine*, the courſe of which has been deſcribed, §. 2. is the only river of any note here.

§. 4. In the whole canton are but two towns. The inhabitants are all *Calviniſts*, and its pariſhes, beſides *Schaffhauſen*, are nineteen in number.

§. 5. It was antiently the ſeat of the *Latobriger*, allies of the *Helvetii*. *Schafhauſen* too itſelf was once an imperial city. In 1501 it was received into the perpetual alliance, and thus became the twelfth canton.

§. 6. The arms of the town are *argent*, a ram ſalient and ſable, with a crown *Or*. Its government is ariſtocratical.

§. 7. We ſhall now deſcribe

I. The town of *Schafhauſen*, in *Latin Scaphuſium* and *Probatopolis*, lying on the *Rhine*, over which it has a handſome ſtone-bridge. The churches here are thoſe of St. *John*, *Allerheiligen*, *All Saints*, once belonging to a *Benedictine* abbey, and two others. Beſides theſe buildings is has alſo a *Schola illuſtris*, and on the *Emmersberg*, which joins to it, is a fortification called *Unoth*. The ſupreme power and ſovereignty is lodged in the leſſer and greater councils, the former of which is compoſed of twenty-four, and the latter of ſixty members, an equal number of whom are choſen out of the twelve companies of the town, the firſt of which conſiſts of ſix noble families. The principal perſonages in the ſtate are two burgher-maſters, who enter upon their office alternately every year. Next to theſe is the *Statthalter*, and after him the two *Seckelmeiſters*. The privy council conſiſts of ſeven perſons, and the town court of twenty-five, the *Vogt* or *Buſzen* court of the imperial *Vocht* and twelve judges, the matrimonial court of the *Statthalter*, five counſellors and three miniſters, the *Cenſur* or *Rechenſtube*, where the officers deliver in their accounts, of nine. At this place alſo in former times was a ferry, with a few houſes cloſe by it, which from the *Scaphen* ferry or boats, in *Latin Scaphæ*, were called *Scapfhauſer*, and hence the village afterwards formed from them obtained the name of *Scaphhauſen* or *Scafuſen*. In 1052 *Eberhard* Count *Nellenburg* founded a convent of *Benedictine* monks here, and the place gradually enlarging, in the thirteenth century it became a town, which at firſt was ſubject to the abbot, but finding means to raiſe itſelf to a ſtate of liberty thus became imperial. In 1330 the Emperor *Lewis* IV. mortgaged it to the Dukes of *Auſtria*, though with a reſervation of its liberties. In 1415 it returned to its former immediate tenure of the Empire. In 1454 it entered into a twenty-five years alliance with the eight old cantons, which alliance in 1479 was renewed for a like term, till in 1501 it was admitted into the perpetual *Helvetian* confederacy. The reformation began to take place here in 1521 and in 1529 was fully eſtabliſhed.

II. The

II. The territory belonging to the city, conſiſting of

1. Nine inward vogteys, the obervogts of which are members of the leſſer council, and hold their office during life: *viz.*

1. The obervogtey of *Buch*, lying in the *Hegau*, and containing under it

1. *Buch*, a parochial-village. The lower juriſdiction here was firſt purchaſed by the now ſuppreſſed convent of St. *Agnes* at *Schaffhauſen* in the years 1341 and 1354, but in 1529 ſold again to *John Peyer*, who in the very ſame year, in conſideration of money, transferred it to the town of *Schafhauſen*, which in 1723 further purchaſed the upper juriſdiction of the landgravate of *Nellenburg*.

2. *Buchthalen*, properly called *Buchthalheim*, and otherwiſe *Buchel*, a village purchaſed by the town in 1498.

3. *Upper* and *Under-Wodlen*, two villages, with *Gennersbrunnen*, a farm.

Note. Of the vogtey belonging to the village of *Gailingen* in the landgravate of *Nellenburg* in *Auſtria*, *Schafhauſen* poſſeſſes one third part, which is annexed to this obervogtey. The other two thirds belong to the *Liebenfels* family.

2. The obervogtey of *Tayingen*, alſo lying in the *Hegau*, and containing the parochial-village of *Tayingen* and *Barzheim*, the latter of which is but ſmall. The lower juriſdiction of this place was purchaſed by *Schafhauſen* in 1580, and in 1723 alſo the upper; both of the landgravate of *Nellenburg*.

3. The obervogtey of *auf dem Reyet*, in which is

1. *Herblingen*, a parochial-village and manſion houſe purchaſed by *Schafhauſen* in 1534.

2. *Stetten*, a village.

3. *Lohn*, a parochial-village.

4. The villages of *Buttenhard* and *Biberen* or *Biberach*, the upper juriſdiction of which was purchaſed by *Schafhauſen* in 1723 of the landgravate of *Nellenburg*.

5. *Opferſhof*, *Altorf* and *Hoffen*, all villages.

4. The obervogtey of *Meriſzhauſen* or the *Randen* hill, with *Merizſhauſen* a parochial-village, *Under-Bargen* a ſmall-village, and *Upper-Bargen* a farm.

5. The obervogtey of *Schleitheim*, alſo ſituated on the *Randen* hill, and comprehending the parochial-villages of *Schleitheim* and *Beggingen*. To this diſtrict likewiſe belongs the ſovereignty of *Epfenhofen*.

6. The obervogtey of *Beringen*, lying in the *Kletgau*, and containing the pariſhes of *Beringen* and *Hemmethal*, with *Griesbach*, a farm.

7. The obervogtey of *Lohningen*, alſo lying in the *Kletgau*, and including under it *Lohningen* a parochial-village, with *Guntmadingen* or *Guntmaringen*.

8. The obervogtey of *Neuhauſen* likewiſe lying in the *Kletgau*, and containing *Neuhauſen* a parochial-village on the *Rhine*, together with *Aatzen* or *Aatzheim*, a farm, and *Werdt* a ſmall ſeat.

9. The obervogtey of *Rudlingen*, alſo ſituated in the *Kletgau*, and containing

taining under it *Rudlingen*, a village on the *Rhine*, *Buchberg* a parochial-village, with the *Eck* and *Murkath-Hof*. The vogt of this diſtrict is further poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction at *Ellicken au dem Rheine*.

2. An outward landvogtey lying in the *Kletgau*, and the landvogt of which is a burgher of *Schafhauſen*. His office is ſexennial, and the diſtrict is generally called the landvogtey of *Neukirch*. In it is

1. *Neukirch* or *Neukilch*, a ſmall town honoured with the reſidence of the landvogt. In 1520 this place was purchaſed by *Schaffhauſen* of the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*.

Within its territories alſo lie

2. *Upper-Hallau*, a large parochial-village.

3. *Under-Hallau*, a large populous burgh, having two churches, one within its boundaries and the other on a hill.

4. *Siblingen*, a parochial-village.

5. *Sachlingen*, a ſmall village.

6. *Wilchingen*, alſo parochial.

7. *Haſzlach*, a ſeat belonging to the *Peyers* of *Schafhauſen*.

8. *Oſterfingen*, a parochial-village with *Traſadingen* another little village.

Note. Of this canton's ſhare in the four *Italian* vogteys, an account ſhall be given in the ſequel.

XIII. *Of the Canton of APPENZELL.*

§. 1. *WALSER*'s map of this canton is to be found on a ſmall ſcale in his chronicle of *Appenzell*, but *Seutter* has likewiſe publiſhed it in the uſual ſize of other maps.

§. 2. To the eaſt it borders on the *Rheinthal*, ſouthward on the lordſhip of *Sax* in the canton of *Zurich*, and alſo on that of *Gambs*, belonging to the canton of *Schweiz*. Weſtward it is bounded by *Toggenburg*, and ſouthward by the territory of the Prince and abbot of St. *Gall*. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is ten hours and a half, and from ſouth to north between ſix and ſeven.

§. 3. The country along the *Rheinthal* is very fruitful, whereas thoſe bordering on the high chain of hills, to the ſouthward are rugged mountains, but their natural ſterility has been overcome by the perſevering induſtry of the laborious inhabitants, in ſuch a manner that ſcarce any barren ſpots are to be ſeen here, at leaſt they afford good paſturage. Their agriculture is both chargeable and toilſome. The inner *roods*, as they are called, are indeed deſtitute of wine, excepting what little grows in *Oberegg* pariſh, but this is compenſated by the great profits made of their fine *Alps* or paſtures. The outer *roods* produce wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas and flax in abundance, and of an extraordinary goodneſs, though too frequently

frequently damaged by the hoar froſt in the ſpring. A ſufficiency likewiſe of wine for the conſumption of the whole country is produced in the pariſhes of *Lutzenberg*, *Wolfhalden*, *Heiden*, *Walzenhauſen* and *Ruthi*; but the white wine made here is tart, though their red is good. Of fruits too they have ſuch plenty that vaſt quantities of cider and perry are made here. Wood abounds every where inſomuch that they are enabled to ſupply the adjacent countries with that commodity; and turf is very common here, as are likewiſe mineral waters, eſpecially thoſe of the ſulphureous kind. The moſt celebrated medicinal baths in the whole canton, are the *Gonter*, the *white*, and the *Trogner* baths. On the ſouth borders are three ridges of mountains ranged behind each other in a longitudinal direction. The moſt ſouthern ridge begins at *Comer* or *Gamor*, a word ſignifying a rock. Next to this is the *hohe Kaſten*, then follows the *Stauberen*, afterwards the *Furglen-Firſt*, next the *Roſzlen*, and laſt of all the *Kray-Alp*. The ſecond ridge begins to the eaſtward at *Brulliſau*, and is compoſed of the mountains of *Alpſiegleten*, *Manns*, *Bogarten-Firſt*, *Maarwieſz*, *Obere-Maar*, *Hundsſtein*, and the *alte Mann*. The third commences at the *Eben-Alp*, after which follow the mountains of *Kluſz*, *Schafler*, *Altenalper-Sattel*, *Thurn*, *Ohrliſpitz*, *Hengeten*, *Nideri*, *Murli*, *Gyrſpitz*, *Hoheſantis* or the *hohe Meſzmer*, the laſt of which is the higheſt mountain in all the country, and commands a proſpect of prodigious extent. The rivers and brooks in moſt parts abound with fiſh, particularly in fine trouts. Of the former the principal is the *Sitter*, in *Latin Sintria*, iſſuing two hours diſtance beyond *Appenzell* out of the *Alperſee*, which is the largeſt lake in the whole country, and being increaſed above *Appenzell* by rivulets called the *white water*, after thoſe by the *Weiſzbach*, and laſt of all by the *Urnach*, enters the territories of the abbot of St. *Gall*, falling at length below *Biſchofzell* into the *Thur*. The *Aach* another river here, the ſource of which lies in *Trogen* pariſh, after traverſing the territories of the abbot of St. *Gall*, where it is called the *Goldach*, loſes itſelf in the lake of *Coſtanz*.

§. 4. In the whole canton are no towns, and but eight burghs and villages, the other dwellings here being all ſcattered. Theſe ſeveral places form twenty-three *Kirchhorinen* or pariſhes; of which four with two chapels of eaſe belong to the *inner Rooden* (or *cohortes*,) and are popiſh, but nineteen lie within the *outer Rooden* and are *Calviniſt*. From the year 1522, in which the proteſtant religion was firſt introduced here, till 1588 very violent heart burnings exiſted between the country people, relating to religion, till by the mediation of the other twelve cantons, peace was reſtored, and in purſuance of a convention made in 1597 the inner *Roods* were aſſigned to the papiſts, and the outer to the *Calviniſts*. The firſt of theſe in ſpiriritual matters are under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*. The outer *Roods* weave annually many thouſand pieces of linen, which are either

either vended at home or at *Trogen*, St. *Gall*, *Roſchach*, *Arbon* and other places, and from thence exported into *France*, *Italy*, *Spain* and even *Germany*. The thread ſpun by the women at *Appenzell*, and thoſe beyond the *Sitter*, is of ſuch a fineneſs, as to ſell for upwards of ſixteen guilders *per* pound. Great quantities of thread are alſo bought up in the *Rheinthale*, *Toggenburg*, the *Thurgau* and *Swabia*, and manufactured here. Some of the pariſhes near the town of St. *Gall* are noted for crape, fuſtian and cloth, as *Herriſau* is for its bleaching and manufactures. The other conſiderable exports of this canton are cheeſe, cattle both fat and lean, horſes, wood, and coals.

§. 5. The country was antiently a part of the dutchy of *Alemannia*, and together with that dutchy fell under the dominion of the Kings of the *Franks*. Of its inhabitants ſome were ſubject to the nobility of the country, while others held immediately of the Kings. On theſe laſt in 646 *Siegebert* King of *Auſtraſia* conferred the convent of St. *Gall*, which by donation, mortgage, and at length by purchaſe, became ſubject again to its own abbots. In 647 an abbot of St. *Gall*, built a chapel here, and near that an inn called *des Abts Zelle*, from which in proceſs of time the number of houſes increaſed ſo as to form a town. Theſe buildings from the word *Zelle* came afterwards by corruption to be called *Appenzelle*, and have ſince given name to the whole country. In 1227 the inhabitants entered into a neighbourly alliance with the town of St. *Gall*, but this was annulled by the abbot, who by this proceeding gave ſo great offence to both parties, that afterwards they watched an opportunity to withdraw from his dominions. What ſerved however to increaſe the reſentment of the *Appenzellers*, was that in 1253 abbot *Berchtold* incorporated the benefice of *Appenzell* with the abbey of St. *Gall*, and even annexed to it the revenues thereof. The ſeverities practiſed in this government irritated the inhabitants to ſuch a degree, that in 1270, they formed a ſecret aſſociation to free themſelves from his tyranny, but their deſign was never carried into execution, the abbot dying in 1271. In 1378 the pariſhes of *Appenzell*, *Hundweil*, *Urnaſchen* and *Teuffen*, with the permiſſion of abbot *George*, acceded to the *Swabian* league, and were taken into the protection of the Empire; but *Cuno* his ſucceſſor attempting in 1379 to reduce them to their former vaſſalage, an inſurrection enſued. This conteſt was ſomewhat allayed by the intervention of the ſeveral towns of the *Swabian* confederacy, but the abbot ſtill perſiſting in vigorous meaſures, became ſo odious to the *Appenzellers*, that in 1398 they openly refuſed to pay him any rents, taxes or monies of any kind whatever. The oppreſſions of ſome officers of the revenue adding to this diſcontent, ſeveral pariſhes united together, and in 1400 peremptorily determined to obſerve no further terms with the abbot, but to aſſert their freedom. Accordingly having bound themſelves to this purpoſe by a new oath, they proceeded to action, and even applied

for

for aid to the confederates, requeſting to be admitted into the union. *Schweiz* however was the only canton, which at that time aſſured them of aſſiſtance, excepting that *Glarus* permitted all who were willing, to take part with the *Appenzellers* in the impending broils. In 1403 another war broke out between the abbot of St. *Gall* and the *Appenzellers*, in which the latter obtained a very ſignal victory on *Vogelinſeck* hill. In 1405 at *Staſs*, and on *Wolfhalden* they alſo defeated the *Auſtrians*, who had been ſent to the aſſiſtance of the abbot as auxiliaries; and on theſe ſucceſſes entered into an alliance with the town of St. *Gall*, ſo that in 1407 the tyrannic abbot *Cuno* ſaw himſelf obliged to put himſelf under the protection of both. In 1411 the *Appenzellers* entered into a community of rights with *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug* and *Glarus*, which in 1452 acknowledged them their perpetual allies, and in 1513 were received into the general confederacy by all the twelve cantons, among which it now forms the thirteenth.

§. 6. The arms of this canton are *argent* a bear erect ſable, with paws gules. In the *inter Roods* they add the letters V. R. The government is purely democratical.

§. 7. Though the inner and outer *Roods* of this country (ſee §. 4.) form only one canton, yet ſince the diviſion of 1597 each of itſelf conſtitutes a free State, and ſends its particular repreſentatives to the Diets of the confederacy. The principal part of the ſupreme power both in the outer and inner *Roods* is lodged in the *Landeſgemeine*, which in the former meet annually at *Appenzell* on the laſt *Sunday* in *April*, according to the new calendar, and in the latter alternately at *Trogen* and *Hundweil*, likewiſe on the laſt *Sunday* of *April*, but according to the old ſtile. All males upwards of ſixteen years of age make their appearance at this diet, and that with their ſwords on. Every two years alſo each diſtrict elects its own ruling *Landammann*, to whom is delivered the country ſeal. In the inner *Roods*, beſides the aforeſaid officer is alſo a *Pannerherr*, with a *Statthalter*, a *Seckelmeiſter*, a *Landeſhauptmann* or provincial captain, a ſurveyor, a curator of the churches and a provincial enſign, but the outer *Roods* have two *Landammanns*, two *Statthalters*, two *Seckelmeiſters*, and two provincial captains and enſigns, that is to ſay one for the country on this ſide the *Sitter*, and the other for that beyond it. Each pariſh too of the outward *Roods* has its chiefs and counſellors, and each of the ſix inner *Roods* ſixteen counſellors, among whom are always two *Hauptleute* or chiefs. The great council in the inward *Roods*, as well as the penal court, are compoſed of one hundred and twenty-eight members. Beſides theſe they have alſo their leſſer council, which is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the *Weckenrath*. In the outer *Roods*, the next perſons in power to the *Landeſgemeine*, are the members of the great double council, who are upwards of ninety in number and ſtiled the *New* and *Old Rath*. Next to theſe is the *Groze-Rath* or *Great council*, in which after the ten officers of the revenue ſit the acting chiefs of the

ſeveral pariſhes, with the ſurveyor, recorder and *Weibel* or ſerjeant. Next again to theſe is the little council for the countries on this ſide the *Sitter*, and that for the territories beyond it. In matrimonial caſes the inner *Roods* apply to the court of the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*, but the outer have their own matrimonial tribunal.

§. 8. The common defence of the country is not only provided for by means of a war office, but every ſenſible man is to furniſh himſelf with a musket, powder and ball. Both young and old alſo are exerciſed at certain ſtated periods; and their arms inſpected from houſe to houſe. In each pariſh too are five draughts of their young men ranged under commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers, who are always ready to march on the firſt notice. In the outer *Roods* the *Hochwachten* or beacons on the hills were diſpoſed in ſuch a manner in 1708, that ſome thouſands of perſons might be aſſembled under arms, and that within the ſpace of two or three hours. This canton is able to bring into the field a conſiderable force, and next to *Bern*, *Zurich*, *Lucern* and *Freyburg* is the moſt powerful of the whole confederacy. The *Calviniſts* are three times the number of the papiſts, the ſoldiery of the latter not exceeding 3000, whereas thoſe of the former amount to 10,000.

§. 9. We now proceed to deſcribe

1. The inner *Roods*, which are all popiſh, and conſiſt of ſix *Roods*, ranged under four parochial and two filial churches. Theſe are

1. The *Schwendi Rood*, containing

1. *Appenzell*, in *Latin abbatis cella*, the capital of the country to which as we have obſerved before in the introduction (ſee §. 5.) it alſo gives name. This town lies in a delightful valley on the river *Sitter*. Within it is one pariſh church, with a convent of *Capuchins*, a nunnery of *Clariſts*, an armoury, a town houſe, a public ſcaffold and a gallows. Here alſo the antient general record office of the whole canton is kept, and it is likewiſe the place where the *Landeſgemeine* of the inner *Roods* holds its annual meetings. *Appenzell* was once an imperial vogtey, and the firſt of the four imperial diſtricts in this canton, beſides which it had its own particular *Ammann* and court, lordſhip, liberty, arms and ſeal. In 1560 and 1702 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

2. *Schwendi*, *Schonenbul* on the *Hirſchberge* or ſtag hill, and *Clanx*, three ruined caſtles; the laſt of which was once remarkable for its ſtrength.

3. *Brulliſau* and *Eggerſtanden*, two chapels of eaſe under that of *Appenzell*.

2. *Ruthi Rood*, in which, on account of the impracticability of ſeparating them, the papiſts and *Calviniſts* live intermixed. The former conſtitute the pariſh of *Oberegg* here, which is divided into two *Roods*, named the *Hirſchberg* and *Oberegg*. Their church is alſo called *Maria zum Schnee*, in *Latin Maria ad nives*, and contains under it two chapels, one of which lies in *Aeſchlen-Maſz*, and the other on the *Egg*.

3. *Lehn Rood*, conſiſting entirely of ſcattered houſes.

4. *Schlatt*

4. *Schlatt Rood*, including

Haſzlen, a pariſh ſituated in a vale along the *Sitter*.

5. *Gonter Rood*, in which is

Gonten or *Ganton*, a pariſh ſeated in a fine but narrow valley among high mountains. At this place is a bath. One hours diſtance alſo to the ſouth, on the *Cronberg* hill ſtands St. *Jacob's capelle*, to which on that ſaint's day is a prodigious reſort of pilgrims, on account of a certain ſuppoſed miraculous ſpring.

6. *Rickenbach Rood*, conſiſting ſolely of ſcattered houſes.

II. The outer *Roods*. Theſe are *Calviniſt*, and inſtead of being as formerly, divided into ſix *Roods*, now form nineteen *Kirchhorinen* or pariſhes, which are ſeparated by the river *Sitter*.

1. Thoſe lying to the weſtward are ſtiled the *Gemein hinter der Sitter* or pariſhes beyond the *Sitter*, and are ſix in number, which take place after each other in the ſubſequent order: namely

1. The *Gemeine* or community pariſh of *Urnaſchen*, which is poſſeſſed of the firſt vote at the *Landeſgemeine*, on account of its being the firſt among the ſix outer *Roods*, as well as comprizing under it the greateſt number of *Alps*, and the richeſt in paſturage. It takes its name from

Urnaſchen, in *Latin Urnacum*, or *Uronatum*, a village ſeated in a fertile and delightful vale, along the little river *Urnaſchen*, and containing a parochial church with a council houſe. This place was formerly a vogtey belonging to the Empire, ſtiled here a *Reichſlandlein*, and has its own *Ammann* court, with a *Banner*, arms and ſeal. In 1084 it was laid in aſhes by the people of *Zaringern*, and in 1641 was a ſecond time deſtroyed by fire.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Herriſau*, antiently called *Herrginis Au*, or *Herren Au*, and in *Latin Augia domini*, the moſt antient and conſiderable pariſh in all the outer *Roods*.

The burgh of *Herriſau* here, is both large and handſome, and contains a parochial church, with a council-houſe, an arſenal, and a great number of manufacturers and mechanicks, who trade to *Germany* and *Italy*. In the year 1084 it was laid in aſhes by the inhabitants of *Zaringern:* In 1559 ſuffered by fire, and in 1606 endured ſtill greater miſeries from the ſame dreadful calamity.

In the neighbourhood of this place ſtood the ſeats of *Roſenberg* or *Roſenburg*, which were demoliſhed in 1405.

3. The *Gemeine* of *Schwelbrunn*, comprehending the village of *Schwelbrunn*, in which lies the parochial-church.

4. The *Gemeine* of *Hundweil*, which is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Rood*, each under their own *Hauptleute* or headmen, aſſiſted by counſellors. In the village of *Hundweil*, in *Latin* ſtiled *Canivilla*, is the pariſh-church, with a council-houſe, and every two years the *Landeſgemeine* is held in its church yard. Formerly it was a *Reichſlandlein* or vogtey, under an *Ammann* or court of judicature of its own, having a banner and

ſeal. Here it was that the reformation of this canton firſt took its riſe. *Urſtein* a ſeat, formerly ſtanding near this place, was demoliſhed in 1273.

5. The *Gemeine* of *Schonengrund*, the pariſh-church belonging to which ſtands not far from *Hohen-Ham* hill

6. The *Gemeine* of *Waldſtadt*, its parochial-church ſituated at the foot of the mountain.

2. Thoſe lying eaſtward are called the *Gemeine vor der Sitter* or pariſh communities on this ſide the *Sitter*. They are in number thirteen, and take place next to the foregoing. Among themſelves their order is as follows: *viz.*

1. The *Gemeine* of *Teufen*, both large and populous, and divided into thoſe *ob* and *unter der Straſze*, or into the *Upper* and *Lower-Teufen*. This *Gemeine* is watered by the river *Roth*, which divides the inner and outer *Roods*, and afterwards loſes itſelf in the *Sitter*. It was once an imperial vogtey and *Landlein*. Its parochial-church is in the village of *Teufen*, which is large and lies in a pleaſant vale. About half an hour's diſtance below the village; is *Wohnenſtein* a *Franciſcan* nunnery, which though lying on the borders, and even within the outer *Roods*, yet is under the protection and judicature of the inner.

2. The *Gemeine* and parochial-church of *Bubler*.

3. The *Gemeine* and parochial-church of *Speicher*. In this *Gemeine* is *Vogelinſeck* hill, on which in 1403 the *Appenzellers* defeated the troops of the abbot of St. *Gall*.

4. The *Gemeine* of *Trogen*, once a barony; which on the failure of its barons became an imperial vogtey; but in 1292 fell under the dominion of the abbot of St. *Gall*. It carries on a great linnen trade, and in 1667 a fair was ordered to be held here for that commodity. Accordingly the country dealers and factors for foreign merchants buy up every year during the ſaid fair many thouſand pieces of linen for exportation, which are carried to *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*. Its parochial-church is in the village of *Trogen*, the capital of all the outer *Roods*, as containing the council-houſe, the armoury, the ſtocks and the gallows, with the record-office, the provincial-cheſt, the hoſpital and the powder-magazine. The *Landeſgemeine* alſo is held here. One quarter of an hour's diſtance below the village is a bath of celebrated virtue, the water of which is impregnated with ſulphur, alum and copper.

5. The *Gemeine* and parochial-church of *Rehetobel*, alſo dealing largely in linen.

6. The *Gemeine* and parochial-church of *Wald*, ſituated on a hill.

7. The *Gemeine* and parochial-church of *Grub*, bordering on the territories of the abbot of St. *Gall*, but its church lies within the outer *Roods*. Formerly the papiſts in the abbot of St. *Gall*'s part of this *Gemeine* were intitled to the joint uſe of the parochial-church here, but in 1751 they gave up that privilege in conſideration of the ſum of 4500 guilders, and now perform

perform their worſhip in a church erected by them in 1735 within the precinct of the ſaid abbey. In this *Gemeine* too once ſtood a noted ſeat called *Schwarzenegg*. This diſtrict alſo is a linen country.

8. The *Gemeine* of *Heiden*, the parochial-church belonging to which lies in the village of that name.

9. The *Gemeine* and church of *Wolfhalden*, in *Latin Lupiclivium*, famous for a victory obtained here by the *Appenzellers* over the *Auſtrian* forces in 1405.

10. The *Gemeine* of *Lutzenberg*, the inhabitants of which, though without a church of their own, yet have a very antient and well grounded claim to the parochial-church of *Thal* in the *Lower-Rheinthal*, and accordingly aſſemble there jointly with the *Calviniſts*. To this *Gemeine* belong *Tobel*, *Wiehnacht*, *Hauffen* and *Brenden*, all ſcattered tracts of land. In *Wiehnacht* is a quarry of fine ſtone.

11. The *Gemeine* and church of *Walzenhauſen*, in *Latin Cervimontium*, ſituated not far from the river *Rhine*. In this diſtrict is *Grimmenſtein* a *Franciſcan* nunnery, under the judicature and patronage of the inner *Roods*.

12. The *Gemeine* and church of *Ruthi*, in which the lands of the *Calviniſt* inhabitants lie intermixed with thoſe of the papiſts belonging to *Ruthi Rood*.

13. The *Gemeine* of *Gaiſz*, antiently ſtiled the *Sonder* or ſeparate amt, on account of the abbot of St. *Gall*'s having a ſeparate lordſhip here, with other rights and prerogatives. The pariſh-church belonging to it lies in the village of *Gaiſz*, in *Latin Caſa*, ſo named from the ſhepherds huts there, to which it is ſuppoſed to owe its riſe. At *Stoſz* in the eaſtern part of this country, in the year 1405 the *Appenzellers* defeated the *Auſtrians*, and in commemoration thereof immediately built a chapel on the ſpot, to which with the permiſſion of the outer *Roods*, on the third of *May* old ſtile, the inner *Roods* go in proceſſion, hear maſs, and have a ſermon preached.

Note. The ſhare of this canton in the government of the *Rheinthal* ſhall occur in the ſequel.

B. The following twenty-one landvogteys, and two towns belonging to certain cantons as joint property.

The Landvogtey of the THURGAU.

§. 1. THE moſt clear and diſtinct view of this country of the *Thurgau*, is to be had in *Seutter*'s map of the lake of *Coſtanz*, and the adjacent territories. To the eaſt it borders on the aforeſaid lake, to the ſouth on the countries belonging to the Prince and Abbot of St. *Gall*, weſtward on the

cantons

cantons of *Zurich* and *Schafhauſen*, and northward on *Swabia* and the *Lower-Lake*, which, by ſome is held to be a part of the lake of *Coſtanz*.

§. 2. Though ſomewhat mountainous towards the ſouth, yet it affords rich paſtures; and its other parts, as approaching nearer to levels, produce plenty of grain, with vegetables and fruits of all kinds, as alſo wine. The ſupreme juriſdiction over that half of the lake of *Coſtanz* bordering on this country, belongs to thoſe cantons which are ſovereigns of the *Thurgau*. Its principal river is the *Thur*, which gives name to the country, and comes immediately out of the territory of the Abbot of St. *Gall*, after which, near *Biſchofzell* it receives the *Sitter*, and being joined below *Frauenfeld* by the *Murk*, paſſes on to the canton of *Zurich*.

§. 3. The country is populous and well cultivated, containing ſix towns, with ſeveral handſome burghs, and a great number of ſeats, and upwards of a hundred and ſeventy villages. About one third of the inhabitants are papiſts, and in church affairs ſubject to the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*. The other two thirds, who ever ſince the year 1542 have been *Calviniſts*, conſtitute forty-nine pariſhes, which are ranged under three deaneries, ſixteen belonging to the *Frauenfeld* chapter, fifteen to that of *Steckboh*, and eighteen to that of the *Upper-Thurgau*.

§. 4. The *Thurgau* is a very antient landgravate, which on the extinction of the Counts of *Old* or *Hohen-Frauenfelden*, devolved to thoſe of *Kyburg*, and on their failure to the Counts of *Habſburg*, with whom it came to the houſe of *Auſtria*, which continued poſſeſſed of it till 1460, in which year the *Switzers* being at war with Archduke *Sigiſmund*, wreſted this country from him, which by the peace concluded at *Coſtanz* in the following year, was confirmed to them.

§. 5. The cantons to which the territorial ſovereignty of this country belongs, are the eight old cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug* and *Glaris*; but it was not till the peace of *Arau*, that the ſecond was admitted by the others as a co-ſovereign. Theſe eight every two years alternately appoint a landvogt over it, who reſides at *Frauenfeld*, and ſince the year 1499, the cantons of *Freyburg* and *Solothurn* have alſo obtained a ſeat in its criminal court.

§. 6. Of the places within this country, ſome are immediately under the eight cantons, but the greateſt part belong to ſpiritual and temporal *Gerichtsherren* or juſtitiaries, who in their reſpective lordſhips and places are poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction, and at *Weinfelden*, every year hold a *Gerichtſherrentag* or meeting, in which preſides the *Landſhauptmann*, elected by the cantons as ſovereigns, from among the perſons propoſed by the *Gerichtsherren* out of their own body. From this body is choſen the *Landſlieutenant* and *Landſquartermaſter*. The *Gerichtſherren* in general, can impoſe no tax above one pfund pfenning, nor any fine exceeding five florins, of which one half alſo goes to the landvogt in the *Thurgau*, who, on that account

count has always an officer in the *Gerichtsherren*, or court of amercements. Further, in cauſes above five florins, appeals lie from hence to the landvogt, or the provincial court.

§. 7. For the more particular deſcription of the country, we ſhall firſt treat

A. Of the places immediately ſubject to its ſovereigns, and therein only of the capital of the whole province, which is,

Frauenfeld, in *Latin Gynopedium*, a town ſeated on an eminence near the river *Murk*, over which it has a bridge. About an hour's diſtance from this place that river joins the *Thur*. In the manſion houſe here reſides the landvogt of the *Thurgau*. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are *Calviniſt*, and within the town are two churches, one for each ſect, but the mother church ſtands a quarter of an hour's diſtance from it, at a place called *Oberkirch*, where alſo the popiſh prieſt reſides, and the dead of both communions are interred. In the council houſe here, are uſually held the general meetings of the cantons for auditing the annual accounts, eſpecially of thoſe cantons that are poſſeſſed of the regency of the *German* vogteys of the *Thurgau*, the *Rheinthal*, the *Sargans* and other free *amts*. Here is alſo a *Capuchin* convent containing a church. The town itſelf is immediately under the cantons which are poſſeſſed of the regency of the *Thurgau*, but without being ſubject to their landvogt who reſides here. Its regency conſiſts of a leſſer council compoſed of twelve members, and a greater council of thirty, including the above twelve. Since the convention of 1712, two parts of theſe councils are *Calviniſt* and one popiſh. The principal perſons in the council are the *Schultheiſzes*, one of whom is always a proteſtant, and one a papiſt, who act alternately. Theſe two *Schultheiſzes* with a *Calviniſt* burgher, all choſen by the whole body of the burghery, are ſtiled the three counſellors. The penal court is formed out of the great council, and in this, as well as in the town court, which conſiſts of eight *Calviniſt* and four popiſh aſſeſſors, the *Landammann* of the *Thurgau* preſides. Some pretend that *Frauenfeld* is of very great antiquity, and thus far is certain, that we meet with two Counts of *Old* or *Hohen-Frauenfeld*, on the failure of whom, the town eſcheated to the Counts of *Kyburg*, and from them to thoſe of *Habſburg*, and then to the Dukes of *Auſtria*. In 1415 it was detached from the Empire, but in 1418 reannexed to it. In 1460 it was taken by the *Swiſſers*, who, in 1500 eſtabliſhed the *Landgericht* or provincial court here, which is compoſed of four judges, who are nominated every ſeſſions by the landvogt from among the principal burghers.

Its regency is poſſeſſed of the high and low juriſdiction, not only within the town but even in thoſe places lying in its diſtrict, among which are the following: namely

Oberkirch, which has been mentioned above.

Kurzdorf, a *Calviniſt* parochial-village.

Felben or *Felwen*, another parochial-village. And

Kilch-

Kilchberg, alſo a parochial-village.

B. Among the ſtates and *Gerichtſherren* or lords of juriſdictions here, are,

I. The eccleſiaſtical ſtates and *Gerichtſherren*; *viz.*

1. The Biſhop of *Coſtanz*, who by virtue of his ſee is poſſeſſed of

1. The obervogtey or prefecturate of *Arbon*, containing

1. *Arbon* or *Arben*, a ſmall town ſituated on the lake of *Coſtanz*, and ſuppoſed to be the *Arbor Felix* of *Antoninus*. The greateſt part of the inhabitants of this place are *Calviniſts*, but the reſt, a few *Lutheran* families excepted, all papiſts. It has but one church, which the *Calviniſts* and papiſts make uſe of alternately, and the *Lutherans* alſo attend the divine worſhip of the former. In the manſion-houſe reſides the Biſhop's obervogt, who enjoys a ſeat both in the council and the town court, whenever caſes of treſpaſſes, or life and death are to be tried there, on occaſion of enacting any new laws, or of iſſuing a new edict, but has no voice; the civil and criminal juriſdiction in all the branches being veſted ſolely in the town. The preſident both of the council and town court is the town *Ammann*, who is nominated by the Biſhop, and every year preſented to the whole body of the people by that prelate's obervogt. This officer muſt be a papiſt, but has no vote. The town council is compoſed of ſix *Calviniſt*, and a like number of *Popiſh* members, but the town clerk is always a proteſtant. This council has the direction of the town affairs, and takes cogniſance alſo of all matters that are puniſhable by the laws. The members of it are elected every year, in preſence of the town *Ammann* and clerk, out of the counſellors and deputies of both communions, and confirmed by the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*. Beſides, there is alſo a court here for debts. *Arben* was once a free town under the Dukes of *Swabia*, but for its attachment to the laſt unfortunate Duke *Conrad* was put under the ban, and the town itſelf ſold to the *Kemnaten* family, and the ſuburb to that of the *Bodmanns*. Both theſe were afterwards purchaſed by the ſee of *Coſtanz* in 1282 and 1285, with a reſerve, however, to the town of its particular privileges. In 1494 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

2. The *Gericht* of *Egnach*, under the direction of the Biſhop's obervogt at *Arbon*, and conſiſting of one *Calviniſt* pariſh.

3. The *Gericht* of *Horn*.

2. The obervogtey of *Biſchofzell*; including

1. *Biſchofzell*, in *Latin Epiſcopi Cella*, a town ſeated on a ſmall eminence at the conflux of the *Sitter* and *Thur*. Its manſion-houſe is the reſidence of the Biſhop's obervogt. The greater part of the inhabitants are *Calviniſts*. It has a collegiate abbey however, dedicated to St. *Pelagius*, which is ſaid to have given riſe to the town, and was founded in 851 by *Solomon* I. Biſhop of *Coſtanz*, or at fartheſt, in 891 or 896 by *Solomon* III. In 1529 all its members, one only excepted, declared for the reformation, and thus the abbey was ſuppreſſed, but in 1535 reſtored and made over to the papiſts.

It

It conſiſts of a prior and nine canons, who are inveſted with the lower juriſdiction in the *Gotteſhauſgerichten* of St. *Pelagius*, of which we ſhall treat more at large in the ſequel. The church ſerves alternately for the *Calviniſts* and papiſts. The Biſhop's obervogt is preſident of the town council, the heads of which, or the four old counſellors, as they are called, are two *Calviniſts* and two papiſts, each of which religions has one annually in office. Beſides theſe four old counſellors, here are twelve other members of the council, that is to ſay, ſix out of each communion. The town court likewiſe conſiſts of twelve Judges compoſed of ſix *Calviniſts* and ſix papiſts. All theſe ſeveral magiſtrates are confirmed by the Biſhop. In proceſſes among the burghers, the council and court judge without appeal, but criminal cauſes are determined in the manſion-houſe by the Biſhop's obervogt (who enjoys two votes) aſſiſted by the two old counſellors in office, but theſe laſt have only one vote; and of the fines two thirds go to the Biſhop and one third to the town. In 1419 the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire, and in 1743 it ſuffered by a like calamity.

2. *Schonenberg amt*, under the juriſdiction of the epiſcopal obervogt at *Biſchofzell*.

3. The obervogtey of *Gottlieben*; containing

1 *Gottlieben*, a burgh having a manſion-houſe on the *Rhine*, at the influx of that river into the *Unterſee*; about one ſhort hour below *Coſtanz*. In the manſion-houſe here reſides the Biſhop's vogt, who alſo exerciſes the lower juriſdiction in the burgh.

2. The *Gericht* of *Degerweil* or *Tagerweilen*.

3. The *Gericht* or juriſdiction of *Siggerſhauſen*.

4. The obervogtey of *Guttingen*. The parochial-village of this name together with its ſeat ſtands on the lake of *Coſtanz*, and in 1451 and 1452 was purchaſed by that ſee of the family of *Ehingern*, to whom it had devolved from the *Guttingens*. Its church is the place of worſhip for both communions; and its manſion-houſe the reſidence of the Biſhop's obervogt.

2. By virtue of the incorporation of the abbey of *Reichenau*, with the ſee of *Coſtanz*; the biſhop is poſſeſſed of the following juriſdictions, namely

1. Under the obervogt of *Reichenau*, is

1. The *Gericht* of *Triboldingen*.

2. The *Gericht* of *Mannenbach*.

3. The *Gericht* of *Berlingen*, with the *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Berlingen* or *Bernang*.

4. The *Gericht* of *Ermattingen* or *Ermentingen*, ſeated in the market town of that name, which lies on the *Unter* or *Zellerſee*. The parochial-church here ſerves in common for both communions.

5. The *Gericht* of *Frutweilen*.

6. The *Gericht* of *Steckboren*, in the ſmall town of that name, lying on the *Unter* or *Zellerſee*.

2. Under the Biſhop's *Amtmann* of *Frauenfeld*, is

7. The *Gericht* of *Mullheim*.

8. The *Gericht* of *Langdorf* or *Langen-Erchingen*.

9. One half of the *Gericht* of *Heſchickhofen*.

10. A half of that of *Mattendorf*, the other part of which belongs to the city of *Zurich*.

11. One half of the *Gericht* of *Luſtdorf*, the other half of which alſo belongs to the aforeſaid city.

3. Under the chapter of the cathedral of *Coſtanz*, is

1. The *Gericht* of *Langen-Rickenbach*; and

2. The *Gericht* of *Liebburg*, conſiſting of an old caſtle.

4. Under the Dean of the chapter is one half of the *Gericht* of *Pfyn*, concerning which more hereafter.

5. The Abbot of St. *Gall* is poſſeſſed of four *Gerichts* here, which are included in the antient territory of the ſee, but inveſted with different rights and prerogatives.

1. In the eight following *Gerichts*, the people take an oath of fidelity to the Abbot, who is poſſeſſed both of the executive and diſpenſing power; and in civil cauſes is the dernier reſort. A part of the fines levied here alſo belong to him; but the *Malefiz* or capital juriſdiction, though not without his licence for holding ſuch courts, appertains to the ſovereign cantons, which on that account are ſtiled the *Malefizorter*. Its *Gerichte* are

1. That of *Sommeri*.

2. That of *Sitterdorf*.

3. That of *Romiſhorner amt*.

4. That of *Riggenbach*.

5. That of *Berg* or *Bergknechtengericht*, to which belong *Schonholzersweilen*, *Weiblingen*, *Heilingen-Kreuz*, *Wuppenau*, *Welffenſberg*, and *Buoweil*, with other villages and farms.

6. The *Freygericht*.

7. That of *Huttenſchweil*.

8. Another *Gericht* conſiſting of certain places in the *Schneckenbund*.

2. In the *Gerichts* of *Roggweil* and *Hagenweil*, he is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction, together with the right of homage, executive power, and court of premier appeal.

3. At *Wengi*, *Dozenweil* and *Zuben*, as well as in other inferior *Gerichtsherren*, he is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction.

4. At *Heffenhoffen*, *Auenhoffen*, *Moos*, *Blydeck*, *Zilſchlacht* and *Haubtweil*, he is endowed with the right of homage and executive power.

6. To the Abbot and Prince of *Einſidlen*, belong

1. The lordſhip and *Gericht* of *Sonnenberg*.

2. The lordſhip and *Gericht* of *Gachnang*, in the parochial-village of *Gachnang* or *Gachlingen*, the church of which ſerves for the two communions.

nions. It is a lordſhip with the right of lower juriſdiction, and was ſold in 1623 to the abbey of *Einſidlen* by *Hector Beroldingen*.

3. The lordſhip and *Gericht* of *Freudenfels*, which was purchaſed by the abbey in 1623 of the family of *Peyern*. In this diſtrict is *Freudenfels* houſe ſeated on an eminence above the town of *Stein*, together with the villages of *Upper* and *Under-Eſchenz*, *Bornhauſen* and certain farms.

7. *Creutzlingen*, a college of regular canons of the order of St. *Auguſtine*, but once an immediate State of the Empire and Circle of *Swabia*, though at preſent in temporal affairs under the protection of the ſovereigns of the *Thurgau*, and in ſpirituals under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*. Till the year 1633 this college ſtood on an eminence cloſe by *Coſtanz*, but ſince that time has been removed to the diſtance of about one cannon ſhot. It ſtands at preſent on an eminence not far from the lake of *Coſtanz*. To it has been annexed the canonry of *Riedern*, beſides which it is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction,

1. Over the houſes lying about the dioceſe, from the city of *Coſtanz* as far as *Roggenbach*.

2. Over its own feudal houſes and eſtates in the parochial-village of *Sulgen*.

3. In the parochial-village of *Aawangen* or *Owangen*, as alſo at *Moos* and *Utzenweil*.

4. In the manſion-houſe of *Geisberg*.

8. The *Rheinau*, in *Latin Augia Rheni*, or *Augia major*, a ſmall town ſituated between *Schafhauſen* and *Egliſau* on the river *Rhine*, over which it has a bridge. This diſtrict belongs to the *Benedictine* convent here, which is alſo poſſeſſed both of the higher and lower juriſdiction, together with ſome prerogatives in *Neuburg* and *Mammeren*.

9. The abbey of St. *Urban* in the canton of *Lucern*, belonging to which is

1. The *Gericht* of *Herderen*.

2. The *Gericht* of *Liebenfels*, formed out of a lordſhip, which was purchaſed in 1677.

10. The convent of *Muri* is poſſeſſed of

1. *Eppiſhauſen*, a *Gericht* in which lie the village and ſeat of that name.

2. The *Gericht* of *Klingenberg*.

3. The * *Freyſitz* of *Sandegg*.

11. *Fiſchingen*, in *Latin Piſcina*, is a convent of *Benedictine* monks on the river *Murk*, at the foot of *Hornlein* hill, and paſſes for the moſt antient monaſtic foundation in all the cantons. To it is annexed the lower juriſdiction,

1. In the parochial-village of *Fiſchingen* near the convent, as alſo within its precinct and ſome other neighbouring places.

2. In the lordſhip of *Tanegg*, which enjoys ſeveral immunities, and was purchaſed by the ſee in 1693.

3. In *Bettwiſen*, a parochial-village, containing a ſeat.

* A ſeat, the eſtate of which is exempt from taxes.

4. In the lordſhip of *Spiegelberg*.
5. In that of *Lommis*.
6. In the lordſhip of *Bichelſee*, containing the little lake of the ſame name.
7. In the vogtey of *Balterſchweil*.
8. In that of *Iffweil*, and
9. In the *Freyſitz* of *Wilderen*.

12. The imperial abbey of *Zwyfalten* in the circle of *Swabia*, poſſeſſes *Mittler-Gyrsberg* houſe, a *Freyſitz*.

13. St. *Pelagius*'s abbey at *Biſchofzell* is endowed with the lower juriſdiction in

St. *Pelagius*'s *Gotteshaus Gerichten*, as they are called, which lie about *Biſchofzell*, and contain under them divers villages, farms and houſes. Theſe are managed in common by the obervogt to the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*, who reſides in this town in quality of patron, by the prior of the abbey, and a canon, each of whom ſhare one third of the produce.

14. *Munſterlingen*, a *Benedictine* nunnery on the lake of *Coſtanz*, poſſeſſes
1. *Landſchacht*, a *Gericht*.
2. *Uwilen*, another *Gericht*.
3. The *Gericht* of *Hamisfeld*.

15. *Tobel*, a commandery of the order of St. *John*, founded here in 1228 by *Diethelm* Count of *Toggenburg*, poſſeſſes
1. *Tobel*, a *Gericht*.
2. *Affeltrangen* or *Munch-Affeltrangen*, a *Gericht*, lying in the parochial-village of that name.
3. The *Gericht* of *Herten*.

16. *Ittingen*, a *Carthuſian* monaſtery on the *Thur*, founded in 1150 as a priory of regular canons of the order of St. *Auguſtine* by *Werner* abbot of St. *Gall*, but in 1461 conferred on *Carthuſians*. Under the lower juriſdiction of this monaſtery are the pariſhes of *Uſzlingen* and *Hutweilen*.

17. *Danicken* or *Tennicken*, in *Latin Vallis liliorum*, a *Ciſtercian* nunnery founded in 1250 by *Eberhard von Bichelſee*, and poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction within its precinct, in which alſo lies the parochial village of *Aadorf*.

18. *Feldbach* or *Veldbach*, a *Benedictine* nunnery ſituated on a point of land projecting into the *Unterſee*, and founded in 1253, but ſince the year 1593 under the inſpection of the abbot of *Wettingen*. To this nunnery is annexed the lower juriſdiction at *Umweilen*, *Haſzloo* and *Gottſchenhauſlein*; and in the landgravate of *Nellenburg*, it is further poſſeſſed of *Hemmenhofen* a village.

19. St. *Stephen*'s abbey at *Coſtanz* is veſted with the lower juriſdiction at *Andwyk* or *New-Andwyl*, a *Calviniſt* parochial-village, a part of which lies in the upper juriſdiction of the country of the *Thurgau*.

20. St. *John*'s at *Coſtanz*, is endowed with the lower juriſdiction at *Lipperſchweil*.

21. The

21. The imperial abbey of *Peterſhauſen* in the circle of *Swabia*, is proprietor of *Klingenzell*, once a priory, but now a *Freyſitz* or ſeat, with an eſtate exempt from taxes.

22. *Paradis*, a nunnery of *Clariſts*, ſituated on the *Rhine* below *Dieſſenhofen*, and poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction within its precinct.

23. *Kalchrein* or *Kalcheren*, a *Ciſtercian* nunnery ſaid to be founded by the *Hohenklingens* and *Klingenbergs*, and under the inſpection of the abbot of *Wettingen*. This foundation alſo is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction within its precinct.

24. St. *Catharinenthal*, a *Dominican* nunnery ſeated on the *Rhine* below *Dieſſenhofen*, and poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction within its precinct.

II. The ſecular ſtates and *Gerichtſherren* or lords of juriſdiction.

25. The canton of *Zurich*, which is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction,

1. In the vogtey of *Huttlingen* and *Wellenberg*. The village of *Huttlingen* with its ſeat being purchaſed in 1694, was in 1699 jointly with the lordſhip of *Wellenberg* erected into an obervogtey.

2. In the vogtey of *Pfyn*, which was purchaſed in 1614, and derives its name from a ſeat and parochial-village on the *Thur*, where formerly ſtood *Pfyn*, in *Latin ad fines*, a ſmall town. The Dean of *Coſtanz* is likewiſe poſſeſſed of a ſhare in this vogtey, as is already noticed.

3. In the vogtey of *Weinfelden* purchaſed in 1614, and including under it

1. *Weinfelden*, a burg and ſeat, where the *Gerichtſherren* of the *Thurgau* hold their meetings.

2. *Buſzlingen* or *Buſznang*, a parochial-village having a court of its own, with ſome other places.

4. In the vogtey of *Steinegg*, which was acquired in 1581. To this diſtrict belong *Steinegg* and other villages.

5. In the vogtey of *Neuforn*, containing *Upper* and *Lower-Neuforn*. This vogtey was purchaſed in 1693.

26. *Diſſenhofen*, in *Latin Darnaſia*, is a town ſeated on an eminence by the river *Rhine*, over which it has alſo a bridge, but contains only one pariſh-church, in which the *Calviniſts* and papiſts both perform divine ſervice. Antiently this place belonged to the Counts of *Kyburg*, on the extinction of whom it devolved to thoſe of *Habsburg*, and from them to the houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1415 the Emperor *Sigiſmund* admitted it into the body of the Empire, but in 1442 it voluntarily put itſelf again under the dominion of the Emperor *Frederick* IV. and the houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1460 it was taken by the eight old cantons, aſſiſted by the town of *Schafhauſen*, who however promiſe it the ſecure enjoyment of its ſeveral liberties and privileges. Though every new landvogt of the *Thurgau*, at his entrance on his office, receives homage here in the name of the eight old cantons, at which ceremony are preſent deputies from the town of *Schafhauſen*, yet is he without any authority in the town or its pecinct; both the high and low juriſdiction belonging to the place itſelf, excepting that

that in civil proceſſes, appeals from its courts may be carried firſt to the deputies of the regent cantons at the annual aſſembly for auditing the accounts, and afterwards to the regent cantons themſelves. The little council here, is compoſed of twelve members, namely five *Calviniſt* and four popiſh, among whom are the two *Schultheiſzes*, who are choſen by the burghery out of each community, and act annually by turns. The *Schultheiſz* out of office is always *Statthalter*, imperial vogt and obervogt in *Under*, *Upper* and *Middle-Schlat*. The town court, which, in cauſes of debt, capital indictments and other procedures, ſits with the little council, is compoſed of eight *Calviniſt* and four popiſh members. The great council are ſixteen in number, that is to ſay ten *Calviniſts* and five papiſts, but the ſixteenth place is not yet determined. This council nominates to all employments, controles accounts, and manages the wine duty and other revenues of the town. In 1371 *Diſſenhofen* was totally deſtroyed by fire, and in 1435 ſuffered greatly by the like calamity.

Within its high and low juriſdiction is

1. *Baſendingen*, a parochial-village, over which it appoints an obervogt, though the lower juriſdiction there belongs to the cathedral of *Coſtanz*. The inhabitants are of the two communions, and the convent of St. *Catharinenthal* is veſted with the nomination both of its *Calviniſt* and popiſh prieſt.

2. *Schlattingen*, a village immediately dependent on the regency of *Dieſſenhoffen*.

3. The villages of *Upper*, *Under* and *Middle-Schlatt*, of which the *Schultheis* out of office is always obervogt.

4. Four farms.

2. The town of St. *Gall* is poſſeſſed of

The lordſhip of *Burglen*, which had formerly its own Counts, afterwards Barons, to both of whom it gave title. In 1447 this lordſhip devolved to the Barons of *Hohenſax*, in 1559 to *Ulrich* of *Breiten Landberg*, and in 1579 was purchaſed by the town of St. *Gall*, which afterwards made additions to it by ſubſequent purchaſes. Its obervogt holds his office for ſix years, and is veſted with the lower juriſdiction in

1. *Burglen*, a parochial-village and ſeat, once forming a town, which was laid in aſhes by the *Appenzellers* and the town of St. *Gall*, and burnt a ſecond time in 1458, calamities, which it has never been able thoroughly to recover.

2. *Sulgen*, a parochial-village.

3. *Uremboll*, *Heltſchwyl*, *Gonterſhauſen*, *Iſtigkofen*, *Mettlen*, *Leutenſchweil*, *Mulibach*, and *Bleuken*.

4. *Amerſchwyl*, *Buoweil* and *Heſenruhti* or *Hauſeren*.

28. The hoſpital in the town of St. *Gall* is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction in

1. *Ruhti*,

1. *Ruhti*, a village.

2. *Lower-Eich*, a village, ſome of the houſes of which are under the high juriſdiction of the *Thurgau*.

29. The city of *Coſtanz* is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction in

1. *Altnau*, a parochial-village, ſeated on an eminence not far from the lake of *Coſtanz*.

2. *Buch*, a farm.

3. In the country or vogtey of the *Eggen*, which commences directly oppoſite to *Coſtanz*, and from the lake thereof extends itſelf a conſiderable way up the country. In this diſtrict are *Egelſchoffen*, *Rickenbach*, *Bottickoffen*, *Scherzingen*, *Alterſchweilen*, *Ofterhauſen*, *Woſchbach*, *Altiſhauſen*, *Tibiſhauſen*, *Gratzhauſen*, *Illighauſen*, *Zuben* and other places.

4. The *Tagermooſz*.

30. The almshouſe at *Coſtanz* is poſſeſſed of certain dues at *Neuweilen*, *Stadt Stein* and *Wagenhauſen*.

31. To the noble family of *Betſchart* in the canton of *Schweiz* appertains *Dagerſt*, a *Freyſitz*.

32. To the *Beroldingens* belongs

The lordſhip of *Gundelhard*, conſiſting of the village and ſeat of that name.

33. The *Ebingers* of *Stuſzlingen* are proprietors of *Bachtobel*.

34. The *Egloffen*, *Meyers* and *Engwilers* jointly poſſeſs *Engweilen*, a village, which is alſo the place of their reſidence.

35. To the *Streng* of *Coſtanz* belongs *Arenaberg*, a *Freyſitz*.

36. The *Gonzenbachs* of St. *Gall* are proprietors of *Hauptweil*, a market-town. The right of homage here, as well as the executive power, are lodged in the abbey of St. *Gall*, but appeals on proceſſes are moved to the Biſhop's court at *Coſtanz*, and if one of the parties be a foreigner to the deputies of the regent cantons.

37. To the *Haberli* appertains the juridical lordſhip of *Haberli* at *Mura*.

38. The family of *Giel* at *Glattburg*, ſince the year 1734, have been poſſeſſed of

1. *Blydeck*, a ſeat.

2. Of *Zillſchlacht*, a parochial-village. In both theſe places however the abbey of St. *Gall* is poſſeſſed of the privilege of inliſting men, as alſo of the high juriſdiction.

39. To the *Harder* family belongs *Wittwil*.

40. The *Eſcherens* of *Zurich* are proprietors of

The lordſhip of *Reffiken* or *Reffikon*, ſo named from a ſeat there, and his juridical authority extends on one ſide to the town of *Frauenfelden*, on the other to the diſtrict of *Hegi*.

41. To the *Hoggerens* of St. *Gall* appertains *Thurberg*.

42. To the *Haſerens* of *Gleichenſtorf*, belongs *Mannertſhofen*.

43. The *Kunzes* of *Emmiſhofen* are proprietors of

Upper

Upper-Gurſperg, a *Freyſitz*.

44. The *Zollikoffers* of *Altenklingen*, poſſeſs

1. *Hartenhauſen*, with *Hard*, *Salenſtein* and *Huſzberg*, three *Freyſitzes*, which were purchaſed from the *Landenberg* family in 1720.

2. The lordſhip of *Altenklingen*, purchaſed by *Leonhard Zollikoffer* in 1585, by whom alſo in 1589 it was made a fief of his family. In this lordſhip is

1. *Altenklingen*, a ſeat.
2. *Wigoldingen*, a *Gericht*.
3. *Marſtetten*, another *Gericht*.
4. The *Gericht* of *Illart*.

45. To the Barons of *Landſee* belongs

Hockſtraſz, a *Freyſitz*.

46. To the *Redingen* of *Viebergg* belongs

1. The lordſhip of *Burg*, containing

1. *Burg*, a ſeat.
2. *Dettikhoffen*, a village.

2. *Emmiſhofen*, another village.

47. The *Salis* family are proprietors of

The lordſhip of *Upper-Eich*, comprehending under it the ſeat and village of *Upper-Eich*, tho' in this village ſome houſes are annexed to the high juriſdiction of the *Thurgau*. To it is to be added the village of *Engiſhofen*, &c.

48. The *Segeſers* are proprietors of *Heſenhofen*, as are

49. The Barons *Thurns* of

The lordſhip of *Berg*. A portion indeed of this lordſhip is annexed to the high juriſdiction of the *Thurgau*, but the greateſt part of it, for inſtance *Berg* with its ſeat, *Muren*, *Preſtenberg*, *Kolnhof*, *Niderberg*, *Hauſen*, *Heimenlachen* and a part alſo of *Dotzhauſen*, *Mattweil*, *Gaberzhauſen*, *Andweil*, and *Krombach*, are in the juriſdiction of the *Thurns*.

50. To the *Ulm* family belongs

1. The lordſhip of *Grieſenberg*, containing *Grieſenberg* a ſeat on an eminence by the *Thur*, with a church and ſeveral other places.

2. *Weyerſchweilen*, a *Gericht*.

51. The *Muralls* of *Zurich* are proprietors of

1. The lordſhip of *Oet liſhauſen*.
2. Of the lordſhip of *Hadelberg* or *Heidelberg*.

52. The old *Freyſitz* of *Wolfsberg* and *Wilderen* belong to the *Zollikoffer*.

II. *The Landvogtey of the* RHEINTHAL.

§. 1. A Repreſentation of the *Rheinthal*, is to be ſeen in the fore-mentioned map of the canton of *Appenzell*. It lies on the *Rhine*, which is alſo its eaſtern boundary, and in this part enters the lake of *Coſtanz*.

To

To the ſouthward it borders on the lordſhip of *Sax*, appertaining to the canton of *Zurich*; weſtward on the canton of *Appenzell*, on which ſide alſo a ſmall tract of it terminates on the territory of the abbot of St. *Gall*, and northward is bounded by the lake of *Coſtanz*. Its diviſions are into the *Upper* and *Under*.

§. 2. The ſoil here is fertile and produces a great deal of excellent wine, the firſt vines for which were planted about the year 918. At the foot of the *Camor* or *Gamor* hill in the *Upper-Rheinthal* is a famous cryſtal pit in which are found many thouſand quintals of a yellow, brown and white cryſtal, which are all hard and tranſparent. About a quarter of an hour's diſtance alſo below this hill is a bath called the *Kobelwieſz*, and at *Eichberg* another.

§. 3. In the whole tract are only two towns. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are *Calviniſts*, and compoſe nine pariſhes under one deanery or chapter. Their miniſters are always elected from the univerſity of *Zurich*.

§. 4. In 1396 this country was wreſted from the Counts of *Werdenberg* by the houſe of *Auſtria*, but in 1405 the *Appenzellers* made themſelves maſters of it. In 1410 it reverted to the houſe of *Auſtria*, and in 1415 became the property of the Emperor, who the next year mortgaged it to the Counts of *Toggenburg*, by whom in 1430, with the Emperor's permiſſion, it was made over to the *Peyers* in conſideration of the ſum of 6000 florins. Of theſe laſt, in 1460, the *Appenzellers* purchaſed it for the like ſum; but in 1490 were obliged to cede it to the cantons of *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, which at the ſame time admitted thoſe of *Uri*, *Unterwalden* *Zug*, into a participation of the regency with them, as in 1500 it alſo did *Appenzell*. In 1712 all the eight cantons concurred in paying the ſame mark of regard to *Bern*.

§. 5. Thus the territorial ſovereignty belongs to nine different cantons, which alternately appoint a landvogt over it every two years, the place of whoſe reſidence is at *Rheineck*. Of its juridical power however and other prerogatives the abbot of St. *Gall* enjoys one half. Its large revenues likewiſe in the country, with the greater part of the produce of the *Upper-Rheinthal*, come into his coffers.

§. 6. The whole country is divided into five *Hofes* or courts, over each of which are two *Ammanns*, one appointed by the nine cantons and the other by the abbot above-mentioned. This latter alſo in the *Upper-Rheinthal* is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction, as well as of a conſiderable ſhare of the fines; and in civil proceſſes an appeal alſo likewiſe from its courts to the abbot's council at St. *Gall*. The five courts here are

I. In the *Upper-Rheinthal*,

1. The *Gericht* or court of *Altſtetten*, containing

1. *Altſtetten*, a ſmall town, in which the abbey of St. *Gall* is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction and ſome particular prerogatives, which it exerciſes

by a *Gerichtſammann* and twelve judges. The firſt of theſe officers is choſen out of three ſelect perſons of the burghery, and reſides in the bailiage houſe here, called the *Frauenhof*. From the courts in this town, cauſes are moved to the *Pfalzrath* or aulic council of St. *Gall*, and of the amercements one third belongs to the regent cantons, one third to the abbey of St. *Gall*, and the other third to the town, the concerns of which are managed by an *Ammann* and council. At *Altſtetten* alſo is held the criminal court for the *Upper-Rheinthal*, at which the twelve town judges aſſiſt in conjunction with thoſe of other courts. The two religions are intermixed. It is ſaid that ſo early as the tenth century *Adelhard* Count of *Buchhorn* and *Montfort* was poſſeſſed of ſome eſtates and prerogatives here, which he made a donation of to the abbey of St. *Gall*. The Counts of *Werdenberg* had alſo two ſeats here, but in 1338 theſe were deſtroyed. The *Meyer* of *Alſtetten* ſold their land by piece-meal to the abbey of St. *Gall*, which in 1375 rendered it entirely its own property. In 1410 the town being ſacked and laid waſte by the *Auſtrians*, it has never ſince recovered its former grandeur. In 1567, 1687 and 1709 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

Cloſe by the town is a *Franciſcan* nunnery called the *Maria Hulfe*.

2. The four *Roods* namely, 1. That of *vor der Stadt*, 2. That of *Hinderforſt*, 3. That of *Warmes* and *Gatziberg*, and 4. That of *Kornberg*, *Roſenhauſz* and *Ruppan*.

3. *Leuchingen*, a village.

4. *Eichberg*, a *Hof* or tract of land in which the abbey of St. *Gall* is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction with certain particular prerogatives, which are managed by an *Ammann*. Its inhabitants are of both religions, and till 1713 were incorporated with *Alſtetten*, when the *Calviniſts* erected a church for their own ſeparate uſe.

2. The *Gericht* or court of *Oberried*, in which is

1. *Oberried*, conſiſting of ſome ſcattered houſes.

2. *Blatten*, a manſion-houſe on the *Rhine*, over which it has a ferry to *Feldkirch*: In this manſion-houſe reſides the obervogt of the abbey of St. *Gall*, who holds his courts at *Oberried*, *Montligen*, *Krieſeren* and *Diepoldſau*.

3. *Montligen* and *Grieſeren* or *Krieſeren*, two popiſh parochial-villages.

4. *Diepoldſau*, a *Calviniſt* village containing a church. The popiſh inhabitants here are incorporated with thoſe of *Berneck*.

3. The *Gericht* of *Marbach*, containing

1. *Marbach*, a parochial-village, the church in which is common to both religions.

2. *Grunenſtein*, an old ſeat.

3. *Balgach*, a parochial-village. Both the *Calviniſts* and papiſts aſſemble in its church. The abbey of St. *Gall* appoints an *Ammann* here for the holding of courts.

4. *Widnau*, a parochial-village, the inhabitants papiſts.

4. The

4. The *Gericht* of *Bernang* or *Berneck*, comprehending

1. *Bernang* or *Berneck*, a large burgh; its church the place of worſhip for *Calviniſts* and papiſts. The neighbourhood is a good wine country.

2. *Roſenberg*, a ſeat which is the reſidence of an obervogt nominated by the abbey of St. *Gall* for the holding of courts in the *Hofs* of *Bernang*, *Marbach*, St. *Margaretha*, *Balgach* and *Eichberg*.

3. The villages of *Buchholz*, *Hauſen*, *Kalchofen*, *Ruden*, *Langmoos* and *Kobel*.

II. In the *Lower Rheinthal* is only

The *Gericht* of *Thal*, containing

1. *Rheineck*, a ſmall town on the *Rhine*, but the capital of the whole *Rheinthal*, and the reſidence likewiſe of the landvogt of the cantons. This officer dwells in the bailiage houſe here, the ſeat which ſtood above the town being now fallen to ruin. In 1410 and 1445 this town was deſtroyed by fire.

2. *Thal*, a parochial-village, the church in which is common both to the *Calviniſts* and papiſts.

3. *Buchen*, a village, containing a chapel of eaſe.

4. *Stad*, a village.

III. *The Landvogtey of* SARGANS.

§. 1. THE beſt repreſentation of this landvogtey is to be met with in *Walſer*'s map of *Rhetia*. It lies on the *Rhine*, being ſurrounded by the *Griſons*, the canton of *Glarner*, *Gaſter*, *Toggenburg* and the lordſhip of *Werdenberg*, and though very mountainous yet breeds great numbers of fat cattle, whilſt the vallies produce grain and fruit. In the lofty mountain of *Gunz* are found three ſpecies of ore, black, red and aſh-coloured, which on fuſion after a proper mixture, without any other proceſs or addition, yield a genuine ſteel. *Pfeffers* is noted for its hot bath.

§. 2. In this country are two towns, the inhabitants of which are partly *Calviniſts* and partly papiſts. The former have their miniſters from the univerſity of *Zurich*, the latter in eccleſiaſtical affairs are under the biſhop of *Chur*.

§. 3. The landvogtey of *Sargans* formed antiently a county of itſelf under its own proper Counts, from whom it came to the Counts of *Werdenberg*, who in 1396 mortgaged it to the houſe of *Auſtria*, from which it came in the ſame manner to the Counts of *Toggenburg*, and on their failure in 1436 reverted to the Counts of *Werdenberg*. The people however entering into a perpetual community of rights with the city of *Zurich*, the Count as a counterpoiſe to ſo diſpleaſing a ſtep, in 1437 formed a perpetual community of territorial rights with *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, and permitted the caſtles of *Freudenberg* and *Neidberg* to be garriſoned with *Auſtrians*. This alarming both the inhabitants of this country and the city of *Zurich*, the latter inſtantly marched 2000 men into the county, who laying ſiege

to the two caſtles, took and demoliſhed them. On this Count *Henry* of *Werdenberg* and *Sargans* mortgaged the whole county to the cantons of *Schweiz* and *Glarus* for the ſum of 1800 florins, with a view of ſetting them at variance with *Zurich*. Accordingly in 1439 they came to an open rupture, in which *Auſtria* bore a part. In 1450 a peace was concluded between them, and in 1485 *George* Count of *Werdenberg* ſold the county of *Sargans* to the ſeven old confederate cantons, which in 1712 admitted *Bern* to a ſhare of the regency. Theſe eight cantons, in their reſpective turns, ſend a landvogt to *Sargans*.

§. 4. We now proceed to a deſcription of

1. The country of *Sargans*, as properly ſo called, which is divided into

1. *Upper-Sargans*, containing

1. *Sargans*, in antient records ſtiled *Sarunegans*, not large, yet the capital of the whole country, and having a ſeat, which is the reſidence of the landvogt. This town lies near the *Rhine*, has its own *Schultheiſz*, who is always a burgher, though of the landvogts nomination, together with a council and court.

2. *Ragatz*, a large burgh on the river *Tammin* not far from the *Rhine*, and once forming a part of the lordſhip of *Freudenberg*, the caſtle of that name having ſtood on a hill directly above it. In 1446 the *Auſtrians* were defeated at this place by the *Swiſſers*. At about one hour's diſtance from it is the *untere Zollbrucke* over the *Rhine*.

3. *Pfeffers* or *Pfafers*, in *Latin ad Favarias*, or *Fabarium*, in *French Faviére*, a *Benedictine* abbey founded in 720, and ſtanding on an eminence. The abbot of this place is a prince of the Empire. It is under the protection of the eight cantons, who are veſted with the regency of the country of *Sargans*, and alſo poſſeſſed of the ſovereignty and penal juriſdiction within its precinct, though the lower courts are held by the abbot's officers. About half an hour's diſtance from this convent is the famous hot bath of

Pfeffersbad, belonging to the abbey, and in *Latin* called *Thermæ favarienſis*, *Piperinæ*, &c. Its ſource lies in a very deep bottom between ſome lofty mountains, near the little river *Tammin*, but by means of a ſubterranean channel is conveyed into a large aqueduct running acroſs the *Tammin* into the bathing houſe and inn, both which alſo ſtand in a bottom between very high hills. The other places here are,

4. *Valenz*, a village at a ſmall diſtance from the bath.

5. *Vattis*, another village ſituated in a vale of the ſame name, abounding in fine ſprings and rich meadows. Some copper ore has alſo been found in its neighbourhood. Weſtward of this place are the *Simmelberg* and *Calveiſzen*, two ice mountains, whence the *Tammin* derives its waters.

6. *Mels*, a village, in which in autumn a *Landgericht* or country court is held for the conveniency of the inhabitants between the *Saar* and the *Widerbach*.

2. *Lower*

2. *Lower-Sargans*, containing

1. *Wallenſtadt* or *Walenſtadt*, in *Latin Riva villa*, and alſo *Statio Rhætorum*, a ſmall town not far from a lake to which it gives name. This place has a *Schultheiſz* and council of its own, the firſt of whom is nominated by the landvogt, out of three burghers preſented for his approbation. It is alſo a great thoroughfare for goods to and from *Italy*. It is the place likewiſe where the *Switzers* and *Griſons* hold their conciliatory meetings on all claims made by either party. *Wallenſtadt* lake has been taken notice of under the canton of *Glarus*.

2. *Bertſchis* or *Berſchis*, formerly called *Borſis*, and in *Latin Perſinio*, a village jointly with *Scherlach* forming one pariſh.

3. *Greplang*, a ſeat containing a chapel, ſaid to have been firſt built by the *Rhæti* and called *Crappalonga*, though it was afterwards likewiſe named *Burg Flumbs*.

4. *Flumbs*, in *Latin Fluminis*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Seetz*, and containing a parochial-church. In the month of *May* a *landgericht* is held at this town for the convenience of the inhabitants between the *Saar* and *Widerbach*.

5. *Mols*, which is parochial.

II. The lordſhip of *Wartau*. The inhabitants of this diſtrict are proteſtants. In 1695 the popiſh landvogt of *Sargans* attempting to introduce the catholic religion here, occaſioned thereby a vehement conteſt among the regent cantons, which was however ſoon amicably compoſed. Its moſt remarkable places are

1. *Wartau*, a parochial-village or burgh.

2. *Atzmaas*, otherwiſe called *Atzmans* and alſo *Aſmatz*, a village ſituated on the *Schol* hill, and once forming a part of *Wartau* pariſh; but which ſince the year 1734, together with ſome other neighbouring places, has had its own church.

IV. *The Landvogtey of GASTER.*

§. 1. GASTER or *Gaſtal*, in antient records ſtiled *Gaſtrach*, in *Latin Caſtra*, and by ſome writers *Caſtra Rhætica*, was formerly known under the name of the lordſhip of *Windeck*, the proprietors reſiding in *Windeck* caſtle, which is now fallen to ruins. To the weſtward this diſtrict borders on the country of *Sargan*, to the ſouthward on the *Wallenſtadt* lake, and the cantons of *Glarus* and *Schweiz*, to the weſtward on the landvogtey of *Utznach*, and to the northward on the territory of *Toggenburg*. Towards *Sargans* and *Toggenburg* and in ſome other parts it is mountainous, but notwithſtanding fertile.

§. 2. It

§. 2. It is entirely popiſh, and in eccleſiaſtical affairs under the Biſhop of *Chur*, the pariſhes of *Oberkirch* or *Kaltbrunn* excepted, which are reckoned within the dioceſe of *Coſtanz*.

§. 3. It was once a part of the antient *Rhætia*, and from the Counts of *Lenzburg* deſcended to thoſe of *Kyburg*, who failing, the Counts of *Hibsburg* took poſſeſſion of it, and thus it came under the houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1438 Duke *Frederick* mortgaged it to the cantons of *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, which ſtill continue in poſſeſſion of it, the rights and liberties of the people remaining in *ſtatu quo*.

§. 4. The two above-mentioned cantons, as ſovereigns of the diſtrict, govern it by a landvogt, who is appointed by them by turns, and his office biennial. He is introduced by their envoys, and at *Schanis* and *Weſen* is preſented to the people, who on this occaſion renew their homage, the landvogt ſwearing alſo on his part to maintain the liberties of the country. With reſpect to the canton of *Glarus* it is to be obſerved that though the homage paid it is received in the name of the whole canton, yet when the nomination of the landvogt comes to the turn of that canton, it is only by and from among the papiſts that he is choſen. The landvogt too inſtead of reſiding within its territories only viſits it occaſionally, when public affairs or proceſſes require, and then takes up his reſidence in the abbey of *Schanis*. His officers are an untervogt, who is elected by the regent cantons, with a treaſurer, a recorder, a ſerjeant and a meſſenger, which four laſt are choſen by the people, at a *Landeſgemeine*.

§. 5. Theſe *Landeſgemeine* are held by the diſtrict of *Gaſter* every two years, in an open place before the town-houſe of *Schanis*, on which occaſions are choſen the judges, counſellors and above-mentioned officers of the landvogt, who however perſonally preſides in theſe aſſemblies, and in his abſence the untervogt. The country court is compoſed of nine judges, who in conjunction with the landvogt, as preſident, hold three ſeſſions a year in the town-houſe of *Schanis*, decide civil cauſes without appeal, and impoſe fines for petty treſpaſſes, but in amercements for greater crimes, one half belongs to the town and the other half to regent kingdoms. The country council, which is compoſed of the officers of the landvogt, aſſiſted by the banneret, the enſign, the guidon, nine judges and the like number of counſellors, under the ſuperintendency of the landvogt, have the management of all public affairs relating to privileges, taxes, laws, edicts, &c. In criminal caſes the landvogt and his officers, after having gone through the enquiry and trial at the town-houſe of *Schanis*, refer the convict to the regent cantons, which draw up the ſentence of death, and according to the tenour thereof the landvogt's officers, aſſiſted by the judges and counſellors, pronounce judgment in a meeting at *Schanis*.

§. 6. The moſt remarkable places in this country are

1. *Schanis*

1. *Schanis*, a large burgh having a church and council houſe, but its chief curioſity is the abbey there for ladies, the abbeſs of which is reckoned a princeſs of the Empire, and though the ladies under her inſpection are permitted to marry, yet ſhe muſt devote herſelf to a ſingle life. Belonging to this abbey, which was founded in 806, are very large poſſeſſions. The patronage and ſovereignty of it are veſted in the two regent cantons.

2. *Weſen*, in *Latin Gueſcha*, a large burgh on the *Wallenſtadt* lake, and antiently a town, excluſive of a particular court of its own which is compoſed of the burghery, it has alſo three churches and a *Bernhardine* nunnery.

3. *Benken* and *Kaltbrunnen*, or *Oberkirch*, two pariſhes, in the latter of which *Einſidlen* abbey is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction.

4. *Ambden* or *Ammon*, otherwiſe called *Ammen* and *Amont*, in *Latin Audimus*, a high and pleaſant hill ſtanding on the north ſide of the *Wallenſtadt* lake, and forming a pariſh which belongs to the abbot of *Einſidlen*.

5. The pariſhes of *Quarten* and *Murg*.

V. *The Landvogtey of* UTZNACH,

LIES between *Gaſter*, *Toggenburg*, the cantons of *Zurich* and *Schweiz*, and the territory of the town of *Rapperſchweil:* The beſt exhibition of this diſtrict is to be met with in the maps of the canton of *Zurich*. It was once a county of itſelf, which, in 1438 was mortgaged by the heirs of *Frederick* Count *Toggenburg*, to the cantons of *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, and in 1469 purchaſed outright by them, from Baron *Petermann* of *Raron*. Every two years a new landvogt is appointed over it, and preſented to the people at *Utznach*, who on this occaſion renew their homage. When the nomination comes to the turn of the canton of *Glarus*, the landvogt is elected from among the papiſts of that canton alone, popery being alſo the prevailing religion in the landvogtey of *Utznach*. Its moſt remarkable places are

1. *Utznach*, a ſmall town, having a *Schultheiſzen* and council of its own. The manſion-houſe here is the reſidence of the landvogt.

2. *Schmericken*, a village containing a parochial church.

3. *Utznangerberg*, a large pariſh compoſed of ſcattered villages under the adminiſtration of an *Ammann* and council.

4. *Eſchenbach*, parochial.

5. *Das Goldingerthal* or the *Golding* vale, conſiſting of ſeveral villages and farms, with one parochial-church.

6. St. *Gallen-Cappelen*, a parochial-village.

VI.

VI. *The Landvogtey of* GAMBS,

IS very ſmall and lies between the counties of *Werdenberg* and *Toggenburg*, and the lordſhip of *Sax*, to the laſt of which it alſo once appertained. In 1497 it put itſelf under the protection of the cantons of *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, with a reſerve, however, of its liberties: Accordingly, every two years a landvogt is appointed over them, who is always the ſame perſon that preſides over *Gaſter*, though *Gambs* has not the leaſt connection with that diſtrict. This landvogt is there preſented to the people by the deputies of the regent cantons, who at the ſame time receive the homage or oath of fidelity from the inhabitants; but it is only occaſionally that he viſits this department and then puts up at an inn: In the mean time, he has his bailiff and ſerjeant here as deputies, who previouſly diſpoſe all matters againſt his coming. In this territory is alſo a court compoſed of twelve judges, one half of whom are elected every two years by the landvogt, and the other half by the people. In debts and cauſes within the lower juriſdiction this court decides without appeal, unleſs it be to the judges who repreſent the regent cantons. Criminals are firſt tried by the *Ammann* and court, and then ſent to the landvogt, who reports the caſe to the regent cantons, which, in conjunction with the landvogt may mitigate the ſentence paſſed by the *Ammann* and judges, but cannot add to it. In this landvogtey is

Gambs, in *Latin Campſum* or *Camſo*, a village containing a popiſh church, which is annexed to the *Druſian* chapel, as it is called, and under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Chur*. In the year 1499, after a bloody ſkirmiſh, this place was reduced to aſhes by the *Imperialiſts*.

2. *Gaſſenzen*, conſiſting of ſcattered houſes.

3. *Gampelen* a cold bath, in a wood above *Gambs*.

4. The *Gampſerberg*, extending from the confines of *Toggenburg* to the territories of *Sax*, being a length of about one hour and a half and well inhabited. In this is alſo a large wood of pines.

VII. *The Town of* RAPPERSCHWEIL, *with its Precinct*,

TErminates on the *Zurichſee*, the canton of *Zurich*, and the landvogtey of *Utznach*, the moſt diſtinct view of it is to be had in the abovementioned maps of the cantons of *Zurich* and *Schweiz*.

Rapperſchweil town, in *Latin Ruperti villa*, ſtands on an eminence near the preceding lake, over which here is a bridge 1850 paces in length, reaching to a point of land, which advances a great way into the lake from the

the *Hofes* in the canton of *Schweiz*. By this point of land and the bridge this large lake is divided into the *Zurich Oberſee*. The bridge belongs to the town of *Rapperſchweil*, by which alſo it is kept in good repair, for which purpoſe that town levies a toll here. *Rapperſchweil* has ſome fortifications, with a pretty ſtrong caſtle, and accordingly held out with great vigour three ſieges, in 1388, 1443 and 1656. It is alſo, as well as its precinct, *Roman* catholic, and in eccleſiaſtic cauſes ſubject to the Biſhop of *Chur*, who has a *Capuchin* convent here. Its magiſtracy conſiſts of the little and great council, the former of whom are compoſed of twelve, and the latter of twenty-four members. The principal perſon in it is the *Schultheiſz* or juſtitiary; and next to him are the *Statthalter*, with the *Banneret*, and *Seckelmeiſter* or treaſurer: The town court conſiſts of a preſident or judge, and twelve aſſeſſors, but appeals lie from it to the little council. Next to theſe is the privy or war council, the members of which are the *Schultheiſz* and *Banneret*, aſſiſted by one counſellor and the recorder. This town was founded in 1091, and antiently had Counts of its own, who beſides being alſo lords of *Wandelburg*, and patrons of *Einſidlen* abbey, were likewiſe proprietors of the countries of *March*, *Gaſter* and *Utznach*. On their failure in 1283, *Rapperſchweil* devolved to *Eliſabeth*, daughter of *Rodolphus* the laſt Count, and her ſecond huſband *Rodolphus* VII. Count of *Habſburg*. In 1358 *John Rodolphus* and *Godfrey*, brothers and Counts of *Habſburg*, ſold it together with the county, to the ſons of *Albert* Archduke of *Auſtria*. In 1464 it put itſelf under the cantons of *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Glarus*, with a reſerve, however, of its liberties, which ſubmiſſion, ſo early as the year 1458, was confirmed by the majority of the burghery; but the cantons gradually made themſelves lords of it. At the peace of *Arau*, however, in 1712 its liberties were reſtored to it, though the country remains under the ſovereignty of *Zurich* and *Bern*. The former rights of *Glarus* in this country were alſo ſecured. In 1350 it was burnt by the *Zurichers*, and in 1443 by the *Schweizers*.

The moſt remarkable places here, are

1. *Buſzkirch*, a parochial-village on the river *Jonen*. The ſeveral tracts incorporated with this pariſh are divided into the upper and lower. To it likewiſe belongs the church of St. *Dionyſius*, with the chapel on the *Fluo* and *Kempraten*, and fifteen farms.

2. *Wurmſbach*, a *Ciſtercian* nunnery ſituated on the *Upper lake*, and ſubject to the viſitation of the abbot of *Wettingen*.

3. The villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Bollingen*, alſo ſituated on the *Upper Lake*. The former of theſe places has a chapel, and once there was alſo a nunnery here, which in 1267, was incorporated with that of *Wurmſbach*: In this part too lies a parochial-church.

4. *Luſelau*, an iſland in the *Zurichſee*.

VIII. *The County and Landvogtey of* BADEN.

§. 1. THE moſt diſtinct view of this landvogtey is to be had in the map of the canton of *Zurich*. It lies in the *Argau* or *Ergow*, being environed towards the weſt by the river *Aar*, northward by the *Rhine*, and to the ſouthward by the *Reuſz*, though ſeveral villages belonging to it lie alſo on the other ſide of the *Aar* and *Rhine*. Towards the ſouth and eaſt, however, it terminates on the canton of *Zurich*. The *Limmat* paſſes almoſt directly through its centre, and mingles with the *Aar*, which a little before its conflux with it, has been joined in this diſtrict by the *Reuſz*, but at *Coblenz* loſes itſelf in the *Rhine*. The whole territory in general abounds with fruit and grain, particularly along the *Limmat* and *Aar*, where it produces good wine. It yields likewiſe great quantities of good iron ore, the whole chain of mountains reaching from *Cappelerhof* to *Endingen*, being full of Pea-iron, which when ſeparated by lotion from the clay is melted down at *Lauffenburg*, on the *Rhine*.

§. 2. In this tract are only three towns. The greater part of the inhabitants are papiſts, but the reſt *Calviniſts*, a few *Jews* excepted, who meet with a toleration. The firſt of theſe in eccleſiaſtical affairs are under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*.

§. 3. It was formerly a county, though with reſpect to its antient lords, hiſtories are very obſcure, and even contrary to each other. All however, agree, that the Counts of *Kyburg* acquired it by marriage, and that in 1244 Count *Hartmann* ceded it to the ſee of *Straſzburg* as a fief, but that on his deceaſe, it deſcended to his ſiſter's ſon *Rodolphus* Count of *Habſburg*, and afterwards King of *Germany*; in whoſe ſucceſſors the Dukes of *Auſtria*, it continued. In 1415, however, the Archduke *Frederick* being put under the ban by the Emperor, and excommunicated by the council of *Coſtanz*, the *Schweizers* made themſelves maſters of the town and county of *Baden*, on which, in the very ſame year, the Emperor *Sigiſmund* mortgaged it to the city of *Zurich*, for the ſum of 4500 guilders, which city out of mere ſocial friendſhip, admitted the cantons of *Lucern*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug* and *Glarus*, into a ſhare of the mortgage. In 1426 the admiſſion of the city of *Bern* alſo was conſented to, and in 1445 the canton of *Uri* received the ſame mark of regard. Theſe eight old confederate cities and cantons were proprietors of this county, over which, every two years they alternately appointed a landvogt, till the *Toggenburg* war in 1712, when the regent catholic cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Zug*, having thrown a garriſon into the town of *Baden*, the cities of *Bern* and *Zurich* made themſelves maſters of it, and the five before-mentioned catholic cantons at the peace of *Arau*, gave up their ſhare in the regency of the county, *Glarus* alone excepted, which retained its part.

§. 4.

§. 4. Thus ever ſince that time, the cities of *Zurich* and *Bern* have poſſeſſed ſeven parts of the regency of this county, the eighth belonging to *Glarus*. By virtue of this right the former nominate the landvogt for fourteen years ſucceſſively, after which *Glarus* takes its turn for two years: The above two cities, however, have each their option whether the landvogt ſo nominated ſhall continue during ſeven years, or another be appointed at pleaſure. The landvogt reſides in the town of *Baden*, but judges only in ſuch civil caſes as are brought before him by appeal, from the courts which are held almoſt in every village, the lords of which are not poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction: The members of theſe courts are elected from among the ſeveral pariſhes, the untervogts ſitting as preſidents. In criminal matters, in ſuch villages, and likewiſe in the lower courts, where the caſe exceeds the lord's penal power, death alone excepted, the landvogt may inflict puniſhment, but the recorder and untervogts, who are nominated every ten years alternately by the cities of *Zurich* and *Bern* from among the freemen of *Baden*, aſſiſt at theſe trials, though without any vote, as being only at liberty to deliver their opinion on deſire. From the decree, however, of the landvogt appeals lie to the envoys, who are annually ſent here by the regents in order to audit the accounts; and from them cauſes may be further carried to the regent cities. The landvogt may alſo, whenever he pleaſes, aſſiſt both at the great and little council of *Baden*. He likewiſe keeps the keys of the town gates and the old palace. The capital court here, is compoſed of the untervogts of the eight amts, aſſiſted by ſixteen counſellors, who are occaſionally appointed, as alſo by the landvogts of *Zurzach*, *Klingnau*, *Kaiſerſtuhl* and the eight amts; whence its members amount to twenty-four in number. The landvogt likewiſe exerciſes the prerogatives appertaining to the regent cities, in the amts belonging to the Biſhop of *Coſtanz* within this vogtey, and likewiſe at *Zurzach* fairs. The like he alſo does in thoſe places where the cities of *Zurich* and *Bern* are poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction, particularly in the abbies of *Wettingen* and St. *Blaiſe*, as alſo in the towns of *Baden*, *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen* and *Klingnau*, the commanderies of *Lutgern* and *Bucken*, belonging to the order of St. *John*, the convents of *Hermetſchweil*, *Gnadenthal* and *Fahr*, and in places where that privilege is veſted in noblemen.

§. 5. In the county and landvogtey, is

1. *Baden*, the capital, otherwiſe called *Upper-Baden*, and in *Latin Caſtellum*, or *Vicus thermarum*, *aquæ helveticæ*, *Thermopolis*, *Thermæ helveticæ*, *Bada*, *Badena*, *Badenia*; ſituated on the *Limmat*, over which it has a bridge, between two parts of the *Laber* hill, on each ſide of the above river. This bridge though of conſiderable length, yet has neither pillars nor rails to it. Here are two caſtles, the old one formerly called *Stein zu Baden*, reached from the town wall to a neighbouring eminence, but in 1415 was demoliſhed by the confederates, though in 1661 the town again put

it in a defenſible condition. In 1712, however, a part of it, particularly the fortifications on the eminence, were a ſecond time deſtroyed. The new caſtle, commonly called the *Lower-Veſte*, lies on the other ſide of the *Limmat*, fronting the town, in a bottom near the bridge, and is the dwelling of the landvogts, for whoſe convenience in 1734 great improvements were made to it. The council-houſe conſiſts of two buildings: in one are held the Diets or aſſemblies of the cantons in general, as well as of thoſe which are poſſeſſed of the ſovereignty of this county; and in the other, the particular councils and courts of *Baden* meet. To the papiſts belongs the church of the *aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin*, which ſerves as a canonry; a convent of *Capuchins*, and a nunnery; and on the road to the great baths they have likewiſe another church. The *Calviniſts* aſſemble in a church built by them in 1714 on the road alſo between the town and the *great Baths*. Within its precinct *Baden* is poſſeſſed of both juriſdictions, and ſome branches of the revenue likewiſe belong to it. Its leſſer council is compoſed of the *Am'ſchultheiſzes*, the former *Schultheiſzes*, ten counſellors and the town-clerk. The members of the great council are likewiſe forty in number, excluſive of thoſe of the leſſer. Appeals, unleſs in trivial caſes of debt or puniſhment, may be carried from the latter to both councils, from thence to the deputies of the regent cantons or the annual ſeſſions, and from them to the cantons themſelves. *Baden* has alſo two courts, *viz.* one for debts and another for treſpaſſes. Capital cauſes are tried by a committee of the little council, aſſiſted by the *Schultheiſz* in *vierzigen* (who is preſident of the great council) and another but at the denunciation of the ſentence, both councils are always preſent. The town in the name of its hoſpital is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction at *Fiſzliſbach*, and the preſentation to the benefice, and chaplainſhip of *Nordorf*, with the livings of *Fiſzliſbach* and *Goſliken*, and under certain conditions alſo of the living of *Upper-Steinmar* in the precinct of *Zurich*. Till the year 1712 the extraordinary and general diets and conferences of the *Helvetic* body were held in this town, and ſtill it is uſually the place of the latter, particularly of thoſe of the regent cantons over *Baden*, and the lower *Free Amts*, which aſſemble here. It is ſuppoſed to have been built ſo long ago as the firſt planting of the country by the *Volci Tectoſagi*, and with other places was burnt by the antient *Helvetii*, but again rebuilt. In 1369 having loſt its charters by a fire, Duke *Leopold*, both in his own and brother *Albert*'s name, renewed and confirmed them in the very ſame year. In 1526 a religious conference was held here by appointment of the confederacy. In 1712 being beſieged by the cities of *Zurich* and *Bern* it was compelled to ſurrender, and in 1714 a peace was concluded here between the Emperor and the *French* King.

About a quarter of an hour's diſtance below the town, on both ſides of the *Limmat* are excellent warm baths, which even in times of antiquity,

quity were in high repute. They are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the *great* and *ſmall baths*, the former of which are on the town ſide, and near them ſtands the church of the *three Kings*. In 1351 the buildings around them were ſet on fire by the *Zurichers*, and in 1388 by the troops of the *Helvetic* confederacy. In 1445 the ſmall baths underwent the like calamity from the *Auſtrians* and *Zurichers*, and in 1536, twenty-five houſes on both ſides were again reduced to aſhes.

Without the town, in a moat belonging to the old caſtle, as well as in the adjacent meadows are found ſmall ſquare ſtones reſembling dice, and called *Baderwurfel* or *Baden dice*, which were once ſuppoſed to be a *luſus naturæ*, but have been ſince proved beyond contradiction to be the work of man and made of bones.

II. The eight following *amts*, which are immediately ſubject to the regent cantons or their landvogts: *viz.*

1. The *amt* of *Gebiſtorf*, ſo called from the parochial-village of that name, the church of which ſerves for both religions.

2. The *amt* of *Birmenſtorf*, containing

1. *Birmenſtorf*, a village; its church the place of worſhip for the *Calviniſts* and papiſts. The advowſon of this place, as well as the lower juriſdictions belong to *Konigsfelden*, an *amt* in the canton of *Bern*.

2. *Fiſliſbach*, a popiſh parochial-village, the advowſon of which together with the lower juriſdiction is veſted in *Baden* hoſpital.

3. The *amt* of *Rordorf*, comprehending

1. *Rordorf*, a parochial-village.

2. *Bellicken*, a village with a ſeat, the government and lower juriſdiction of which appertain to the *Schmids* of *Uri*.

4. The *amt* of *Dietikon*, including

1. *Dietikon* or *Dietiken*, a parochial-village, the church of which is held in common by both religions, but the lower juriſdiction veſted in the abbey of *Wettingen*.

2. *Schlieren*, *Spreitenbach*, and *Ruderſtatten*, all villages, beſides a great number of farms.

5. The *amt* of *Wettingen*, containing

1. *Wettingen*, a parochial-village, the lower juriſdiction of which belongs to the abbey of the ſame name ſituated near it, and of which a further account ſhall immediately follow.

2. *Ottikon*, *Huttikon*, and other places

6. *Erendingen amt*, including

1. *Upper* and *Under-Erendingen*, two villages, the former of which is popiſh and parochial.

2. *Langnau* or *Lengnau*, a popiſh parochial-village; the advowſon of it, as well as lower juriſdiction, veſted in *Bucken*, a commandery of the *Teutonick* order, not far from *Rheinfelden* a foreſt town in *Auſtria*.

7. The

7. The *amt* of *Siggenthal.*

8. That of *Lutgeren*, lying on the other ſide of the *Aren.* The principal places here are

1. *Lutgeren* or *Luggeren*, otherwiſe called *Lutkeren*, a commandery of the order of St. *John*, for the ſupport of which in 1239 that order purchaſed the *Teufenſtein* eſtate.

2. *Auw* or *Umber-Auw*, a cluſter of houſes on a little iſland in the *Aren*, where the commandery is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction.

3. *Gippingen*, a ſmall village.

III. The three following *amts* or vogteys, which are ſtiled the outward, and belong to the ſee of *Coſtanz*, and in which that biſhop is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction: namely

1. The obervogtey of *Klingnau*, containing

1. *Klingnau* or *Clingnau*, a ſmall town on the *Aren*, antiently belonging to the Barons *Clingen*, who, in 1269 ſold it to the biſhop of *Coſtanz.* In this town is a popiſh parochial-church with a canonry dedicated to St. *Blaiſe.* In 1585 it was totally deſtroyed by fire.

2. *Coblenz*, in *Latin Confluentia*, or *Confluentes*, a village ſituated at the point of land where the *Aren* joins the *Rhine.*

2. The obervogtey of *Zurzach*, under the ſame obervogt with the foregoing, and containing

Zurzach, in *Latin Certiacum*, a large handſome market-town ſituated on the *Rhine*, and having two fairs every year, to which traders reſort from *Swiſſerland*, *Germany* and even *France.* The church here is common to both religions, but beſides this it has a collegiate foundation, which is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction and other prerogatives at *Cadelburg* in the landgravate of *Kletgau.*

3. The obervogtey of *Kaiſerſtuhl*, containing

1. *Kaiſerſtuhl*, a ſmall town on the *Rhine*, over which it has a bridge, and once, together with the lordſhip of *Kaiſerſtuhl*, belonging to Barons of that name, from whence probably by marriage, it came to the Barons of *Regensberg*, who in 1294 ſold it to the ſee of *Coſtanz.*

2. *Rotelen*, an old ſeat near the bridge on the other ſide of the *Rhine* fronting *Kaiſerſtuhl*, and the reſidence of the obervogt. To this ſeat is alſo annexed a lordſhip, which is jointly managed by this officer and the obervogt at *Kaiſerſtuhl.*

IV. The *Bernhardine* abbey of *Wettingen*, in *Latin Maris ſtella*, ſituated near the above-mentioned parochial-village of the ſame name, on the river *Limmat*, and founded in 1227 by Count *Henry* of *Rapperſchweil.* The abbot is veſted with the viſitation of the nunneries of *Wurmsbach* and *Kalchrein*, as alſo with the lower juriſdiction in the village of *Wettingen* and ſome other places.

V. The *Benedictine* nunnery of *Fahr*, founded by *Luthold* Baron of *Regensberg*, aſſiſted by his lady and ſon, on his patrimonial eſtate of *Fahr.*

The

The ſuperintendent of this nunnery is always a conventual of the abbey of *Einſidlen*, and likewiſe poſſeſſed of the lower courts at *Wyningen* and *Engſtringen*.

VI. Among the other *Gerichtſherren* or lords of juriſdiction, here are the following,

1. The abbey of St. *Blaiſe* in the *Black foreſt* is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction at *Kirchdorf*, *Upper* and *Under-Nuſzbaumen*, *Rieden*, *Hertenſtein*, *Upper* and *Under-Endingen*, *Togerfelden*, *Schneiſingen* a village containing a ſeat, *Trummelsberg*, *Jatzen*, *Niederloh* and *Litibach*, which it exerciſes by a conventual, who reſides at *Klingnau* under the title of prior. In the year 1724 the ſovereign of the county of *Baden* incorporated with this abbey under certain conditions, the *Williamte* convent of *Sion* lying not far from *Klingnau*. It alſo preſents to the benefices of *Schneiſingen* and *Kirchdorf* and to the priory of *Wiſlikon* or *Wiſlikhofen*.

2. The convent of *Gnadenthal*, in the lower free *amts*, which is poſſeſſed of ſome juriſdiction at *Lower-Rordorf* and *Heiterſperg* farm.

3. *Leiſler von Baſel*, veſted with the lower juriſdiction in the villages of *Upper* and *Under-Baldingen*.

4. The ſeat of *Schwarzen-Waſſerſtelz*, ſituated on an iſland in the *Rhine*, and poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction in the village of *Fiſibach*, which is incorporated with *Hohen-Tengen*.

The FREYEN or FREE AMTS.

THIS country as far as regards its northern parts, is beſt ſeen in the map of the canton of *Lucern*, but its lower parts in that of *Zurich*. Towards the north it is bounded by the county of *Baden*, eaſtward by thoſe of *Zurich* and *Zug*; ſouthward by that of *Lucern*, and weſtward by the ſame and the canton of *Bern*. It is ſaid to have been formerly called the county in *Rore* or *Rohr*, and otherwiſe the *Wagenthal* or *Waggenthal*, the people of which were known by the appellation of *Ruſzthaler*, as dwelling in the vale along the *Ruſz*, a river which traverſes all the eaſtern border of this country. It produces an extraordinary plenty of grain and fruit. The inhabitants are univerſally popiſh and in religious affairs ſubject to the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*. Formerly alſo they were free, but fell under the ſovereignty of the Counts of *Habsburg*, and thus became ſubject to the houſe of *Auſtria*. The Emperor *Sigiſmund* having in 1415 put *Frederick* archduke of *Auſtria* under the ban, and commanded the *Helvetic* confederates to invade his territories; the troops of *Lucern* alone poſſeſſed themſelves of the greateſt part of theſe *free amts*, and were for retaining the acquiſition entirely to themſelves, but this the cantons of *Zurich*, *Zug*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Glarus* oppoſing, claimed their reſpective ſhares, as having taken

taken the field at the time they were conquered; and as it had been previouſly agreed that what any one or more cantons ſhould conquer from the time the others were in the field, ſhould be accounted as conquered by the whole body. This produced a conteſt which laſted for ten years, till at length, namely in 1425, *Bern* ceded the *free amts* to the cantons of *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Glarus*. *Uri* alſo at the ſame time reſigned all ſhare in them, but yet in 1532 was admitted into the co-regency. At the ſecond peace of *Arau* in 1712 it was decided that a boundary line ſhould be drawn from *Lunkhofen* to *Farwangen*, and that all below it ſhould be the property of *Bern* and *Zurich* alone, the canton of *Glarus* retaining its ſeventh part, but that all above it ſhould continue in the poſſeſſion of the ſeven cantons, which had hitherto held the ſovereignty in them, though *Bern* was alſo afterwards received into the co-regency of the ſame department. Thus the *Free amts* have ever ſince continued divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

IX. *The Upper FREE AMTS.*

THIS part of the *Free Amts* lies to the ſouth of the boundary line between *Lunkhofen* and *Farwangen*. The government of them is veſted in the eight old cantons of the confederacy, namely in *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug* and *Glarus*, the laſt of which every fourteen years appoints a landvogt over them, conformably to its prerogatives before the above-mentioned peace. The landvogt however inſtead of a continued reſidence, viſits them only twice a year, that is to ſay in ſpring and autumn, the ſeaſons of holding courts, on which occaſions he lodges at the convent of *Muri* and the commandery of *Hitzkirch*, where without any collegue or aſſiſtant he decides all proceſſes brought before him, and inflicts penalties on delinquents. In the interval alſo if two parties deſire his attendance, he repairs thither, but at their expence, as he does likewiſe on any important affairs, which will not admit of delay. Otherwiſe for any unexpected occurrences or affairs, which do not require immediate diſpatch, the recorder, who generally reſides at *Bremgarten*, is impowered to iſſue proviſional orders in his name, and for this purpoſe is entruſted with his ſeal. The firſt hearing of all civil cauſes is held at the courts of the ſeveral *amts*, under the preſidentſhip of the untervogts, who are appointed by the landvogt, but the choice of the judges is veſted in the diſtricts collectively. From theſe courts appeals firſt go to the landvogt, who paſſes his verdict ſingly, but if after this any party think himſelf aggrieved, he is at liberty to carry his cauſe before the deputies of the regent cantons, and afterwards from theſe again to the cantons themſelves. In capital caſes the recorder firſt ſends information of the criminals to the landvogt,

landvogt, who uſually commiſſions him, in conjunction with an untervogt, to try them, for which purpoſe he alſo orders a half or whole country-court to meet (which is uſually done at the inn at *Bremgarten*, where he takes up his quarters) and in his abſence, even to paſs ſentence on the convicts, but this ſentence is to be tranſmitted to him either for mitigation or confirmation. If it be death, he goes with the judges to the uſual place of holding the *Blutgericht* or capital court, which is in the high road between *Bremgarten* and *Wollen*, and there the ſentence is openly pronounced, after which the execution immediately follows.

In theſe upper *Free Amts*, are

I. Four *amts*, with a diſtinct untervogt belonging to each: *viz.*

1. The *amt* of *Meyenberg*, once forming a free lordſhip, and containing under it

1. *Meyenberg*, a large burgh, once a town, but in 1386 was, together with its caſtle, laid in aſhes by the *Schweizers*.

2. *Dietweil* or *Under-Dietweil*, a parochial-village on the *Reuſz*. The lower juriſdiction of this place belongs to the town of *Lucern*, but its benefice is in the preſentation of the *Johannite* commandery at *Hohenrein*.

3. *Ruti*, a parochial-village on the *Reuſz*, the lower juriſdiction of which belongs to the town of *Zug*.

4. *Sins*, a parochial-village alſo lying on the *Reuſz*, over which it has a bridge. The town of *Lucern* is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction here.

5. *Auw*, a parochial-village; its advowſon in the gift of the abbey of *Engelberg*, which nominates to it one of its own conventuals.

6. *Beinweil*, a parochial-village; the lower juriſdiction and advowſon in the gift of the abbey of *Muri*.

2. The *amt* of *Muri*, containing

1. *Muri*, an opulent and celebrated *Benedictine* abbey on the river *Bunz*. Ever ſince the year 1603 this abbey has been immediately under the papal chair, and in 1701 its abbot was even created a Prince of the Empire. It was founded in 1027 by *Werner* Biſhop of *Straſzburg* and Count of *Altenburg*, with the concurrence of his brother *Radbodt* and his ſpouſe *Idda*. The patronage of it, which originally belonged to the Counts of *Habsburg*, devolved from them to the *Auſtrian* family; but in 1431 its abbot *George* put the abbey under the protection and patronage of the *Helvetic* confederates. To it belong four hereditary offices, of which that of hereditary marſhal is veſted in the Barons *Thurn* of *Lauben*, that of hereditary chamberlain in the Barons of *Wittenbach*, that of hereditary cup-bearer in a *Ruplin*, and that of gentleman ſewer in a *Niederoſt*. It is alſo poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction in *Muri amt*, as likewiſe at *Beinweil*, *Brunweil* and *Wallenweil*, in the *amt* of *Meyenburg*; at *Bunzen*, *Hermatſchweil*, *Staffen*, *Rottenſchweil* and *Eigweil* in *Boſzweil amt*; at *Eppiſhauſen*, *Klingenburg* and *Homburg*, and alternately with the town of

Bremgarten of that at *Wardt*. The *Acta Murenſia*, which were firſt publiſhed by *Peireſcius*, contain the moſt authentic accounts of the origin of the houſe of *Habsburg*, and conſequently of that of *Auſtria*.

2. *Muri*, a parochial-village, together with *Weiterſchweil* and *Iſenbergſchweil*.

3. *Werdt*, a village, the lower juriſdiction of which is exerciſed every two years by *Muri* abbey and the town of *Bremgarten* alternately.

3. The *amt* of *Hitzkirch*, containing

1. *Hitzkirch* or *Hitzkilch*, a parochial-village, having a commandery of the *Teutonick* order belonging to it, within the *Bail* of *Alſace* and *Burgundy*.

2. *Aeſch*, a village, the upper part of which appertains to *Hitzkirch* pariſh, but the lower forms a pariſh of itſelf.

4. The *amt* of *Bettweil*, with the village of that name, and the farms of *Bad* and *Brand*.

II. The following lordſhips and burghs: *viz.*

1. The lordſhip of *Heideck* on the *Baldeckerſee*, otherwiſe called the *Heideckſee*, from the houſe of that name. Once this lordſhip belonged to a family who were ſtiled from it, but, ever ſince the year 1700 has appertained to *Lucern*.

2. The lordſhip of *Ruſſeck* on the *Reuſz*, which devolved from the Barons of *Ruſſeck* to the *Eſchenbach* family, of whom it was purchaſed by the town of *Lucern*.

2. *Reichenſee* or *Richenſee*, a large burgh belonging to *Lucern*, and lying on the *Baldeck*, otherwiſe called the *Riechen* lake. This place was formerly a town, but in 1386 together with its caſtle, was ſet on fire by the *Auſtrians*.

X. *The Lower* FREE AMTS.

THESE form that part of the *Free Amts*, which lies on the northſide of the boundary line drawn from *Lunkhofen* to *Fahrwangen*. Since the peace of *Arau* in 1712, the government of them has been confined to the cities of *Zurich* and *Bern*, *Glarus* only retaining the ſeventh part, which belonged to it before that peace, and every fourteenth year putting in a landvogt for two years, whereas *Zurich* and *Bern* are poſſeſſed of that privilege every two years alternately. The landvogt, however, only viſits his government twice a year for the holding of courts, which is done at an inn at *Bremgarten*, the conſtant reſidence of the recorder of theſe *Free Amts*, whoſe office in all reſpects reſembles that of the recorder of the upper *Free Amts*, and their procedures both in civil and criminal caſes are alſo the ſame. In this part are

I. The nine following *amts*, each having its own untervogt: namely

1. The

1. The *amt* of *Villmergen*, containing

1. *Villmergen*, where in 1656 the *Berners* were defeated by the five popiſh cantons, as in 1712 were alſo the latter by the former, though with much greater loſs.

2. *Buttikon*, a village, having a chapel of eaſe.

2. The *amt* of *Sarmenſtorf*, conſiſting of the parochial-village of that name, in which the *Tſchudi* are poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction.

3. The *amt* of *Boſzweil*, the lower juriſdiction in which appertains to *Muri* abbey. This *amt* contains two thirds of the parochial-village of *Boſzweil*, the other third being veſted in the upper *Free Amts*. To this are to be added the village of *Beſenburen*, with *Waldhauſern*, *Buolis-Acker*, *Kalleren*, *Hinterbuel* and *Under-Nieſenberg*.

4. *Krumben amt*, containing

1. *Bunzen*, formerly called *Bunzenach*, a parochial-village on the river *Bunz*, the lower juriſdiction of which is veſted in *Muri* abbey.

2. *Eggenweil* or *Eggiweil*, a parochial-village, in which that part beyond the high road, leading to *Baden* belongs to the county of *Baden*, but the part within the road, to this *amt* or prefecturate. In both parts the convent of *Hermetſchweil* is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction, and its living is in the gift of *Muri* abbey.

5. *Wollen amt*, including the parochial-village of that name, lying on the *Bunz*.

6. *Niederweil amt*, once a free lordſhip, and containing the burgh of *Niederweil*. The lower juriſdiction here is veſted in the abbey of *Schanis*.

7. The *amt* of *Dottiken*, containing the village of *Dottiken*, with a chapel of eaſe.

8. *Hagligen amt*, including

1. *Hagligen*, a parochial-village, the advowſon of which is poſſeſſed by *Munſter* abbey. In the year 1531 a peace was concluded at this place between *Bern* and the five firſt catholic cantons.

2. *Buſchiken* farm, in which *Mellingen* town is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction.

9. The *amt* of *Bublikon*, containing

1. *Bublikon*, a village.

2. *Wollenſchweil*, parochial.

3. *Dagerich*, the lower juriſdiction of which belongs to the town of *Mellingen*.

II. The following convents: namely

1. *Gnadenthal*, in *Latin Vallis gratiarum*, a nunnery of *Ciſtercians*, ſituated on the river *Ruſz*. This nunnery is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction at *Neſzlenbach* in this diſtrict.

2. *Hermetſchweil*, a *Benedictine* nunnery likewiſe lying on the *Ruſz* and poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction in the parochial-village of *Hermetſchweil*, as alſo of that at *Staffen*, *Rottenſchweil* and *Eggenweil*.

XI. The Town of BREMGARTEN.

THIS town is ſituated on the river *Reuſz* between the *Lower Free Amts* and the county of *Baden*, being divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*. The former ſtands high, but the latter, in which is the pariſh-church, with a *Franciſcan* nunnery, lies on the *Reuſz*, with a bridge over that river, and at the farther end of it a *Capuchin* convent. The inhabitants are papiſts and within the dioceſe of *Coſtanz*. The town itſelf which was formerly imperial, though the time and manner are not known, came to the Counts of *Lenzburg*, and from them to the Counts of *Habſburg*, and the houſe of *Auſtria*, for which laſt during its wars with the *Helvetic* cantons it performed many gallant ſervices. In 1382 it was deſtroyed by fire. In 1415 the emperor *Sigiſmund* being at war with *Frederick* Archduke of *Auſtria*, commanded the *Switzers* to beſiege *Bremgarten*, which they maſtering after four days ſiege, the Emperor with a reſerve of its liberties mortgaged it to *Zurich*, though under the like conditions to which it had been ſubject when belonging to the houſe of *Auſtria*. In the very ſame year, however, the city of *Zurich* admitted it into a community of rights, receiving the other old cantons alſo into a participation of the mortgage. In 1443 it was taken by the cantons at war with *Zurich*, which annulled its community of rights with that city. In 1531 on its ſiding with *Zurich* and *Bern* it was taken by the joint forces of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Zug*, who treated it with vigour, and in 1712 even placed a ſeparate garriſon in it, but being afterwards routed in its neighbourhood by the *Berners*, the town ſubmitted to *Zurich* and *Bern*, to whom alſo at the peace of *Arau*, it was ceded by the cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Zug*, the canton of *Glarus* only retaining its former ſhare and prerogatives in it. Thus the ſovereignty of it is lodged in theſe three cantons. The regency conſiſts of the little and great council, who are called *Rath*, and the *Vierziger* or council of forty. The little council is compoſed of twelve members, among whom are two *Schultheiſzes* as heads of the town, who when they enter upon their office take a formal oath of fidelity to the deputies of *Zurich*, *Bern* and *Glarus* at the enſuing annual meeting for auditing the public accounts. The number of the members of the great council is forty, and out of theſe is elected the town court, appeals from which are firſt carried to the little and great council, and from thence to the deputies of the regent cantons at the annual meeting, and laſtly even to the cantons themſelves. All criminal and capital caſes are immediately tried before both councils, eſpecially as the town by virtue of its capitulation, is poſſeſſed of the high and low juriſdiction, as alſo of the ſcaffold and gibbet or the privilege of beheading and hanging.

The

The town is likewiſe poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction. 1. In the *Keller-amt*, which is under the ſovereignty of *Zurich*, and has already been deſcribed in that canton. 2. *Lower-Berken*, *Ruderſtetten* and *Fridlisberg*, belonging to the county of *Baden*, and 3. Jointly with *Muri* abbey, in *Werdt* a village, lying in the upper *Free Amts*.

XII. *The Town of* MELLINGEN,

SMALL and ſurrounded by the county of *Baden*. It lies on the river *Reuſz*, over which it has a bridge, and was taken, together with *Bremgarten*, by the *Switzers* from the houſe of *Auſtria*, on which the Emperor *Sigiſmund* with a reſerve of its liberties, mortgaged it to *Zurich*, which admitted the old cantons into a ſhare of it. In 1443, however, it was taken by them, and in 1712 the popiſh cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Zug*, made themſelves maſters of it, but the *Berners* recovered it ſoon after. In the ſame year alſo at the peace of *Arau*, the above mentioned popiſh cantons ceded it to *Zurich* and *Bern*, though with a reſerve to *Glarus* of its former rights and poſſeſſions therein. Thus theſe three cantons are the ſovereigns of the place. Its regency is compoſed of a leſſer and greater council, the former of which conſiſts of nine members and the latter of eighteen, aſſiſted by a *Schultheiſz* as preſident.

The four landvogteys of *Schwarzenburg*, *Murten*, *Grandſon* and *Eſchalens*. The proprietors of theſe landvogteys, though without any diviſion, are the towns of *Bern* and *Freyburg*, which likewiſe alternately appoint landvogts over it, whoſe office laſts for five years, each filling up that number of vogteys at a time. Theſe vogts paſs their accounts every two years, in the autumn at *Murten*, before the envoys of both towns. Appeals lie from them to that city, by which the landvogt is not appointed, excepting that from the landvogtey of *Schwarzenburg* cauſes are always carried to *Bern*.

XIII. *The Landvogtey of* SCHWARZENBURG.

THE landvogtey and lordſhip of *Schwarzenburg* lies between the cantons of *Bern* and *Freyburg*, and more particularly between the *Senſe* and *Schwarzwaſſer*. The inhabitants ſpeak *German* and are univerſally proteſtants. At firſt this diſtrict belonged to the Empire, but afterwards came to the houſe of *Savoy*, and from thence in 1424 to the city of *Bern*, though according to other accounts, it was at the ſame time, jointly ſold to the city of *Freyburg*. In 1448 during the war between thoſe two cities it was ſacked by the latter, but at the peace concluded in the ſame year, ceded wholy

wholly to the city of *Bern*, which ſoon after admitted the city of *Freyburg* to a co-regency in it, reſerving, however, to itſelf the right of civil appeals and criminal juriſdiction. Within its juriſdiction is

1. *Schwarzenburg*, a village, having a ſeat which is the reſidence of the landvogt.

2. *Graſzburg*, a ruinous caſtle ſituated on a rock on the banks of the *Senſe*, and till 1541, alſo the reſidence of the landvogts.

3. *Wahleren*, parochial.

4. *Alblingen*, a parochial-village, near which the *Schwarzwaſſer* runs into the *Senſe*.

5. *Guggiſberg*, a parochial-village.

XIV. *The Landvogtey of* MURTEN *or* MORAT,

LIES on the *Murten* lake, a great part of which it invirons: the inhabitants partly ſpeak the *German*, and partly a corrupt *French*, and are all *Calviniſts*. Once the whole diſtrict belonged to the empire, from whom it came to the houſe of *Savoy*; but in 1475, ſubmitted to the cities of *Bern* and *Freyburg*. The moſt remarkable places here are

1. *Murten* or *Morat*, in *Latin Moratum*, a town ſtanding on a lake to which it gives name. In this town is an old caſtle ſerving for the reſidence of the landvogt, who is here ſtyled the *Schultheiſz*, with three churches. Being beſieged in 1476, by *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, the *Swiſſers* marched to its relief, and defeated the *Burgundians* with great ſlaughter, the Duke himſelf, whoſe intrepidity had gained him the ſurname of the *Bold*, being among the ſlain.

2. *Merlach*, in *French Meyrie*, a parochial-village.

3. *Montillier*, another parochial-village.

4. *Cherzers* or *Kerzers*, likewiſe parochial.

5. *Munchenweiler*, in *French Villars le Moine*, a village having a ſeat.

6. *Moſtiers* or *Moutiers dans les Vullies*, a parochial-village.

XV. *The Landvogtey of* GRANDSON.

THIS diſtrict is ſurrounded by the *Neuenburg* lake, the territory of the city of *Bern*, and the principality of *Neuenburg*. The language of the inhabitants, who are *Calviniſts*, is a corrupt kind of *French*. Formerly it had its own lords, to whom alſo it gave name, and theſe were gradually raiſed to the rank of Barons and Counts. On their extinction the country paſſed to the houſe of *Chalon*, but in 1475, during the *Burgundian* war, *Lewis de Chalon* being created General to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, both the

the town and country were maſtered by the *Swiſſers*, and in 1484 by an amicable deciſion adjudged to the cities of *Bern* and *Freyburg*, on their paying down the ſum of 20,000 *Rheniſh* guilders, to the other cantons which had aſſiſted them againſt the *Burgundians*. It contains

1. *Grandſon*, in *German Granſee*, in *Latin Grandiſonum*, *Granſia*, or *Granzonium*, a town on an eminence near the *Neuenburg* lake, and having a manſion-houſe, which is the reſidence of the landvogt. Near the church here once ſtood a priory, which now ſerves as a *Gymnaſium*. In 1476, *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, having beſieged and taken both the town and caſtle, the *Helvetic* confederates marched to its relief, and in the neighbourhood a battle was fought, which terminated in the great loſs and diſgrace of the *Burgundians*, the *Swiſſers* carrying off a very rich booty.

2. *Montagny*, with *Fy* or *Fye*, (otherwiſe called *Fied* and *Fiez*,) *Conciſe*, *Provence*, *St. Mauris*, *Onnens*, *Bonvillars* and *Yvonant*; all parochial-villages. The laſt of theſe places lies on the other ſide of the *Neuenburg* lake, oppoſite to *Grandſon*.

XVI. *The Landvogtey of* ESCHALENS,

IS on all ſides ſurrounded by the territory of the city of *Bern*. Its inhabitants are of both religions. It was once the property of the houſe of *Chalon*, and came to the cities of *Bern* and *Freyburg*, in the ſame manner and at the ſame time with *Grandſon*. In it is

1. *Eſchalens*, in the *German* ſtyled *Tſcherlitz*, a burgh having a caſtle, now ſerving as the reſidence of the landvogt. The church here is common both to the *Calviniſts* and papiſts.

2. *Aſſens*, *Bottens* and *Etagnieres*, all parochial-villages, and their churches alſo common to the two religions.

3. *Polliez*, or *Polly le grand*, and *Oulens*, both parochial-villages.

4. *Gumæns*, or *Goumæns la ville*, a parochial-village, the miniſter belonging to which alſo officiates at *Pantheriaz* another village. Oppoſite to *Gumæns* ſtands a caſtle, formerly called *Gumæns le chateau*, but at preſent, St. *Barthelemy*. In this country likewiſe ſtand the caſtles of *Gumæns le Jux*, and *Gumæns le Cran*.

5. *Orbe*, otherwiſe called *Urbe*, and in *Latin Urbigenum*, a ſmall town ſituated on an eminence near the *Orbe* water, and containing a *Calviniſt Gymnaſium*. In this town reſides a caſtellan under the landvogt of *Eſchalens*. It is endowed with ſome valuable and ſingular privileges, and its neighbourhood is a good wine country.

6. *Mex*, a village lying ſomewhat apart.

The ſeven Italian *Landvogteys.*

THESE diſtricts lie in *Italy*, and the *Italian* is the only language of the inhabitants, who are alſo univerſally papiſts. The three firſt belong to the cantons of *Schweiz*, *Uri* and *Unterwalden*, the other four to the cantons in general, excepting *Appenzell*, which, at the time of their acquiſition was not a member of the confederacy.

XVII. *The Landvogtey of* BELLENZ,

WHich was formerly a county; to the eaſtward borders on the upper *Griſons* and the dutchy of *Milan*, to the ſouthward on the landvogteys of *Lauis* and *Luggarus*, to the weſtward alſo on *Luggarus*, and to the northward on the landvogtey of *Riviera*. A part of it is watered by the river *Ticino*, into which alſo the *Mœſa* diſcharges itſelf. The hills and *Alps* afford excellent paſturage for cattle, and abound likewiſe in cheſnuts; and the plain not far from *Bellenz*, produces good wine. All the pariſhes, three excepted, which are within the dioceſe of *Milan*, are under the Biſhop of *Como*. In the fifteenth century, the proprietors of this country were the Barons of *Sax* of *Monſax*, who in 1419 exchanged it with the cantons of *Uri* and *Unterwalden* for *Kern* foreſt, but *Philip Maria* of *Milan* oppoſing this exchange, made himſelf maſter of the country, and retained it at the peace concluded between him and the confederates in 1426. In 1500, however, the town of *Bellenz* ſubmitted itſelf to the cantons of *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, to which alſo, in 1503 it was ceded as their abſolute property by *Lewis* XII. King of *France*; all which was formally ratified by *Maximilian Sforzia*, Duke of *Milan*, in acknowledgment of the *Swiſſers* reſtoring him to his dutchy; and made likewiſe an article of the perpetual peace concluded between *Francis* I. King of *France* and the cantons. Every two years the ſaid cantons alternately nominate a ſteward or bailiff over it, under the title of commiſſary, which ſteward is always the perſon, who in the two preceding years, had diſcharged that office in the landvogtey of *Riviera*, that diſtrict being the ſmaller. Every year too, on St. *Bartholomew*'s day, each of the regent cantons ſends a deputy to *Bellenz* to audit the commiſſary's accounts, and hear appeals (though from their decree cauſes may be moved to the regent cantons) and likewiſe to tranſact other public affairs. In this landvogtey is,

1. *Bellenz*, in *Latin Bilitio*, *Bilitiona*, *Bilitionum*, *caſtrum Bilitionis*, *Baltiona* or *Berinzona*, a town ſituated not far from the conflux of the *Ticino* and the *Mœſa*. In a large ſquare here, and nearly alſo in its centre, ſtands the manſion-houſe of the commiſſary. In this town are likewiſe three caſtles

caſtles fortified in the ancient taſte, and provided with cannon. In the firſt and largeſt reſides the Caſtellan of *Uri*, in the ſecond the Caſtellan of *Schweiz*, and in the higheſt or that called *Saſſo Corbé*, him of *Unterwalden*. The collegiate and abbey church of St. *Peter* and St. *Stephen*, is a handſome building. In the ſuburbs, juſt without the town, are two convents and one nunnery, each having its church; and the edifice alſo called the *Reſidenz*, has ſince the year 1675 been converted into a college, in which the abbey of *Einſidlen* appoints profeſſors for the inſtruction of youth in humanity and moral theology.

2. St. *Paul* not far from *Bellenz*, in the pariſh of *Arbedo*; at this place in 1422 a ſmart action happened between the *Swiſſers* and the *Milanders*.

3. The pariſhes of St. *Antonio*, St. *Antonino*, *Arbedo*, *Camerino*, *Caraſſo*, *Caſtione*, *Corduno*, *Daro*, *Gnoſca*, *Gudo*, *Luino*, *Molina*, *Monte Caraſſo*, *Pianezzo*, *Prionzo*, *Sementina*, *Sobiaſco*, the vale of *Malvarobi*, *Iſone* and *Medea*.

XVIII. *The Landvogtey of* RIVIERA, *or* POLESE,

TOwards the ſouth borders on the landvogtey of *Bellenz*, weſtward on that of *Luggarus*, northward on the *Valle di Blegno* and *Liviner*, and eaſtward on the *Upper-Griſons*. This diſtrict is watered by the *Teſſin* or *Ticino*, which in theſe parts alſo receives the *Blegno*. It came to the cantons of *Uri*, *Schweiz*, and *Unterwalden* at the ſame time, and is governed by them in the ſame manner, with the landvogtey of *Bellenz*. Within its juriſdiction are nine pariſhes; the moſt remarkable of which are,

1. *Riviera* or *Poleſe*, a burgh.

2. *Abiaſco* or *Ablentſch*, otherwiſe called *Biaſchina*, a parochial-village, ſituated on the *Blegno*, over which it has alſo a bridge. The centre of this bridge ſerves as a boundary between the *Liviner* vale, and the vogtey of *Riviera*.

3. *Claro*, a village containing a *Benedictine* nunnery.

4. *Creſciano* or *Criſchano*, *Oſogno*, *Lodrino* and other villages.

XIX. *The Landvogtey of the* VALLE di BLEGNO.

THIS territory, otherwiſe called *di Bregno*, and by ſome alſo, formerly *Valle Bregana* (in *Latin Vallis Breunia*,) to the ſouthward terminates on the diſtrict of *Riviera*, to the weſtward on the vale of *Liviner*, and northward and eaſtward joins to the *Upper-Griſons*. It is environed by lofty mountains, the barrenneſs of ſome of which is made up by the fertility of others; and its length is not leſs than ſeven hours, all watered by the *Blegno*, but its breadth does not much exceed half that ſpace. It feeds multitudes

of cattle, and yields ſeveral kinds of grain and fruits, eſpecially cheſtnuts, as alſo tolerable wine; but in ſummer time the inhabitants remove to other countries, particularly to *Italy*, to earn money by rural employments, leaving all their home work to the women. In 1512 this valley ſuffered extremely by the falling in of two mountains, which ſtopping up the courſe of the river, it ſwelled to that degree, that by far the greateſt part of the vale became a lake, and this inundation laſted till 1514, when at length the waters forced themſelves a paſſage. In 1747 likewiſe, the ſame element did very conſiderable damages here. Formerly it belonged to St. *Mary*'s cathedral at *Milan*, though at the ſame time, the *Pepoli* family were poſſeſſed of certain rights in it, which they ſold to *Sanctius Bentivoglio*. Of this latter they were purchaſed by the inhabitants in 1457, and in 1497 they likewiſe purchaſed thoſe of the cathedral, to which the Duke of *Milan* added by conferring ſeveral privileges on them. About the year 1500 they ſubmitted to the canton of *Uri*, though with a reſerve of their liberties, that canton admitting *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden* into a co-regency. Theſe ſeveral cantons now every two years, alternately appoint a landvogt over it; but eccleſiaſtical affairs here are cogniſable only by the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. It is divided into three parts which are called the *Faccie*.

1. In the lower *Faccia* are the pariſhes and communities of *Malvaglia*, *Semione*, *Ludiano* and *Dongio*. Near the village which gives name to the laſt is a mineral ſpring, which is uſed as a very good ſweetner of the blood.

2. In the middle *Faccia* lie the pariſhes and villages of *Corzoneſo*, *Leontica* and *Lotigna*, which laſt is the reſidence of the landvogt, with thoſe of *Caſtro*, *Grumo*, *Aquila* and *Dangio*.

3. The upper *Faccia* comprehends the pariſhes and villages of *Olivone*, *Girone*, *Campo* and *Largario*.

XX. *The Landvogtey of* LAUIS,

IS on all ſides environed by the vogteys of *Luggarus*, *Mendris* and *Bellenz*, and the dutchy of *Milan*. To it belongs the greateſt part of the *Lago di Lugano*, the length of which is about one geographical mile and a half, and its greateſt breadth three quarters, excluſive of its many little bays. The country itſelf, in which are no leſs than a hundred and ſix populous burghs and villages, was in 1512, conferred on the confederate cantons in general, which, at that time were twelve, by *Maximilian Sforzia*, Duke of *Milan*, in return for the effectual aſſiſtance granted him by them againſt the *French*; and accordingly, every two years they alternately appoint a landvogt or governor over it, under the title of *Capitaneo*. It is divided into four *Pieves* or quarters, three of which, in eccleſiaſtical concerns, are under the Biſhop of *Como*, but that of *Capriaſca* under the ſuperintendency of the Archbiſhop of *Milan*.

I.

I. In the *Pieve* of *Lauis*, are

1. *Lugano*, by the *Swiſſers* called *Lauis*, *Lauwis* and *Lauwerz*, the capital of the country ſituated on *Lugano* lake, and having a manſion-houſe, which is the reſidence of the *Capitaneo*: To this are to be added the pariſhes of *Carona*, *Curelia*, *Gandrio*, *Colla*, *&c.*

II. In the *Pieve* of *Agno* are the pariſhes of *Agno*, *Maliaſo*, *Rivera*, *Bironico*, *Camignolo*, *Mezovico*, *Sigirino*, *Torricella*, *Bedano*, *Graveſano*, *Manno*, *Bioggio*, *Cademario*, *Aroſio*, *Mugena*, *Vezio*, *Feſcogia*, *Breno*, *Mulielia*, *Monaggio*, *Curo*, *Bediliora*, *Aſtano*, *Seſſa*, *Biogno di Berede*, *Berede*, *Caſtelrotto*, *Croglio*, *Caſlano*, *Pura*, *Neggio*, *Vernate*, *Iſſeo*, *Cimo*, *Aranno*, *Muzzano*, *Gentilino*, *Montagnola* and *Montecchio*, *Ponte Treſa* and *Carabietta*, the three laſt of which are free villages. That part of the *Lugano* lake on which this *Pieve* borders, is called the *Lago d'Agno*, and receives into it the river of the ſame name.

III. In the *Pieve* of *Capriaſca* are the pariſhes of *Teſſerete*, *Sala*, *Cagiallo*, *Vaglio*, *Lopagno*, *Campeſtro*, *Roveredo*, *Lugagia*, *Origlio*, *Bidogno*, *Cortizaſca* and *Ponte* a free village.

IV. The *Pieve* of *Riva*, which lies to the ſouth-eaſt ſide of *Lugano* lake, contains under it the pariſhes of *Arzo*, *Codelago*, *Bruſinarziſio*, *&c.*

XXI. *The Landvogtey of* LUGGARUS,

LIES between the *Milaneſe* and the landvogtey of the *Meyenthal*, the *Livinerthal*, and the landvogteys of *Riviera*, *Bellenz* and *Lauis*, comprehending alſo part of the *Lago maggiore*, in *Latin Lacus Verbanus*, and conſiſts of forty-nine pariſhes. It came to the twelve allied cantons in the ſame manner and time, with the capitainery of *Lugano*, with which likewiſe its government is the ſame. In it is

1. *Luggarus* or *Luggaris*, a large burgh on the *Locarno* lake, and containing a ſeat, which is the reſidence of the *capitaneo*.

2. *Aſcona*, a burgh alſo lying on the *Locarno* lake, and having a college for the inſtruction of youth, founded in the ſixteenth century by a gentleman of the name of *Pappius*.

3. *Briſago*, a pariſh and village ſituate on the *Locarno* lake, and which in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, after enjoying a perfect freedom for eight years, in 1520 voluntarily ſubmitted itſelf to the *Helvetic* confederates, at which time alſo it was added to the landvogtey of *Luggarus*, but is neither taxed with that country, nor has a ſeat in the council, nor any manner of connection with it, being both in criminal and capital affairs immediately under the landvogt, though in civil caſes the firſt hearing is before a *Podeſta* choſen by the people, who is always of the *Orelli* family at *Luggarus*, aſſiſted by three *Conſoli*, or bailiffs of villages. From theſe appeals lie to the

landvogt, and from him to the deputies of the regent cantons, and laſt of all to the cantons themſelves. The plaintiff, however, is at liberty to apply immediately to the landvogt, who in this town muſt both perſonally hear and determine the proceſs, the coſts of which fall upon the party whoſe cauſe appears ill founded. The church affairs of this community, different from thoſe of *Luggarus*, are under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. To it, beſides the parochial-village of *Briſago*, belong *Piodina*, *Ponte*, *Porta*, *Eicella*, *Tecetto*, *Ronledo*, *Cadogno*, *Agaden*, *Porta*, *Cortogna*, *Roſſorino*, *Sauedone* and *Caccio*.

4. *Centovalli*, a wild kind of vale ſo called, as conſiſting of a great number of ſmall ones. In it are the pariſh churches of *Verdaſco*, *Borgnone*, *Pallagnedra* and *Raſa*. Through it alſo runs a river, which after being joined by another iſſuing from *Onſernone* valley is named *Milezze*, and at length diſcharges itſelf into the *Maggia Ulvod*. Hay, cheſtnuts and good herbage form the principal products of this vale.

5. *Onſernone* vale containing the villages of *Berzona*, *Loſone*, *Arcegno*, &c.

6. *Verzaſca* vale, three geographical miles long, and ſo named from a river, which at a ſmall diſtance from *Luggarus* runs into the *Langenſee*. In this vale is *Sonnogno*, *Fraſco*, *Brione* and *Lavento*, all parochial-villages.

7. *La Riviera di Cambarogno*, a country to the eaſt of the *Locarno* lake, along which alſo the greateſt part of it lies. In this diſtrict is St. *Abbondio*, St. *Nazaro* and *Vira*, the laſt of which ſtands on the lake, and on an eminence about two hours from it *Indeminis*, all large pariſhes. Every two years the ſeveral pariſhes chuſe their own *Podeſta*, who judges in civil cauſes, but thoſe of a criminal nature are cogniſable only by the landvogt of *Locarno*. *Vira* church, is the cathedral of the country.

XXII. *The Landvogtey of the MEYNTHAL or VAL MAGGIA.*

THIS landvogtey, which is environed by the dutchy of *Milan*, the *Liviner* vale and the capitanery of *Luggarus*, is ſeven geographical miles in length, and derives its name from the river *Maggia*, which after traverſing it runs into the *Langenſee*. It came to the twelve confederate cantons at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner, with the above-mentioned landvogteys, which every two years alternately appoint a landvogtey over it. Its moſt remarkable places are,

1. *Cevio* or *Civio*, a burgh lying between high mountains, not far from the river *Maggia*. Near it is the landvogt's reſidence.

2. *Maggia*, a burgh on the river of the like name.

3. *Brontallo*, and *Broglio*, in *Latin Broilum*, with *Sornico* and *Fuſio*, all parochial-villages ſituated in the vale of *Lavizzara*.

XXIII. *The Landvogtey of MENDRIS,*

IS environed by the dutchy of *Milan*, and a part of the landvogtey of *Luggarus*, and came to the twelve united cantons in the ſame manner and time with the three preceding diſtricts, who accordingly every two years, alternately appoint a landvogt over it. In this country is

1. *Mendris, Mendriſio*, or *Mendriſo*, a burgh.
2. *Balerna*, a parochial-village containing a canonry.
3. *Cabbio, Geneſtre* or *Geneſtrerio, Stabbio, Ligornetto, Salorino, Caſtello, Vacallo, Pedrinate, Morbio di Sopra* and *Morbio di Sotto, Caneggio, Muggio*, &c.

C. Two free States, under the protection of the four foreſt towns.

I. *ENGELBERG abbey,*

WHICH together with its annexed barony lies between the cantons of *Unterwalden, Uri* and *Bern*. The beſt view of it is to be had in the fore-mentioned map of the canton of *Uri*. Its founder is ſaid to have been *Conrad* Baron of *Seldenburen* or *Sellenburen*, who on compleating it in the year 1120 obtained from Pope *Calixtus* II. that it ſhould be immediately ſubject to the papal ſee, which indulgence in 1124 was confirmed to it by Pope *Innocent* II. and in 1125 by the Emperor *Henry* IV. who likewiſe exempted it from the patronage of any other power than that of the Emperor himſelf, and inveſted it with the magiſtratual prerogative. At preſent it is under the patronage of the four united cantons and foreſt towns of *Lucern, Uri, Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, and in church affairs ſubordinate to the Biſhop of *Coſtanz*. The title of its abbot is Baron of *Engelberg*, and as an enſign of his ſupreme power he quarters a ſword in his arms. Further, with the conſent of the canton of *Unterwalden*, he is veſted with the ſuperintendency and direction of *Sarnen* nunnery, which at firſt ſtood near *Engelberg* abbey, but in 1615 was removed to *Sarnen*. He enjoys likewiſe conſiderable incomes of various kinds at *Sins, Auw* and *Abtweil* in the upper *Free Amts*; and is poſſeſſed alſo of the advowſon of the livings, which are filled up by him out of the conventuals of his abbey. In the year 1729 both the convent and church were conſumed by fire, but have ſince been rebuilt.

The vale, in which it lies, is a barony; and both in high and low juriſdiction under the abbey. Its length is about three hours; but on all ſides environed either with lofty mountains or fertile *Alps*, and divided into four parts or *Urthins* called the *Oberberg*, the *Mullibrunn*, the *Niederberg* and the *Schwand*. In it alſo is *Grafenort* ſeat, where the abbot often ſpends ſome time, and at a ſmall diſtance is a chapel, with ſome farms.

II. *GERSAU*

II. *GERSAU a Burgh.*

LIES towards the lower part of the *vier Waldſtadterſee* or *lake of the four foreſt towns*, between the territories of *Schweiz* and *Lucern*. Its precinct is about two hours in length and one broad, and environed on all ſides by high mountains. The inhabitants of the burgh both young and old amount only to about nine hundred or a thouſand; but are abſolutely free, and ſo early as the year 1315 entered into an alliance with the canton of *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*; and in 1359 the four foreſt towns of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schweiz* and *Unterwalden*, a ſecond time admitted it into an alliance under their protection. In 1431 alſo it was ſtipulated that in war time it ſhould ſide with them. In 1390 the inhabitants purchaſed of the family of *Moos* of *Lucern*, the *Auſtrian* prerogatives in this town, which that houſe had before mortgaged to them, on which occaſion in 1433 the Emperor *Sigiſmund* renewed and confirmed their ſeveral charters. The ſupreme power is lodged in the *Landeſgemeine*, which aſſembles in the council-houſe on the firſt *Sunday* after the invention of the croſs; and in this aſſembly is choſen the *Landammann*, who is the head of the State, and holds his office for two years; as alſo the *Statthalter*, treaſurer, provincial ſerjeant, recorder and other officers. Here too public affairs of all kinds are diſcuſſed. The council is compoſed of nine members, and decides in civil cauſes, but with appeal to a double court of eighteen and a triple court of twenty-ſeven members, in all which the *Landammann* ſits as preſident. The final appeal is to the whole body of the *Landeſgemeine*, which appoints judges, whoſe decree is deciſive. The capital court is compoſed of twenty-ſeven judges under the *Landammann*, but this court decides without appeal. *Gerſau* has a large handſome church, and within its precinct are the *Rothen Schuh*, or *Red Shoe* and *rothen Schuh am ſee*, i. e. *the red ſhoe on the lake*, two places ſo called.

II. *The Aſſociated Countries and Places.*

A. BEING ſuch as are always ſummoned to the legiſlative Diets in quality of *Socii* or *Allies*, and have a vote in thoſe aſſemblies.

I. The Abbey of St. *GALL.*

The abbey of St. *Gall* is of the *Benedictine* order, and included within the ſame walls as the town of that name, of which a ſeparate account will be given in the ſequel. Till the year 1567 it was parted from it only by a ſingle hedge, but afterwards by a particular agreement divided by high

high walls, in which is a gate opening into the town, and another towards its territory. Within the circuit of the convent lies the minſter or abbey church, in which, among the bones of other lords, are kept thoſe of St. *Gallus*, the original founder of the abbey. Adjoining to it is St. *Othmar*'s church, in which alſo are preſerved the reliques of this ſaint. Next to theſe is the *Pfalz* or reſidentiary place of the abbot, with the convent itſelf, in which are uſually upwards of ſixty conventuals, and containing a library famous for its antient and rare manuſcripts. The abbey is ſaid to have riſen from a cell built here in the ſeventeenth century by St. *Gallus*, whom ſome make a native of *Ireland* and others of *Scotland*, and this cell induced his diſciples to make themſelves dwellings near the manſion of their venerable teacher. The firſt abbot was *Ottmayer*, who was created ſuch in 720. He is choſen by and from among the conventuals of the abbey, is a Prince of the Empire and immediately ſubject to the Pope himſelf, and on his acceſſion likewiſe to his dignity is by a grant from the Emperor inveſted with the *regalia* and fief over the old territory belonging to the abbey, and the country of *Toggenburg*, but does not aſſiſt at the Diet, nor, as formerly, is he even a member of the Circle of *Swabia*, nor pays to the aſſeſſments of the Empire. On the other hand, by virtue of the perpetual community of defence, and municipal and territorial rights, made with the confederate cantons of *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, the abbey was admitted as an incorporate place, and as the firſt among them, and enjoys alſo both ſeat and voice in the general Diets and meetings of the confederacy, which are granted to its deputies immediately after thoſe of *Appenzell*. The four above-mentioned cantons alternately appoint one of their council every two years, as *Hauptmann* or captain, in their name and in that of the abbot, over all his vaſſals. This officer reſides at *Wyl*, and when ever he pleaſes, may be preſent both at the civil and criminal courts in the old country, and on all occaſions takes place next to the abbot, or in his abſence next to his repreſentative. The arms of the abbot are quarterly, in the firſt field dexter a bear rampant ſable for the abbey, in the firſt field ſiniſter azure an *agnus dei argent* for the abbey of St. *John*, in the ſecond dexter field, the family arms of the abbot, and in the ſecond ſiniſter *Or*, a dog ſable with a collar *argent* for the county of *Toggenburg*. Formerly the abbey had for its ſteward the Dukes of *Swabia*, for its grand marſhal the counts of *Hohenzollern*, for its arch-cup-bearer the counts of *Hochberg*, and for its high-chamberlain the Barons of *Regensberg*, but at preſent the Lord of *Bichelſee* is hereditary ſteward, the Lord of *Thurn* hereditary marſhal, the *Schenks* of *Landeck* hereditary cup-bearers, and the *Gielen* of *Glattburg* hereditary chamberlains. In the old diſtrict and the county of *Toggenburg*, the Biſhop of *Coſtanz* is veſted with all epiſcopal rights and emoluments, but that only conformably to the privileges obtained from ſeveral popes, and to a concordat made in 1748 with the

Biſhop

Biſhop of *Coſtanz*, and confirmed by the Pope. The abbot of St. *Gall* enjoys the diſpoſal, not only of all the convents belonging to him, but likewiſe of all benefices whatever, both in the old territory and the county of *Toggenbrug*, and likewiſe within his diſtricts in the *Rheinthal* and *Thurgau*. To him belongs the juriſdiction in civil, criminal and mixed caſes, with the viſitation, *&c.* The greater part of theſe prerogatives he exerciſes by a repreſentative, who is always a conventual. Here is alſo an eccleſiaſtical court for the deciſion of ſpiritual conteſts, which, excluſive of the above repreſentative as preſident, is compoſed of four conventuals, and ſome lay aſſeſſors. The members of the *Pfalzrath* or *Aulic* council at St. *Gall* are the Dean of the abbey, who ſits as preſident, the Stadtholder of St. *Gall*, three conventuals and ſome laymen. This council hears appeals from the lower courts within the judicature of the abbey, but decides itſelf without appeal, excepting that an order may be obtained from the abbot for a reviſal. The poſſeſſions of the abbey in the landgravate of the *Thurgau* and *Upper Rheinthal* have been deſcribed above. The lands belonging to it lying out of *Swiſſerland* are the imperial lordſhip of *New-Ravensburg* in the *Algau* in *Swabia*, with the lordſhip of *Ebringen* in the *Briſgau*, and to it alſo is annexed the low juriſdiction and other privileges at St. *Johann Hochſt* and *Gaiſſau* in the county of *Bregenz* in *Auſtria*. It remains now to give ſome account of its poſſeſſions within *Swiſſerland*. Theſe are

1. The *alte Landſchaft*, otherwiſe called the *Landſchaft der Gotteſhausleute*, i. e. *the old territory, or territory of the people of God's houſe*. To the eaſtward this diſtrict joins the lake of *Coſtanz* and the *Rheinthal*, to the ſouthward the outward *Roods* of the canton of *Appenzell*, to the weſtward borders on *Toggenburg* and the *Thurgau*, and to the northward alſo on the latter; being in length from *Wyl* to *Rorſchach* nine hours, and in breadth between four and five. In outward appearance and quality of ſoil it bears a near affinity to the *Thurgau*, and its inhabitants are popiſh. On the election of a new abbot, the country is ſummoned to appear at *Lammerſchweil*, *Rorſach*, *Goſſau* and *Wyl*, and in preſence of the deputies of the four cantons as protectors, takes an oath of allegiance to the abbot, and alſo as far as it is concerned therein ſwears to the obſervance of the community of municipal and territorial rights. The temporal adminiſtration of this antient territory is under the direction of certain eccleſiaſtical and lay officers, whom we ſhall ſpeak of more particularly in the ſequel. Civil cauſes are firſt heard in the courts of the reſpective pariſhes and amts, but from the upper *amts* appeals lie to the *Pfalzrath* at St. *Gall*, and from the lower *amts* to the ſame council at *Wyl*. The old diſtrict is divided into

1. The *Oberamt*, under which are included four others: namely,

1. The *Landeſhofmeiſteramt* or the country ſtewards *amt*, ſo called from its being always conferred on the ſteward, who is the next temporal officer

to

to the marſhal of the court, and a privy-counſellor, and ſits in the *Pfalzrathe* at St. *Gall*. In this diſtrict is

1. *Burg*, a caſtle, which is the reſidence of the ſteward of the country.
2. The parochial-villages of *Straubenzell*, and *Lommerſchweil*, &c.
3. *Gaiſſer* or *Geiſzerwald*, a pariſh conſiſting of the two villages of *vor* and *hinter dem Tobel*, with ſeveral farms and ſcattered houſes.
4. The ſteward alſo ſuperintends the juriſdiction of *Sommeri* or *Summeri* in the landgravate of the *Thurgau*.

2. The *amt* of *Rorſchach*, the obervogt of which is a member of the *Pfalzrathe* at St. *Gall*. To this *amt* belongs

1. *Rorſchach*, a large burgh ſituated not far from the lake of *Coſtanz*, and having a church. To theſe are to be added the convent of *Mariaberg*, the religions in which are appointed by the abbot of St. *Gall*, and a *Gymnaſium*; but the nunnery of St. *Scholaſtica* without the town is of the *Franciſcan* order. Great quantities of linen are alſo wove here, and its bleachery is reckoned equal to thoſe of *Holland*. In 1714 a treaty of peace was negotiated at this place with the abbey of St. *Gall*, and actually concluded, the abbot's approbation excepted, which he never could be prevailed upon to grant.
2. *Warteck* and *Wartenſee*, two ſeats.
3. *Grub*, a parochial-village on the frontiers of *Appenzell*, whence accordingly one part of it belongs to this *amt*, and the other part to that canton. The papiſts here ſince the year 1751 perform divine ſervice in a chapel built in 1735 on the abbey ground, the parochial-church having been ceded to the *Calviniſt* inhabitants.
4. *Upper* and *Under-Goldach*, two villages, in the firſt of which is a church. Not far from theſe parts, the *Goldach* which comes out of the country of *Appenzell* runs into the lake of *Coſtanz*.
5. The parochial-villages of *Under-Eggen*, *Enkerſried*, &c.

3. *Oberberger* amt, under the direction of an obervogt, who is a member of the *Pfalzrathe* at St. *Gall*. This amt includes

1. *Oberberg*, a ſeat which is the reſidence of the obervogt.
2. *Goſſau*, a juriſdiction containing a great burgh of that name.
3. The juriſdiction of *Oberdorf*.
4. The juriſdiction of *Niederweil*.
5. That of *Andweil*
6. That of *Upper-Arneck*.
7. That of *Waldkirch*.
8. That of *Sitterdorf* in the landgravate of the *Thurgau*.

4. *Romiſhorn* amt in the landgravate of the *Thurgau*, alſo under the direction of a member of the *Pfalzrathe* at St. *Gall*, who enjoys the title of obervogt, and likewiſe holds his courts at *Dozenweil* and *Zuben* in the *Thurgau*.

2. Into the *Untere Amt*, which is managed by the Stadtholder of *Wyl*. To this division belongs

1. *Wyl* or *Weil*, a small town endowed with considerable privileges; and the residence of the *Landeshauptmann*, who is appointed by the four protecting cantons of the abbey of St. *Gall*. His court consists of the abbot's Stadtholder, who is a conventual of a chamber, and a director of fiefs; assisted by a *Pfalzrath*, which is composed of the Stadtholder as president, and six or seven persons nominated by the abbot with the title of *Pfalzrathe*. To this council appeals are brought from the inferior courts, but from it is no appeal, though the abbot indeed may issue a particular commission for the revision of a cause. A *Hof* or court *Ammann*, who must be a burgher of *Weil*, assists likewise at all councils here, as the representative of the abbey; but appeals lie from the town courts and council either to the *Pfalzrath* of this place or St. *Gall*. The abbot also has a court here. Near the town is a *Capuchin* convent with a nunnery of *Dominicans*. In the year 1712 *Wyl* was taken by the cities of *Bern* and *Zurich*.

2. The *Wyler* amt, in which under the jurisdiction of the Stadtholder at *Wyl*, is

1. The imperial vogt at the foregoing place. This officer (who in the lower *amts* is possessed of the criminal jurisdiction, and presides in the conduct of public affairs) superintends the districts in the *Thurgau* belonging to the abbey, as namely those of *Schneckenbund*, *Riggenbach*, and *Huttenschweil*, with the *Berggericht* or mine court, and *Freygericht* or free court.

2. Its *Hofammann* is vested with the superintendency of

a. The jurisdiction of *Zuzweil*.

b. The jurisdiction of *Linkenweil*, including under it *Glattburg* seat and several villages.

c. The jurisdiction of *Niederhelfenschweil*.

d. The jurisdiction and seat of *Zuckenried*, which were purchased so lately as the year 1735.

3. The lehnvogt or intendant of the fiefs, holds his courts in

a. The jurisdiction of *Upper-Buren*, a parochial-village.

b. The jurisdiction of *Lower-Buren*, another parochial-village.

Note. In the old territory of the abbey are also included the inferior courts belonging to it in the *Upper-Rheinthal*.

II. The county of *Toggenburg*, of which in 1710 *Huber* of *Zurich* published a map from an original executed by that great naturalist Mr. *Scheuchzer*. This county is surrounded by the old territory of the abbey of St. *Gall*, the *Thurgau*, the canton of *Zurich*, the landvogteys of *Utznach*, *Gaster* and *Sargans*, the lordship of *Werdenberg*, the landvogtey of *Gamb* and the canton of *Appenzell*. Its length is estimated at ten hours, and its greatest breadth at three. In its natural quality it resembles *Appenzell*, and the other cantons, and being full of fertile *Alps* abounds in numerous breeds

breeds of well fed cattle. The militia here form a body of about 9000 men, of whom two thirds are *Calviniſts* and one third papiſts. The papiſts in the upper part of the country are under the Biſhop of *Chur*, but in the lower part within the dioceſe of *Coſtanz*. Till the year 1436 this country had its own counts, the laſt of whom carried his indulgence to his vaſſals ſo far, as to grant them ſuch privileges as nearly amounted to a State of abſolute freedom. Accordingly on his demiſe in the above year, they entered into a cloſe alliance with the cantons of *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, which alliance was confirmed in 1440. Afterwards the county deſcended to the Barons of *Raron*, but in 1468 they ſold it to *Ulrich* VIII. abbot of St. *Gall*, who in 1469 entered into a perpetual league with the cantons of *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, and likewiſe gave his ſanction to the former compact between the inhabitants of the county and the ſaid cantons. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the *Toggenburgers* reſenting the illegal and oppreſſive exactions of abbot *Leodegarius*, applied for aſſiſtance to their allies, the cantons of *Schweiz* and *Glarus*, which readily granted it; and in 1707 *Zurich* and *Bern* alſo declared that they would maintain the country of *Toggenburg* in the ſecure enjoyment of its right and liberties againſt all illicit violence whatſoever. On this the people began to aſſert their rights, and in 1707, in a ſolemn *Landeſgemeine* held at *Wattweil*, renewed their federal oath and erected three councils, named the great, leſſer and privy, which are compoſed of an equal number of members of both ſects. The inteſtine commotions here continued, however, to increaſe, till in 1712 they broke out into open war, in which *Zurich* and *Bern* ſided with the country, and *Schweiz* and *Glarus* with the abbot. The former overrunning all the abbey's territories, ſecured the ſeveral paſſes into the county of *Toggenburg*, and the abbot and his conventuals betaking themſelves to flight, the council aſſumed the regency. In 1714 negotiations for a peace were ſet on foot at *Rorſchach* without effect, but at length, namely in 1718 at *Baden* in the *Argau*, an accommodation confirming the liberties of the country was brought about between the new abbot *Joſeph* and the cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich*.

Purſuant to this peace, the abbot and prince of St. *Gall* both is and bears the title of natural ſovereign and territorial lord of the country of *Toggenburg*, and the people are to take the accuſtomed oath to him, and to pay him ſuitable ſervices, but without any violation of their rights and liberties. He appoints alſo a landvogt over the country, and it is in his option to nominate either a native or foreigner. He likewiſe puts in the recorder and ſerjeant, but theſe two laſt muſt be natives and perſons of eſtate in it. The council is compoſed of ſixty perſons, that is to ſay of thirty papiſts and the like number of proteſtants, who are choſen by the pariſhes and diſtricts. This council attends to the maintenance of the liberties of the people, conducts the public and private affairs of the country, impoſes taxes, ſettles the military

expenditures, and thoſe of any public improvements, makes proper aſſeſſments and audits the accounts of the parties concerned therein. It uſually meets once a year, and when neceſſary oftener. All males of fourteen years of age and upwards, are ſummoned to take the country oath. The preſident of the country court is always the landvogt for the time being, but its twenty-four judges are appointed by the abbot, one from each of the twenty-two old pariſhes, and two from *Lichtenſteig* and *Wattweil*. This court is held in the abbot's name as prince, and takes cogniſance of all cauſes whether criminal or capital, and being the Prince's council, the ſalaries attending it are paid by the Prince, and it alſo draws up the public ordinance. All fines, confiſcated eſtates and effects of malefactors executed, as likewiſe of ſuicides and fugitives for capital crimes, eſcheat to the Prince. The appointment of *Ammanns* for the lower courts, and the parochial preſentation to thoſe offices, are to be regulated by former uſages and the privilege of the people. Of the judges in the inferior courts one half are nominated by the Prince, and the other half by the pariſhes; of both religions an equal number. No appeal is allowed even from the inferior courts unleſs in cauſes exceeding fifteen guilders. The annual courts are according to antient cuſtom, to be punctually held, but the amercements in the inferior courts appertain to the Prince. The *Appellations gericht* or court of appeals has for its preſident the landvogt for the time being, but the twelve aſſeſſors muſt be natives of the county and land-holders. The Prince nominates three papiſts and three *Calviniſts*, and the country council chuſes a like number from among its own members. To this court lie all appeals from the lower courts, but from it none are allowed to go, ſome few caſes excepted, and theſe only to the Prince himſelf. New landholders are to be admitted only at the time of taking the oath to a new Prince, and even then it is requiſite that they have the approbation of the Prince, and at leaſt that of half the landholders. The chaces and fiſheries are to be accounted as part of the Prince's *regalia*. Immoveables are not to be ſold in *mortmain*, but legacies of the ſame nature may be purchaſed by individuals. The Prince may alſo make purchaſes in the county, but the lands ſo purchaſed ſhall neither deſcend to the abbey nor be conſidered as *mortmain*. He is likewiſe not to impoſe any new tax or toll for bridges or roads, nor to raiſe thoſe at preſent ſubſiſting. No other religion than the popiſh and *Calviniſt* is to be tolerated within the country, and theſe ſhall in every reſpect enjoy an entire and unmoleſted freedom, &c.

Toggenburg, is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower-amt*.

1. In the *Upper-amt*, are ten antient *Gemeine* or parochial *communities*; namely,

1. The *Gemeine* of *Lichtenſteig*, containing

Lichtenſteig, the capital of the whole country of *Toggenburg*, though a ſmall town, ſituated on the river *Thur*. This place is the reſidence of the

landvogt, who dwells in the new *amt* or manſion-houſe. The old *amt* houſe ſerves for holding the country court and court of appeals; and in the town houſe, the council of *Toggenburg*, with the *Calviniſt* ſynod, the matrimonial court and the town council have their meetings. Its government is veſted in a *Schultheiſz* and a council; and its liberties and rights were confirmed to it at the before-mentioned peace of *Baden*. At the ſame peace alſo it was further ſtipulated that the *Schultheiſz* ſhould be alternately choſen out of both religions, and the ſame religious equality be obſerved in filling up the council, the court, the *amts* and other poſts. The laſt place of reſidence of the antient Counts of new *Toggenburg*, ſtood on a high rock near the town.

2. The parochial juriſdiction of St. *Peterſzell* in the upper *Neckerthal*, containing a priory.

3. The parochial juriſdiction of *Wattweil* in the *Thurthal*. In it

1. *Wattweil*, a parochial-village on the *Thur*.

2. *Yberg*, a ſeat.

4. The juriſdiction and pariſh of *Hemberg* in the *Thurthal*.

5. The pariſh of *Cappel*, a part of which lies in the *Thurthal*, and a part in the juriſdiction of *Wattenweil*.

6. *Krummenau*, a pariſh conſtituting the *Thurthal*, as properly ſo called, and containing under it *Krummenau*, a parochial-village with the *Krummenau* village of *Ennethuel*, (in which at the foot of the *Stockberg* is a bath) and *Sidwald*.

On the common near the latter place, lies the convent of *New* St. *Johann*, the conventualiſts of which are elected by the abbey of St. *Gall*, and one of them even ſtiled Stadtholder. Under the ſame abbey alſo are the priories of *Old* St. *Johann*, and the courts of *Wildenhauſz* with *Old* St. *Johann*, *Neſzlau* and *Sidwald*.

7. The pariſh of *Neſzlau*, otherwiſe called the *Waſſer-Gemeine*. This pariſh lies in the *Thurthal*, and excluſive of the parochial-village of the ſame name, contains under it alſo a great number of farms. The greateſt part of it is within the juriſdiction of the *Thurthal*; the reſt forms of itſelf a diſtinct juriſdiction.

8. The pariſh of *am Stein* in the *Thurthal*.

9. The pariſh of *Old* St. *Johann* in the *Thurthal*. The parochial-village here takes its name from an old convent, which in 1555 was incorporated with the abbey of St. *Gall*, but at preſent is only a priory, wherein reſide a prior and conventual, who are ſent thither from the abbey of St. *Gall*.

10. The parochial juriſdiction of *Wildenhauſz*.

2. In the *Lower-amt*, are twelve old and two new pariſhes.

1. The old pariſh of *Helfenſchweil*, in which alſo is included that of *New Brunnadern*, is the only one in the whole country that is entirely *Calviniſt*. Both theſe places lie in the *Lower-Neckerthal*, and likewiſe under its juriſdiction.

2. The

2. The parish of *Mogelsberg*, also lying in the *Lower-Neckerthal*, and under its jurisdiction.

3. *Ganderschweil*, its situation the same with the foregoing.

4. *Bittschweil* parish, otherwise called *Buttschweil* and *Butzischweil*, belonging to the jurisdiction of *Batzenheid*.

5 *Moszнang* or *Moszlingen*, a jurisdiction of itself.

6. The antient parish of *Oberglatt*, in which is likewise reckoned that of *New-Tagerschen* or *Tagersheim*, a separate jurisdiction. The village of *Oberglatt* here, belongs to the jurisdiction of *Magdenau*, but *Flaaweil* and *Burgau*, two other villages annexed to its parish, form distinct jurisdictions.

7. The parish of *Niederglatt*, belonging to the jurisdiction of *Watt*.

8. The parish of *Magdenau*. In the parochial-village of *Magdenau*, in *Latin* called *Augia Virginum*, is a court and *Bernhardine* nunnery, which besides the lower jurisdiction at *Oberglatt*, *Wolfentschweil*, *Menertschweil*, *Wolfensberg*, *Dieselbach* and *Alterschweil*, is further possessed of several farms and estates.

9. *Kirchberg* parish, to which belongs *Kirchberg*, a parochial-village, having a court of its own, with *Upper* and *Under-Batzenheid* two other villages. These three places in conjunction with that of *Bittschweil* abovementioned and *Lutisburg*, form a distinct jurisdiction.

10. *Lutisburg* or *Leutisburg* parish, containing under it the seat and village of the like name, and in which is a bridge over the *Thur*. This bridge is a pass out of the upper *amt* of this county into the lower.

11. *Jonschweil* parish, a jurisdiction, in which lies *Feldeck* house.

12. *Hannau* or *Hennau* parish. The village of *Algetshausen* belonging to it jointly with *Schwarzenbach* forms a jurisdiction.

II. *The City of* St. *GALL.*

THE city of St. *Gall* is seated between two mountains, near the river *Steinach*, but its moats derive their waters from a rivulet called *Iren* (or more properly the *Einron*) and otherwise *Schwarzwasser*, which issues out of *Menzelen* hill. The inhabitants here are *Calvinist*. Besides the cathedral of St. *Laurence*, in this town is a parish-church called St. *Mungos*, and on the *Linsenbubel* without the walls is another, with the chapel of St. *Leonhard*. Here was also a convent dedicated in 1598 to St. *Catharine*, but now converted into a *Gymnasium* of nine classes, under the like number of masters, and assisted by two professors. In it also lies the city library. The alms-house has a particular church of its own. For some hundred years past St. *Gall* has enjoyed a considerable linen trade, and for the improvement of it the regency maintains eight bleaching grounds with several fulling mills in the neighbourhood, along the river *Sittern*.

The

The city arms are *argent* a bear ſable, having a collar *Or*. Its government is ariſtocratical. It is divided into ſix trades or companies, to which is added, that of *Notten* or *Nothveſt-Stein*, conſiſting of gentlemen and traders of good families. Beſides a great and leſſer council, here are other aſſemblies compoſed of the whole body of the burghery. The members of the leſſer council are twenty-four in number, that is to ſay, three burgher-maſters, and heads of the city, nine counſellors, and twelve wardens of companies, who are choſen out of the ſix companies into which the city is divided. The great council is compoſed of the members of the leſſer council, aſſiſted by eleven perſons out of each company, called the ſixty-ſix *Eilfere* or eleven, whence conſequently, the whole number of its members amount to ninety. This council uſually holds five ſeſſions in a year, excluſive of extraordinary meetings on emergencies. All burghers upwards of fourteen years of age are likewiſe ſummoned three times a year to make their appearance in the cathedral. The other courts here, are thoſe of the *Funfer* court, which is ſo called, as being compoſed only of five perſons; the town court, whoſe members are the town *Ammann*, aſſiſted by two *Statthalters*, who muſt always be of the *Notten* or *Nothveſt-ſtein* company, and judges; to which is to be added, the matrimonial court: The penal and capital court is held by the great and leſſer council; and the third burghermaſter, who ſits here as preſident, is ſtyled the *Reichſvogt* or imperial governor. The military eſtabliſhment is under the conduct of the council of war, and relatively thereto, the burghery are divided into nine quarters, with a captain and proper officers to each, but the firſt officer is the town major. Here are alſo a company of matroſſes and bombardiers, with one of light infantry, two of grenadiers, and a troop of horſe. The town is generally thought to owe its original to the abbey, which, it is certain has not a little contributed to its increaſe. Accordingly, at firſt it was the property thereof, and both from the abbots and certain Emperors obtained divers privileges. There are alſo convincing traces, that ſo early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was in poſſeſſion of the courts within its limits, and of ſome other rights. In 1212 the Emperor *Frederick* II. paſſing through this place on a progreſs, admitted it into the patronage and protection of the empire, on condition of being aſſiſted by it in the matricula thereof. In 1281 *Rodolphus* I. exempted it from being mortgaged by the empire, which valuable immunity was ratified to it by ſeveral ſucceeding Princes. In 1417 on the payment of 2000 guilders it obtained from the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, not only an exemption from its aſſeſſment to the empire, but alſo in 1430 the penal and capital juriſdiction, and that its council ſhould be inveſted

t he nomination of the reichvogt who preſides at ſuch trials. In 1587 all the foregoing premiſes were confirmed to it by the Emperor then reign-

a nd all the rights and claims of the abbey whether real or pretended, purchaſed in 1457 for the ſum of 7000 guilders, by a decree of the city of

Bern.

Bern. In 1566 it made over to the abbey its right of nominating one half of the members of its *Hofgericht*, and alſo the penal juriſdiction over it, and in lieu thereof, obtained thoſe prerogatives which it enjoys in the town and its courts. In 1454 it entered into a perpetual alliance with the cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Schweiz*, *Zug* and *Glarus*, thus becoming an incorporate town of the *Helvetian* confederacy. Accordingly it ſends a repreſentative to the general diets, whoſe ſeat is next to that of the abbey of St. *Gall*. In the years 1076, 1208, 1405 and 1490, it endured ſome ſieges; and in 1215, 1314, 1368 and 1418, ſuffered very greatly by fire. In 1579 it purchaſed the ſeat and lordſhip of *Burglen*, in the landgravate of the *Thurgau*, and every fixth year appoints a new obervogt over it.

The precinct dependent on the town is of no great extent, being on all ſides environed by the territories of the abbey. This precinct alſo produces neither grain nor wine, nor has it any paſtures for the breeding of cattle, the meadows here being all converted into bleaching grounds or gardens.

III. *The Town of* BIEL.

THE town of *Biel*, in *French* ſtyled *Bienne*, and in *Latin Bienna*, *Biella*, *Biellum*, *Bipennis*, or *Bipennium*, lies on the *Schuſs* water, at about a hundred paces from its entrance into the *Biel* lake, which is ſo named from this town. The inhabitants are *Calviniſts*, and perform divine ſervice in the cathedral of St. *Benedict*, and the church of St. *John*, the latter of which formerly ſerved as a convent of that order. The burghery here, is divided into ſix guilds or companies, though two or more may be incorporated together. The arms of the town are *gules*, two *Beiles*, or hatchets placed croſswiſe. In antient times it fell to the ſee of *Baſel*, and ſtill acknowledges the Biſhop thereof as its territorial lord and ſovereign. To this prelate likewiſe on his acceſſion to the regency, the inhabitants take an oath, and on the other hand, receive from him an inſtrument ſigned by him and the chapter, that they ſhall be maintained in all their rights, liberties and uſages. In 1352 it entered into a perpetual union with the city of *Bern*, in 1496 with the city of *Freyburg*, and in 1382 with the city of *Solothurn*, on which account it is conſidered as an aſſociate of the confederacy, and in all general diets votes next to the town of St. *Gall*. The Biſhop of *Baſel* keeps here, a ſteward or *Meyer*, as he is called, whom he is at liberty to chooſe, either from among the leſſer council, or the feudatories of his dioceſe, but he muſt be a proteſtant, and of a noble family. Twice a year an aſſembly is held in the church, when this officer produces the Biſhop's commiſſion, on which the leſſer town council take an oath to him, and then he himſelf ſwears to perform the duties of his office. After this the whole burghery join in taking the oath as eſtabliſhed by the convention made with the

Biſhop

Biſhop in 1610. In the ſame convention alſo, as well as in thoſe of 1731 and 1758, were ſettled the privileges of the Biſhop's *Meyer*, that is to ſay, the ſummoning of the leſſer council, the right of preſiding in both that and the greater, as alſo in the lower, and penal courts; and likewiſe the execution of the acts of the council, with many other prerogatives of the Biſhop, and rights of the town. The next officer to the *Meyer* is the burgher-maſter, who is elected by a majority of voices in the leſſer and great council. The number of members of the leſſer council is not fixed, though generally, between twenty and twenty-four; the great council is uſually compoſed of forty members, and frequently of more. Theſe jointly take cogniſance of all civil and criminal caſes. Of ſome fines, one half, or even a third goes to the Biſhop, but moſt of them belong entirely to the town, as does alſo the toll, with the duty on imports and exports, wine, ſalt, *&c.* the fees payable at the admiſſion of a freeman, and the like. The town is likewiſe poſſeſſed of the right of taking up arms; of making, altering, and repealing laws and ordinances; puniſhing delinquents, of determining finally in civil and criminal cauſes, without ſo much as any application for a reviſal, *&c.* In 1367 it was ſurpriſed, ſacked and burnt by the Biſhop of *Baſel*.

The *Meyer* and council are further veſted with the judicature in the adjacent villages of *Betzingen* or *Boujeau*; *Leumbringen* or *Evillars*, *Vingelz* or *Vigneule*, and *Mett* or *Macbe*. The town may alſo march its forces into the St. *Imberthal* or *Erguel* vale, and the lordſhip of *Orven*, though the civil juriſdiction in theſe places is lodged in the Biſhop. Laſtly, it poſſeſſes likewiſe the ſame right of arms in *Tuchers*, *Alſerme*, *Bingreis*, *Twan*, *Geicht* and *Ligerts*, all villages lying on the north ſide of the lake, and under the juriſdiction of *Bern*.

B. The other aſſociated lands.

1, 3. *The three Unions of the* GRISONS.

§. 1. THE country of the *Griſons*, in *Latin Rhaetia*, is repreſented in ſeveral maps. *Johanſen Guler* of *Weineck*, in his account of the three countries of the *Griſons*, and other *Rhætien* tribes, has given us a view of *Old Rhætia*, both on a ſingle and on four diſtinct ſheets, but the execution is inelegant; whereas the map of *Rhætia* deſigned by *Sprecher*, and *Cluver*, the neateſt edition of which is that publiſhed by *Geilerk k*, is ſomewhat handſomer, but not ſo complete as could be wiſhed: This map, however, has been ſince publiſhed in 1724, by *Ottens* of *Amſterdam*, from colonel *Schmidt*'s amendments; but yet the beſt map, though not without errors, is that of *Walſer*, engraved by *Silbereiſen*.

§. 2. The *Graubundnerland*, or country of the *Griſons*, borders to the

eaſtward on the territories of *Venice* and *Milan*, weſtward it joins the *Italian* governments of *Bellenz*, the *Palenzer* vale, and the canton of *Uri*, and northward the canton of *Glarus*, and the county of *Sargans*, with the principality of *Lichtenſtein*, and the county of *Bludenz*. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt, or from *Munſter* to *Criſpalt* hill, ſomewhat exceeds eighteen geographical miles; and its breadth from ſouth to north, or from *Monte di Morbegno*, to the county of *Bludenz*, is eſtimated at ſixteen.

§. 3. The greateſt part of the country is mountainous, but the levels and vallies produce almoſt all ſorts of grain, with pulſe, plenty of hay, fruits of ſeveral kinds, and wine. Its hills which are of a middling height, and enjoy a mild air, yield not only good fodder and hay, but alſo rye and barley; and in ſome parts cherries, and even on the higheſt and moſt bare parts are good paſture grounds, beſides many kinds of palatable and wholeſome berries which grow there. With ſuch a plenty of hay, and ſo much paſturage, the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is the feeding of horned cattle, ſheep, goats and ſwine. They export likewiſe no ſmall quantity of butter and cheeſe; but the breeding of horſes is ſo much neglected here, that the greateſt part of thoſe uſed in the country are purchaſed of foreigners. The few however of the home breed are hardy and laborious, but ill ſhaped. Beſides poultry it alſo affords wild fowl, but of beaſts, the continual demand for them, neceſſarily occaſions a ſcarcity, and their only fiſh worthy of notice are the eel-pout, of which the large ſpecies are called *Ilanken*, as being caught only at *Ilanz*, and a few pikes. Mines are found in ſeveral parts, but the produce of them is inconſiderable. Moſt of their ſalt comes from the county of *Tyrol*; but it has excellent mineral ſprings, as namely, thoſe at St. *Moritz* and *Schulz* in *Engadin*, at *Alvenau* in the *Bund* of the ten juriſdictions, at *Fideris* and *Jenatz*, in the *Prettigau* vale, and at other places. Its principal rivers are the *Rhine*, the *Inn* and the *Adda*, all which have their ſources in this country. That of the *Rhine* has been deſcribed at large in the general introduction to *Swiſſerland*. The *Inn* iſſues out of the *Julierberge* in the *Bund des Hauſes Gottes*, and from this *Bund* runs into the *Tyroleſe*. The *Adda*, which abounds in fiſh, has its ſource in the country of *Bormio* or *Worms*, and after traverſing the whole *Veltlin* enters the *Milaneſe*, through the *Lago di Como*, loſing itſelf at length in the *Po*. The leſſer rivers here, or foreſt waters of greateſt note, are the *Lanquart*, the *Albula* and the *Pleſſur*, all which join the *Rhine*; the *Molls*, running into the *Calancaſca*, the latter of which directs its courſe into the landvogtey of *Bellenz*, and diſcharges itſelf into the *Ticino*; the *Maira*, which unites with the *Lago di Chiavenna*, and the *Malenga*, which mingles with the *Adda*. Here are alſo ſeveral lakes, moſt of which lie on the ſummits of the hills, where they have their iſſue from fine ſprings.

§. 4. In the whole country of the *Griſons* are but three towns. The *German* language is not only uſed in their general ſtate aſſemblies, the *Protokollen*

tokollen and public inſtruments, but is alſo continually growing more and more in vogue. It is ſpoken at *Chur* and in its territory, almoſt every where in the *Bund der Zehngerichte*, or the ten juriſdictions, and likewiſe in ſeveral villages of the *Grey* or *Upper-Bund*. In many places the inhabitants for conveniency, ſpeak both the *German* and *Italian*. The *Romanſche* or *Churwalſche*, *i. e.* the *Roman* or *Chur Italian*, is principally ſpoke among the *Griſons*. In *Engadin* the *Ladinum*, otherwiſe called the *Ladein* or *Latin*, is the prevailing language, and in *Pregel* or *Miſox*, is a corrupt kind of *Italian*.

§. 5. Both the popiſh and *Calviniſt* religions are by the laws of the land entitled to an entire freedom here. The profeſſors of the latter form about two thirds of the inhabitants, and their clergy are divided into ſix *Colloquiums*, namely, thoſe above and below the foreſt, thoſe lying in the upper *trend*, thoſe of *Chur*, with thoſe of *Upper* and *Under-Engadin*, in the *Gotteſhauſbunde*, and thoſe in the *Zehngerichtenbund*. In every *Bund* is a dean, and each *Colloquium* has its own præſes. The deans are annually choſen by lot in a ſynod of the three *Bunds*; the three *Bunds* have likewiſe a college at *Chur* for the inſtruction of youth, over which each alſo has its inſpector, who is always a layman. Of the popiſh clergy in the three *Bunds*, the greateſt part are under the ſee of *Chur*, and divided into the chapters called *ſupra et infra murum*, the diſtricts of the *Miſoxerthals*, *Calankerthals*, *Diſentis* and *Longaniza*. Belonging to the two firſt are deans; but the laſt are under the direction of certain officers, called *vicarii foranei*. Part alſo of the popiſh vaſſals and clergy, for inſtance, thoſe in the pariſhes of *Puſclav* and *Brus* in the *Gotteſhauſbund*, with thoſe in the *Veltlin*, *Claven* and *Worms*, are under the Biſhop of *Como*.

§. 6. The country of the *Griſons* is a portion of the antient *Rhætia*, which, whilſt a *Roman* province included alſo *Vindelicia*. The appellation of the *Grey Confederates*, in *Latin Cani*, in *French Griſons*, and in the *Italian Griſoni*, ſome derive from the inhabitants of the three united diſtricts, univerſally wearing their home made grey cloth; whilſt others think they aſſumed this name to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the other *Rhæti*, and to denote that they are the grey or old and perpetual inhabitants of theſe parts. In the fifth century, the *Alemains* reduced part of *Rhætia*, but the preſent country of the *Griſons* fell under the power of the *Oſtrogoths*, who governed it by Dukes. About the year 539 it was ſubdued by *Theodobert* King of *Auſtraſia*, and came united with the dutchy of *Swabia* or *Alemannia*. It further appears from an inſtrument of King *Arnulphus*, dated in 890, that this country was at that time called *Comitatus Rhætiæ Curienſis*. In 951 the Emperor *Otho* I. and *Ludolphus* Duke of *Alemannia*, granted to *Hartberg* Biſhop of *Chur*, ſeveral prerogatives in the city of *Chur*, with lands to a conſiderable amount in the county of *Rhætia*, which liberality was afterwards imitated by the Emperors ſucceſſors of the *Othos*, who were continually heaping

donations on the see, and in 1170 *Frederick* I. raised Bishop *Egino* to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire. On the other hand the *Rhætians* displayed a very extraordinary fidelity to the Emperor *Frederick* II. who rewarded them with a grant of several privileges and immunities; and it is supposed that about this time divers communities of this country laid the foundation of their subsequent independency. The Counts of *Rhætia*, namely those of *Chur*, *Bregenz*, *Montfort*, *Werdenberg*, *Sargan*, *Tyrol*, *Windech*, *Tafers*, *Chiavanna*, *Rialto* and *Masox*, with the Barons of *Vatz*, *Aspermout*, *Metsch*, *Razuns*, *Sax*, *Montalt*, *Belmont*, &c. held immediately of the Empire, the *Swabian* power in *Rhætia* having seen its period, and by degrees became independent. For when King *Rodolphus* I. created his son of the like name Duke of *Swabia*, he laid not the least claim to this country. The Bishop of *Chur*, however, bore great sway here, and in 1419 in conjunction with the city of that name concluded an alliance of fifty-one years with the city of *Zurich*. The *Free communities* in this part of *Rhætia* (a name which was superseded in the beginning of the sixteenth century) by a mutual compact among themselves formed three joint bodies or republics, which are now otherwise called *Bundes* or confederacies. These went by the names of the *graue* or *Upper-Bund*, the *Bund des Hauses Gottes* and the *Bund der Zehngerichte*. The first concluded its alliance in 1424, the second claims a more antient date, the third acceded to the union in 1436; and in 1471 the three *Bunds* entered into a perpetual league with each other, which league in 1524 was formally ratified, in 1544 more particularly explained, and in 1712 again sworn to.

§. 7. Each of these three *Bunds* consists of a number of whole and half *Hochgerichte* or *communitates magnæ*. A *Hochgerichte* is composed of *Gerichten* or *Gemeinen*, otherwise stiled *communitates parvæ*, which are also called *Nachbarschaften*; and in some places *Schnitze*. A *Gericht* consists generally only of one *Ammann*, who in conjunction with twelve or fourteen *Geschwornen* or jurats residing within its precinct, hears civil causes, and in some places tries also petty offences. The principal person in a whole or half *Hochgericht* is stiled a *Landammann*, and presides in the civil and in some places, even in the criminal courts; superintends the œconomy and State affairs of his whole or half *Hochgericht*, and as its representative enjoys a seat in the general Diets of the *Bunds*. In those *Hochgerichts* where the *Landammann* does not preside, the judge is termed a *Stadtvogt*, *Podestat* or *Blutrichter*. On a contest between two whole or half *Hochgerichts*, the appeal is laid before the neareſt *Hochgericht* in the same *Bund*, not concerned in the cause. Every half or whole *Hochgericht* very nearly represents a free republic, there being no branch of sovereignty which it does not exercise, though to make peace or war, to send embassies, to conclude alliances and enact certain laws relating to the whole country, can only be done by the whole State or *Bund*, agreeably to the majority of suffrages in all the several *Hochgerichts*, whose

whoſe repreſentatives are ſummoned on ſuch important deliberations. The government is every where democratical, not only the civil and criminal juriſdiction, together with the œconomy of the country, being always committed to the regency of every whole or half *Hochgericht* or *Gericht*, but likewiſe the moſt minute affairs of State are laid in writing before the general aſſembly of each whole or half *Hochgericht*, the ſentiments and reſolutions of which are digeſted in the ſame manner, and remitted to the heads of the *Bund*. Theſe written declarations or reſolutions are termed *Mehren*, and receive their confirmation either from the heads alone, or from the *Great congreſs*, which is compoſed of the heads and three repreſentatives of each *Bund*, or elſe at the yearly general Diet of the three *Bunds*, the proceedings in which are determined by the *Mehrens*; but in caſe of any obſcurity or variation in the *Mehrens*, ſo that their meaning or purpoſe does not plainly appear, circular letters are again ſent to the communities of the whole or half *Hochgerichts*, requeſting a more clear and preciſe declaration. Each *Bund* too has its head, who, in the upper or *Grey Bund* is ſtiled the *Landrichter*, in the *Gotteſhausbund* the *Preſident*, and in the *Sengerichtbund* the *Bundeſlandammann*. The *Bundeſtagen* or *Bund diets* of each *Bund* ſhall be more particularly mentioned in our deſcriptions of the ſame.

§. 8. The three *Bunds* aggregately, and by virtue of their above-mentioned engagement (ſee §. 6) form one united republic called the three *Bunds*, in or of the *Churwalden* and in *high Rhætia*, as alſo the *Griſons*, the three *Griſons*, and the three joint *Bunds*. The ſtile aſſumed by them in their more recent alliances is the *Landrichter*, and *Burgermeiſter* (though in lieu of the latter ſince the year 1700 the word preſident has been uſed) the *Landammann, Ammann, council and commons of the three Bunds in high Rhætia*, and on both ſides the hills of the three *Bunds*, with the *grey* inhabitants and thoſe of *Gotteſhaus* and *Zehngerichten of the firſt and antient Rhætia*. In their letters to other States the ſubſcription is *the heads and counſellors of the three joint Bunds*, which is the title alſo uſed by them in their reſcripts to their vaſſals. In *Latin* this free State is ſtiled: *Reſpublica Rhætica* or *Rhætorum, tres ligæ Griſanorum, tres ligæ Curivallis* or *ligæ Griſæ*, in French *les trois ligeus des Griſons, la republique des ligues Griſes*, and in Italian *le tre leghe Griſe, le tre leghe dell' antica Rezia, republica della libera alta Rhetia* or *de Griggioni* and *Griſoni*. Inſtead of one common coat or ſeal, each *Bund* has its own particular arms, excepting that for inſtruments relating to the weal of the whole country, a ſeal is uſed having the arms of the three united *Bunds*. Letters to foreign powers, and reſcripts to their vaſſal towns or lands, when diſpatched at a Diet, are ſealed with the ſeal of that *Bund* wherein the Diet is held, though ſometimes according to the nature of the buſineſs, with the ſeal alſo of the three united *Bunds*. Letters drawn up at extraordinary Diets, congreſſes, and by the heads of the

the three *Bunds* are ſealed with the ſeal of the *Gotteſhausbund*. A letter or any other inſtrument from foreign States or Princes to one or two *Bunds*, (ſee §. 7.) is to be opened before the heads of the three *Bunds*, and a copy of it to be ſent to the ſeveral communities: but letters and inſtruments addreſſed to all the three *Bunds* are opened by the preſident of the *Gotteſhausbund* reſiding at *Chur*, and tranſcripts of it immediately diſpatched to the heads of the two other *Bunds*.

§. 9. Deliberations on public affairs relative to the three *Bunds* are tranſacted either by writing or in aſſemblies. A general Diet is annually convoked by a writ from the heads of the three *Bunds*, and meets in *June* or *July*; but moſt uſually on St. *Bartholomew*'s day, and one year at *Ilanz* on the *obern grauen Bund*, the next at *Chur* in the *Gotteſhausbund*, and the third at *Davos* in the *Zehngerichtenbund*. At the ſame time likewiſe notice is ſent to the ſeveral communities of the affairs, on which they are to ſend forth their plenipotentiaries with full powers. The general Diet of the *Bunds*, which generally ſits a fortnight or three weeks, is compoſed of the heads of the three *Bunds*, and two deputies from every whole *Hochgerichte* in each *Bund*, the firſt of whom is called the *Ehrenrathsbote* or barely the *Bote*, and the ſecond the *Beybote*, being in all ſixty-three *Bates*. Thus the number of votes in the general Diets amounts to ſixty-ſix; of which the *obere graue Bund* has twenty-eight, that of the *Gotteſhausbund* twenty-three, and the *Zehngerichtebund* fifteen. The preſident of this aſſembly is always the head of the *Bund* in which it is held. In it are diſcuſſed and regulated the State and territorial affairs, with the negotiations concluded with foreign powers, and it alſo receives the public revenue, and adminiſters the oaths to new officers of the *amts*, deciding likewiſe all appeals brought before it. In affairs, however, relating to the whole State, and in negotiations with foreign powers, no final reſolution is taken, but at the riſing of the Diet a committee of the heads of the three *Bunds*, aſſiſted by two repreſentatives from each is appointed, for the digeſting of the procedures, to which they affix the protocol of the Diet, and determine what particulars are to be communicated to the communities, either as reſolved and enacted, or on which their opinions and directions are deſired. This is done by certain writings called *Abſchrifts*, one of which is addreſſed to the heads of the three *Bunds*, and one to each community ſending a repreſentative, making in all forty-nine *Abſchrifts*. The reſolutions of each *Gemeine*, which depend on the plurality of votes, are tranſmitted to the annual congreſs, where all affairs are determined by a majority of ſuffrages. The original *Abſchrift* is drawn up by the recorder of the *Bund*, in which the Diet was held, who gives alſo a copy of it to each recorder of the two other *Bunds*; and theſe are to diſtribute other copies among the *Hochgerichtes* and *Gemeinen* of their reſpective *Bunds*. The extraordinary general meetings are called *Beytage*, and are conſtantly held at *Chur*, where alſo

alſo is kept the record office belonging to the States. On important and weighty domeſtic emergencies, the heads only of the *Bunds* are preſent; but if deſired by any foreign envoy, then repreſentatives are alſo ſent from the *Hochgerichte*, though at the charge of ſuch envoy, excepting that ſuch *Gerichts* as ſend two repreſentatives to the general Diet, on theſe occaſions ſend only one, and thoſe which are not allowed above one at the general Diet, concur in an alternative. The preſident of the *Beytage* is always the preſident of the *Gotteſhausbund* or his Stadtholder, and the recorder of the ſame *Bund* includes the proceedings. Affairs are tranſacted here in the ſame manner as in the general aſſemblies of the *Bunds*, and the *Abſchrift* tranſmitted by the recorders of the *Bunds*, to the *Gemeinen* for an ultimate reſolution. At *Chur* at the end of *January* or the beginning of *February* is held another aſſembly called the *Congreſs*, which is compoſed of the three heads of the *Bunds*, aſſiſted by three repreſentatives from each. The latter in the *graue Bund* are nominated by the *Landrichter*, whereas in the two others the *Hochgerichte* chuſe by turns, each ſending but one repreſentative. At other times on urgent occaſions the heads of the *Bunds* meet at *Chur*, but never without ſummoning a certain number of repreſentatives.

§. 10. Theſe *Bunds*, though with ſome variation, have contracted friendly alliances with the neighbouring cantons and their aſſociates. In 1600 all three entered into a perpetual league with the republics of the *Valais*, in 1602 with the city of *Bern*, and in 1707 with *Zurich*. In 1497 the *obere graue Bund*, and in 1498 the *Gotteſhausbund* formed a like engagement with *Zurich*, *Uri*, *Lucern*, *Schweiz*, *Unterwalden* and *Glarus*. In 1567 the *Zehngerichtebund* ſued to be admitted into that alliance, but in a Diet held at *Baden* received for anſwer, that though their application was not at that time complied with, yet the confederate cities and cantons aſſured them of their ready friendſhip and ſervices on all occaſions; and in letters and other inſtruments give them the appellation of confederates and allies. In 1701 at the annual meeting of the three *Bunds* for auditing the public accounts it renewed its ſollicitation on this head, but with no better ſucceſs; ſo that this republic is only an aſſociate of the *Helvetic* body.

§. 11. In 1521 the inhabitants of theſe countries reduced the *Veltlin* with the countries of *Claven* (*Chiavenna*) and *Worms* (or *Bormio*,) but in 1621 were diſpoſſeſſed of them by revolters and *Spaniſh* troops. In 1636 and 1637, however, they again recovered them. In 1509 they further purchaſed the lordſhip of *Meyenfeld*, and in 1537 the lower juriſdictions at *Malans* and *Jennins*. The officers of the amts or vogteys in theſe lands are alternately nominated by the three *Bunds* every two years. In the *obern* and *Zehngerichtenbund* all the amts alternate with the *Hochgerichten*, but in the *ober Bund* take place only every forty-eight years, in the *Zehngerichtenbund* every forty-two, whereas in the *Gotteſhausbunde* they are not filled

up

up according to the *Hochgerichten*, but according to ſeveral arbitrary *comparten* or diviſions among the *Hochgerichten*, ſo that all *Hochgerichten* are not poſſeſſed of the donation of the ſame amt in the territories of their vaſſals, but different *Hochgerichten* confer different *amts*. Theſe officers are ſworn in at the general Diet of the *Bunds*, and at the ſame time alſo on giving ſecurity, receive their commiſſions. Every two years the three *Bunds*, ſend into theſe vogteys a preſident and nine ſyndics, who inſtate the new *Landeſhauptmanns* and *Viearii* in their poſts, adjuſt the accounts with thoſe who are going out of office, hear the complaints of the vaſſals, and other informations, enquire into the behaviour of officers, and try appeals, though from them alſo a cauſe may be moved to a general Diet of the three *Bunds*. The yearly revenue ariſing to the *Griſons* from their vaſſalages amounts to about 13,500 florins.

§. 12. The *Griſons* maintain no troops, and even apply themſelves very little to the uſe of arms. As they furniſh foreign powers, however, with regiments, they are never without experienced officers and ſoldiers, and on occaſion the three *Bunds* are able to bring into the field 30,000 fighting men. On theſe occaſions every *Hochgericht* divides its forces into three bodies, the firſt of which conſiſts principally of voluntiers, and is the flower of the militia; the appearance of the ſecond is leſs promiſing; and the third is filled up with all who are able to bear arms. Each corps is headed by a captain aſſiſted by a firſt and ſecond lieutenant, an enſign, a major and non commiſſion officers, and over the three corps of each *Bund* is the colonel of the *Bund*, who acts as commander in chief. Every *Bund* has alſo its banneret, but it is only on very urgent occaſions, that is when the third corps is draughted out, that he takes the field; which in the country dialect is called, *das banner lupfen*, or the ſetting up of the banner, and the marching with it againſt the enemy. The principal ſtrength of the country conſiſts in the narrow paſſes and high mountains ſurrounding it, in which a handful of reſolute men are able to make head againſt a conſiderable army.

§. 13. We ſhall now, firſt, deſcribe the three *Bunds*, next their common vaſſals, and laſtly the Barony of *Haldenſtein*, as being under the protection of the ſaid three *Bunds*.

The obere or graue (grey) BUND,

TOWARDS the eaſt borders on the *Gotteſhaus* and the *Zehngerichte Bunds*, ſouthward on the county of *Claven*, the dutchy of *Milan* and landvogtey of *Bellenz*, weſtward adjoins to the *Palenzerthal*, and the canton of *Uri*, and northward to the canton of *Glarus* and the landvogtey of *Sargans*. In it are ſeveral high mountains. To the *Adula* chain, which

is

is mentioned by *Greek* and *Roman* writers, belong the *Criſpalt*, *Luckmanier* and St. *Bernhardsberg* or St. *Bernhardin*, out of which iſſue the three branches of the *Rhine*. The firſt is alſo reckoned a part of the St. *Gotthards-bergs*, and to the laſt belong ſeveral diſtinct peaks: as namely the *der Vogel* or *Avicula* and the *Monſter der Ucello*, in Italian *Monte de Uccello*, &c. On theſe hills alſo are ſome *Gletſchers*.

In this *Bund* are eight whole *Hogerichte* or great communities, which are ſubdivided into ſeveral *Little-Gerichte*, in ſome places otherwiſe called *Schnitze*. Its head is a *Landrichter*, who is elected every year at *Truns*, by the deputies of the *Bund*, out of ſuch perſons of character as are preſented to them. This preſentation is always alternately performed, that is to ſay the firſt year by the abbot of *Diſentis*, the ſecond by the *Cau de Sax* or *de Sacco*, and the third by the Baron of *Rezuns*. The *Cau de Sax* is the chief of the *Hochgerichts* of *Grub*, *Ilanz*, *Lugnetz* and *Flimbs*, which formerly conſtituted the lordſhips of *Sax* or *Moſax*. He is indeed annually elected for two years by the *Gerichts* of *Grub* and *Ilanz*, by the *Lugnez Gericht* alſo for two years ſucceſſively, and the fifth year by the *Flimbs Gericht*; receiving his commiſſion every year at the Diet of the *Buna*. This officer is ſtiled his *Grace*. The Diet is annually held at *Truns*. In the general Diet of the *Griſons* this *Bund* is poſſeſſed of twenty-eight votes, which, that of the *Landrichter* excepted, are all given in the following order; that is to ſay, the repreſentative of *Diſentis* two, *Lugnez* two, *Grub* two, (theſe laſt however alternate, ſo that at *Chur Lugnetz* has the precedence, but at *Ilanz* and *Davos* it belongs to *Grumb*) *Flimbs* one, *Waltenſpurg* one, *Rezuns* two, *Ueberſax* one, *Laax* one, the *Rheinwald* two, *Schams* two, *Tuſis* one, *Heinzenberg* one, *Trins* and *Tamis* one, *Schlowis* one, *Vals* one, *Saffien* one, *Tſchapina* one, *Tenna* one, *Miſox* one, *Ruffle* one, and *Calanka* one. The arms of the *Bund* are quarterly divided by a croſs *argent*, that is to ſay, the firſt and fourth *argent*, and the ſecond and third *ſable*. The *Hochgericht* conſiſts of towns and villages, which with reſpect to their ſituation are divided into thoſe above and thoſe below the foreſt.

1. The *Hochgericht* of *Grub*, *Schlowis* and *Tenna* lies about the foreſts.

1. The *Grub*, in *Latin Fovea*, is ſuppoſed to derive its name from the many round hollows ſeen in the bottoms of this country. It is a large tract of land containing eight *Nachbarſchaften* or *communities* and a half, out of which the *Landammann* or chief officer of the whole *Gericht* is alternately choſen every year. Each *Nachbarſchaft* alſo elects two *Jurats*, who with the *Landammann*, recorder, receiver and ſerjeant, judges both in criminal and civil cauſes. Formerly this country belonged to the lords of *Belmont*, from whom, by inheritance it came to the *Saxes*, Counts of *Miſax*, and in 1424 Count *John* with this country and his other eſtates acceded to the *Obern Bund* or *Upper-League*, but in 1483 Count *John Peter* ſold his prerogatives herein to the ſee of *Chur*, from which in 1538 the inhabitants purchaſed it, and thus became a free and independent

people. The *Roman* language prevails in all the *Nachbarſchafts*, that of *Vallendas* alone excepted, where the *German* is moſt current. Theſe *Nachbarſchafts* or *communities* are

1. *Ilanz*, in *Latin Ilantium* or *Antium*, a ſmall town ſeated at the foot of the *Mundaun* hill, between the *Farther Rhine* and the *Glenner*, the laſt of which a little below the town runs into the former. *Ilanz* is the chief place in all the *Upper* or *Grey Bund*, and every three years alſo the general Diet of the *Griſons* is held there. At this town likewiſe meet all the other conventions of the *Hochgericht* of the *Grub*, ſuch as the *Landeſgemeine*, the territorial court, *&c.* For the determination of civil cauſes it has its own municipal laws, but with appeal to the territorial court, and its inhabitants are *Calviniſts*. In 1484 it was deſtroyed by fire, and in 1355 a battle was fought here between the Count *de Montfort* and the Baron of *Belmont*, to the advantage of the latter. To the community of *Ilanz* alſo belong the *Nachbarſchafts* of *Flond* and *Strada*.

2. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Vallendas*, which is *Calviniſt*, and at *Vallendas* has a court, from whence appeals are carried to the territorial court. Near the ſame place likewiſe is *Prada*, where in 1621 a ſmart rencounter happened between the *Griſons* and the troops of ſome of the popiſh cantons.

3. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Caſtris*, in the country dialect called *Caſtriſch*, and deriving its name from the village of *Caſtris*. This diſtrict is *Calviniſt*. Wens are very common in theſe parts.

4. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Sagenz*, compoſed of both religions.

5. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Falera*, which is popiſh.

6. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Ruſchein*, alſo popiſh.

7. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Ladur* and *Schnaus* both *Calviniſt*.

8. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Rigein* or *Riein* alſo *Calviniſt*.

2. The *Gemeine* and *Gericht* of *Schlowis*. Above the village of this name ſtands *Lowenberg* houſe, belonging to the family of *Mons*, which is ſtill poſſeſſed of certain prerogatives in the village.

3. The *Gemeine* and *Gericht* of *Tenna*.

II. The *Hochgericht* of *Diſentis*, which lies above the foreſt, is entirely popiſh, and its current dialect the *Roman*. This diſtrict is one of the three antient lordſhips out of which are elected the *Landrichters*, and has alſo its own diſtinct *Panner*. The penal juriſdiction is lodged in the *Landammann* and the great council, which conſiſts of forty perſons; but civil and ſtate affairs come before the leſſer council, which is compoſed of fifteen members. The abbot of *Diſentis* has likewiſe a ſhare in the civil and ſtate affairs and votes both in the leſſer council and the *Landeſgemeine* of this *Hochgericht*. The diſtrict is divided into four *Hofs: viz.*

1. The *Hof* of *Diſentis*, containing

1. *Diſentis*, in *Latin Diſſertinum* or *Deſertina*, a market town ſituated on the *Anterior Rhine*, which at the *Bruſſerbrucke* not far from this place, receives the *Middle Rhine*. In this town is held the *Hochgericht* or ſeſſions, and

and it has alſo a celebrated convent of *Benedictines*, the foundation of which is commonly placed in the beginning of the ſeventh century. The abbot of this convent, beſides being a Prince of the Empire, uſually aſſiſts in perſon at the Diet of the *grey Bund*; and at the diſpoſal of offices, and the conduct of police affairs votes firſt. Every three years alſo he preſents three perſons, inhabitants of the *Hochgericht*, to the repreſentatives of the *grey Bund*, who make choice of one as *Landrichter* and head of the *Bund*: but in the general Diet of the *Griſons* he has no ſeat. His prerogatives in the *Hochgericht* of *Diſentis* have been taken notice of above.

2. The *Nachbarſchaft* of St. *Johann* and *Raveras*.
3. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Diſla*.
4. That of *Cavardiras*.
5. That of *Acletta*.
6. That of *Seignias* and *Peiſel*.
7. That of *Momper de Davetſch* and *Momper de Medels*.

2. The *Tavetſcherthal*, ſo named from the village of *Tavetſch*, and pleaſantly watered by the winding ſtreams of the *Anterior Rhine*. Among its villages *Giacomo* is parochial. The *Nachbarſchaft* of *Cimunt* or *Chiamunt*, properly called *Cima del Munt*, or *the peak of the mountains*, borders on a high hill leading to the ſource of the *Anterior Rhine*.

3. *Brigels* and *Medels Hof*, alſo lying in the *Tavetſcherthal*, and containing *Brigels* a parochial-village, with *Arpagaus* alſo a village, the *Nachbarſchaft* of *Daniff*, *Medels* vale with its villages, and the *Nachbarſchafts* of *Curallga* and *Platta*.

4. *Sunwix* and *Truns Hof*. Near *Sunwix* a village here, is a ridge of hills overrun with woods and abounding in metallic ores. In the village of *Truns* is annually held the Diet of the *Griſons*, and here alſo the *Landrichter* is choſen, and the territorial court meets for the deciſion of appeals. In its chapel is written in the old *German* metre the commencement of the *Bund* or league of theſe countries, which was ſworn to in 1424.

III. The *Hochgericht* of *Waltenſpurg*, ſo called from a caſtle there, alſo lying above the foreſt. This *Hochgericht* conſiſts of

1. The *Gerichte* of *Waltenſpurg* including under it the *Nachbarſchafts* of *Andeſt*, *Seth*, *Gula*, *Rauwiſz*, *Schlans* and *Panix*. The church at the laſt of theſe villages is much reſorted to by pilgrims.

2. The *Gerickt* of *Laax*, ſeparated by the *Hochgericht* of *Grub*, from that of *Waltenſpurg*. To this *Gericht* belongs the *Nachbarſchaft* of *Siffis* or *Siviein* on the other ſide of the *Rhine*. It is ſuppoſed alſo to have antiently formed a part of a very extenſive county.

IV. The *Hochgericht* of *Flims*, alſo lying above the foreſt. *Flims* hill here, called by the *Griſons Segnes*, divides it into the *Segnes*, *Zuor* and *Segnes Zuot*, i. e. into the *Upper* and *Lower*; and however difficult the acclivity of the ſouth part of this hill may be, that towards the north is much

more ſo. On its moſt lofty peak is a perforated rock, to which the people of *Glarus* have given the appellation of *Martiſtoch* or *Martiſtole*, and in the village of *Elm* it is cuſtomary every third of *March* and on *Michaelmas* day to take a view of the ſun through this aperture. In the *Hochgericht* of *Flims*, is

1. The *Gemeine* of *Flims*, otherwiſe called *Flimbs*, and in the *Roman* dialect *Flenum*, in *Latin Flemium*, a large and wealthy diſtrict, wholly inhabited by proteſtants. It is ſo named from a parochial-village there, between which and *Hohen Trims* once ſtood the ſeat of the Barons of *Belmont*.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Hohen Trims*.

3. The *Gemeine* of *Tamins* or *Damins*, including under it *Reichenau*, which conſiſts only of a ſeat, and ſome other buildings with an inn, and a toll houſe, at the conflux of the *Anterior* and *Hinder Rhine*. The lordſhip of *Reichenau* belongs to the Lord of *Buol*, who is alſo Baron of *Schauenſtein* and *Riedberg*, and is poſſeſſed of ſome rights in the village of *Tamins*.

4. The lordſhip of *Rezuns* or *Razuns*, once appertaining to Barons, to whom it gave name, but afterwards by purchaſe came to the houſe of *Auſtria*, to which alſo it ſtill belongs, and is managed by a ſteward of its appointment. The prerogatives of that houſe in this lordſhip, are, that of three perſons preſented for its approbation, it ſelects one as *Amtmann* or juſtice; that the landholders pay tithes to it, though the inhabitants of *Embs* have bought off this incumbrance; that every three years it preſents to the repreſentatives of the *graue Bund*, the three perſons out of which one is to be raiſed to the dignity of *Landrichter*; and that all amercements belong to it, though on this account it alſo defrays all the charges of the proceſſes. In this lordſhip is

1. *Rezuns*, in *Latin Rhætium* or *Rhetium*, a village, ſeat and community.

2. *Bonadux*, in *Latin Bonædulcium* and *Beneducium*, a village and community, formerly containing a ſeat called *Wakenau*.

3. *Embs*, in *Latin Amades* or *Amedes*, a village and community, wherein once ſtood the now ruinous ſeat of *Upper-Embs*, which originally gave name to the preſent Counts of *Hohen-Embs* in the Circle of *Swabia*.

4. *Feldſperg*, in *Latin Fagonium*, and in the country dialect alſo called *Fagoing*, another village and community,

V. The *Hochgericht* of *Heinzenberg*, *Tuſis*, *Saffien* and *Tſchapina*, comprehending

1. *Heinzenberg* or *Heinzen* hill, by the inhabitants called *Muntagnia*, and in *Latin Mons Heinſilianus*, commencing at *Domleſch* vale, beyond *Tuſis* and *Kazis*, and being two hours high, and in length the ſame. It is the moſt fertile and fineſt mountain in the whole country of the *Griſons*. In the middle of it, almoſt in a direct line, lie the five following *Gemeine* or *communities*, each ſtanding about one quarter of an hour's diſtance from the other: namely

1. The

1. The *Gemeine* of *Urmein.*
2. The *Gemein* of *Flerdan.*
3. That of *Purtein* or *Portein.*
4. That of *Sarin* and
5. That of *Delin* and *Pratz.*

2. The *Gericht* of *Tuſis*, to which belongs

1. *Tuſis*, in *Latin Tuſcia*, and in the *Italian Toſſana*, or more properly *Toſcana*, a market-town, deriving its origin from the *Tuſci* or *Tuſcans*, who ſettled here. In 1727, a few houſes excepted, this place was entirely deſtroyed by fire. It is a great thoroughfare for the conveyance of goods. Here alſo the *Rolla*, after dividing the vales of *Domleſch* and *Schams*, runs into the *Rhine.*

2. The *Gemeine* of *Maſein*, ſituated on *Heinzen* hill. In this diſtrict once ſtood *Schauenſtein* caſtle, and that of *Lower-Tagſtein* is ſtill remaining.

3. The *Gemeine* of *Caz* or *Cazis*, otherwiſe called *Kazis* and *Kazes*, ſituated in the *Domleſch* vale, at the foot of the *Heinzenberg.* In this *Gemeine* is a *Dominican* nunnery, which ſince its revival in 1666 has been under the direction of a prioreſs.

4. *Saffien Gericht*, a vale, through which runs a rivulet of the like name.

5. The *Gericht* of *Cepina* or *Tſchapina.*

VI. The *Schamſerthal* and *Rheinwald*, jointly forming a *Hochgericht*, which contains under it

1. The *Schamſerthal*, in *Latin Vallis ſexamnienſis* or *Vallis lapidaria*, and ſuppoſed to derive theſe appellations either from ſix rivulets, which in this part run into the *Rhine*, or from the word *Saſſam*, ſignifying a rock. It is divided into four *Directurs:* namely

1. The firſt *Directur*, conſiſting of the village of *Zilis* (or *Siles*) and *Raſchein.*

2. The ſecond *Directur*, including under it *Ander*, *Pignol*, *Barenburg* or *Berenburg*, in which formerly ſtood a caſtle, and *Farera* or *Ferrera.* In theſe parts are mines of ſilver, copper, lead and iron.

3. The third *Directur*, formed by the *Gemeine* of *Danet* or *Donat.*

4. The fourth *Directur*, which is compoſed of the two *Gemeines* of *Lon* and *Matton.*

2. The country or vale of the *Rheinwald.* Nearly in the middle of this vale is a place called *Ebi*, from whence the whole diſtrict is divided into the *Inner* and *Outer.* It is ſo called from the *Hinder-Rhine*, which has its ſource in theſe parts, and runs through it. The *Landeſgemeine* of the whole *Hochgericht* meets annually at *Ebi* or *Aebi*, in *Latin Planura*, in the Pariſh of *Medels.* Its capital, however, is *Splugen*, in *Latin Speluga*, a burgh ſtanding on the *Hinder-Rhine* at the foot of the *Urſlerberg*, over which is a ſtrong paſs leading to *Italy.* Beſides theſe here are alſo *Nuffenen*, in *Latin Novem* and *zum Rhein* or *zum Hinder-Rhine*, two parochial-villages, the laſt of which ſtands above two hours from the *Hinder-Rhine.*

VII. The

VII. The *Hochgericht* of *Lugnetz* or the *Lugnetzerthal*, in *Latin* ſtyled *Vallis Leguntina* or *Leigneizia*, and in the language of the country *Longanizza*, conſiſting of eight *Nachbarſchaften* or communities, namely, *Frain*, *Lombrais*, *Fienz*, *Villa*, in which lies the chief town of the whole valley, *Igelſdajen*, *Mauriſſen*, *Cumbelſhaiden*, having a bath and mineral water, and *Terſnaus*. To the *Hochgericht* of this vale is alſo united the *Gericht* of the St. *Peterſthal* or *Vals*.

VIII. The *Hochgericht* of *Miſax* or *Miſox*, otherwiſe called *Maſox* and *Monſax*, and in *Latin Meſaucum*, or *Vallis Meſaucina*, forming the whole ſouth part of the *grauen Bund*, and divided into the *Upper* and *Under-Vicariat*. Both theſe jointly compoſe four *Squadras*, that is to ſay, the *Upper Vicariat* one and a half, and the *Under* two and a half. To each *Squadra* likewiſe belong certain *Nachbarſchafts* or *Gemeinen*.

1. The firſt *Squadra* begins at St. *Bernhard*'s hill, and forms a part of the *Miſox* vale. Through it runs the *Mous* or *Meuſa*, the courſe of which lies in the ſaid hill, and on it alſo are ſome houſes and a chapel, and in a meadow not far from it a mineral water of a ſtrong ſmell, which for its ſalubrious qualities is exported to foreign countries. To this *Squadra* belong the following *Nachbarſchafts* or ſmall *Gemeinen*, namely *Gabia*, in the country dialect pronounced *Ciabia* or *Schebia*, *Anderſla*, *Anzona*, *Les*, *Cremé* or *Cremet*, (once famous for *Miſox* or *Maſox* caſtle, now in ruins, and below which ſtands a church called St. *Maria*,) *Logiano* and *Doira*.

2. The ſecond *Squadra* alſo belongs to the *Miſoxerthal*, and contains under it the *Nachbarſchafts* of *Sovazen*, *Cabiol* or *Gabiola*, *Loſtalla*, *Cama*, *Notantula*, *Leggia* and *Verdabbia*.

3. The third *Squadra* includes under it *Gron*, in *Latin Grunum*, *Ruffle*, or *Rore*, *Rogoreto*, St. *Antonio*, St. *Victor*, St. *Giulio*, St. *Fidele*, *Toreda* and *Campion*.

4. The fourth *Squadra* conſiſts of the *Calankerthal* or *Calanc* vale, which is truly a poor barren ſoil, but watered by a ſtream called the *Calancaſca*. From this vale and the St. *Jacobſthal* come the *Calankers*, who roam about in troops, the men hiring themſelves out to the moſt ſordid drudgeries, whilſt the women and children beg for a livelihood. Among the little villages or *Nachbarſchafts* of the *Calankerthal* is St. *Maria*, in which once ſtood the now ruinous caſtle of *Calanc* or *Calancha*, *Buſeno*, *Arvigo*, *Landerenca*, St. *Domenigo*, *Valbella*, *&c.*

Note, In the year 1481 *John Peter* Baron and Count of *Sax*, ſold *Miſox* vale to *John James Trivulzio* of *Milan*, which ſale took place in 1494, and in 1496 the purchaſer acceded to the *obern Bund* or league. In 1549 a deſcendant of his named *Franciſco Trivulzio*, in conſideration of a certain ſum of money made over all his rights and claims to the inhabitants; but repenting afterwards of his bargain, very hot conteſts enſued. The *obere Bund*, however, protected the people in their liberties; and *Theodor Trivulzio* being

being by the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. created a Prince of the empire by the title of *Miſox*, both the *Schweiz* cantons and the *Griſons* remonſtrated againſt it, on which the Emperor declared, that ſuch inveſtiture related only to the title borne by *Trivulzio*'s anceſtors, and ſhould in no ſhape affect any perſons right. The *Trivulzio* family, however, ſtill retain the title of Princes of the holy *Roman* empire, as alſo of *Miſocco*, and the *Valle Miſolcina*, as this *Miſox* vale is called in the dialect of the country, and even in the *Italian*.

The GOTTESHAUSBUND.

THE *Gotteſhauſbund*, in *Latin Fœdus cathedrale*, or *Fœdus domus Dei*, in *French la Ligue Caddé* or *la Ligue de la maiſon de Dieu*, and in *Italian la Liga cadé*, probably owes its appellation to the biſhopric of *Chur*, which lies in it. To the weſtward this country borders on the county of *Claven*, the *grauen Bund*, the county of *Sargans*, and a part of the *Zehengerichte Bund*; northward alſo on the *Zehngerichte Bund* and the *Tyroleſe*; eaſtward likewiſe on the *Tyroleſe*; and ſouthward on the county of *Worms*, and the *Veltlin* (or *Valteline*,) being in length full twenty-eight hours, and its greateſt breadth about twenty. Among the high mountains here, is particularly to be mentioned, the *Julierberg* or *Mons Julius*, of which *Maloyen* or *Melojen*, in *Latin Malogia*, or *Mons Melojus*, and the *Septmerberg*, or *Monte de Sett*, are parts. Who this *Julius* was from whence it took its name is uncertain. On each ſide of the road along the higheſt acceſſible ſummits, are two round columns of rough unhewn ſtone, projecting four feet five inches, and being near five feet two inches in circumference. The *Berlinger*, in *Latin Bernina*, *Pyrendum*, and *Pyrenæus mons*, is a high mountain, over which, though perpetually covered with ſnow and ice, is a much frequented paſs, leading from *Engadin* into the *Hochgericht* of *Puſclav*, and from thence into the *Veltlin*.

This *Bund* is divided into ten large *Hochgerichte* and a half, and its chief or principal perſon ſtyled the *Bundeſpræſident*. Formerly this dignity was annexed to the burgermaſterſhip of *Chur*, but ſince the beginning of the eighteenth century all the deputies of the *Bund* annually chuſe by majority of votes two out of the fifteen members of the leſſer council at *Chur*; and out of theſe two is elected the *Bundeſpræſident*, whoſe election is decided by lot. The diet of this *Bund* is appointed to meet on St. *Bartholomew*'s day old ſtyle, but nevertheleſs is always held on the ſame day, and at the ſame place with the general diet of the *Griſons*, when the deputies of this *Bund* aſſemble ſeparately to deliberate on and tranſact affairs relating to it. In the particular diet of this *Bund*, as alſo in the general diet of all the three *Bunds*, its chief and *gemeinen* are jointly poſſeſſed of twenty-three votes, that is to ſay, the chief or *Bundeſpræſident* of one, the deputies of the city of *Chur* of two,

two, *Pregel ob Porta* of one, *Under Porta* of one, *Furstenau* of one, *Oberhalbstein* and *Tiefenkasten* of two, *Upper-Engadin* of two, *Ortenstein* of one, *Bergun* of one, *Obervatz* of one, *Under-Engadin ob Val Tasna* of one, and *Under-Val Tasna* of one; the four villages of two, *Puschlav* of two, *Remus* and *Schlins* of one, *Stalla* and *Beve* of one, *Avers* of one, and *Munsterthal* of one. The arms of this *Bund* are *argent* a goat salient and sable. We now come to describe the *Hochgerichts* of which the *Bund* consists.

I. The *Hochgericht* of *Chur* is composed of the city of that name.

Chur, in *Latin Curia Rhætorum*, in *Italian* and *Roman Coira*, and in the language of the country *Chur*, is the capital of the whole republic of the *Grisons*, and lies on the *Plessur* stream, which washes the walls of the city, and may be conveyed through all the streets. About half an hour below the city this stream joins the *Rhine*. The east part of *Chur* lies at the foot of a hill, as does the south part at the foot of another; but towards the west and north it has a fine plain, beautifully diversified with cornfields, meadows, orchards and vineyards; and towards the north-east an eminence covered with vineyards of a good quality. It is of tolerable extent, and the inhabitants all *Calvinists*. In it also are two churches, each containing a minister, one of whom, who officiates at the cathedral of St. *Martin*, is styled *Antistes*. Besides these it has likewise a church set apart for funeral sermons, with a *Collegium philosophicum* of two professors, founded in the year 1700 by the *Calvinist* communities of the three *Bunds*, and over which every *Bund* nominates its own particular inspector. *Chur* too has a grammar school of three classes. In the town-house every three years is held the general diet of the *Grisons*, as likewise the *Beytage* or extraordinary diets, and the congresses. In this town-house also are kept the state office, and record office of the *Gotteshausbund* in particular, as well as of the three *Bunds* collectively; and under it is the magazine for keeping the goods of merchants passing to and fro from *Italy* and *Germany*. On the *Klosterplatze* is the arsenal, in which are kept the artillery both of *Chur* and the whole state of the *Grisons*. Adjoining to it is the granary, wherein twice a week a corn market is held. The finest private buildings here are the palace built by *Peter* lord of *Salis*, with a most beautiful garden to it, and the house of the late burghermaster *Otho Schwarz*, which is built in the *Italian* taste. The supreme power is lodged in the burghery, who are divided into five companies, and by proclamation from the council meet on all deliberations relative to the State, in which every freeman of those companies is asked his opinion. Resolutions are taken according to the majority of suffrages, and communicated in writing to the council. Whatever is approved of by three companies, the other two must acquiesce in. The great council consists of seventy persons, who on the first *Sunday* after St. *Crispin*'s day are annually chosen by the burghery, that is to say, fourteen out of each company, and the persons thus elected are termed *Zunftmeisters*.

These

Theſe ſeventy chuſe the leſſer council, which is compoſed of twenty perſons, *viz.* the amts and old burghermaſters, with the amts and old city vogt, the city judge, the *Præfectrichter*, the *Stadtammann*, the chief *Zunftmeiſter*, and ſeven *Rathſherren* or counſellors, of which fifteen perſons, three belong to each of the five companies: To theſe alſo are added the amts warden of each company. The principal perſon in the city is the burghermaſter, who is annually elected by the free choice of the great council. The *Zunftmeiſter* who is choſen out of the chief *Zunftmeiſters* of the five amts, aſſiſts at all aſſemblies as the head of the burghery, to ſee that nothing be tranſacted contrary to the rights and liberties of the burghers. The leſſer council with the addition of two eccleſiaſtics conſtitutes the matrimonial court. Moſt of the city affairs are managed by the council and court of thirty, who alſo compoſe the criminal court. In the civil and debt court preſides the city judge aſſiſted by fifteen aſſeſſors. Till the year 1701 the *Amtſburgermeiſter* for the time being was preſident at the diet of the *Gotteſhauſbund*. He ſtill puts the queſtion, and has the keeping of the ſeal. The city recorder alſo was *Bund* recorder, and the meſſenger of the council, *Bund* ſerjeant; but the greateſt part of the *Hochgerichts* of this *Bund* joining in a conteſt againſt the city relating to theſe privileges, the matter was referred to the arbitration of *Zurich* and *Bern*, which decreed, that the deputies of the *Gotteſhauſbund* ſhould annually, at the cloſe of the Diet, chuſe from among the fifteen members of the leſſer council of the city of *Chur*, two perſons, one of whom is to be appointed *Bundespræſident*; but the *Bund* recorder and ſerjeant are to be elected by the repreſentatives out of the burghers of the city. And this deciſion, though never confirmed by *Chur*, has been ſince obſerved in all the elections. The origin of this place is involved in obſcurity, but it gradually obtained all the immunities and rights of an imperial city. The *Reichſvogtey* or imperial right of putting in a governor over it, was in 1339 mortgaged by the Emperor *Charles* IV. to the ſee of *Chur*, but in 1489 the Emperor *Frederick* III. impowered the city to aſſume that privilege to itſelf by purchaſing it of the ſee. Afterwards having attained to a perfect freedom and ſovereignty, it entered into a league with the three *Bunds*, reſerving however, all its rights, privileges and revenues in the *Gotteſhauſbund* without any diminution. It has from time immemorial alſo been poſſeſſed of the right of coinage. The moſt deſtructive fires that have happened here, were thoſe of 1361, 1383, 1464, 1479, 1574, 1576, and 1674. Within its juriſdiction lie the *Nachbarſchafts* of *Araſchgen*, *Maſſans* and *Lurlibad*.

The origin of the ſee of *Chur* is as uncertain as that of the city. The ſeries of its Biſhops uſually begins with *Aſimo*, who is ſuppoſed to have lived about the year 440, and the ſee itſelf is generally held to be one of the moſt ancient. The *Gotteſhauſbund* in proof of its right of patronage and protection over it, alledges, that all the legal ſovereigns of the communities

and countries from which the *Gotteſhauſbund* has been formed, ſuch as the Kings of the *Francs*, and in their name the Counts of *Chur*, with the *Carlovinian* and *Saxon* Kings and Emperors, were always poſſeſſed of, and exerciſed the *Kaſtenvogtey* or treaſurer's office over the biſhopric. Even during the broils between the *Guelfs* and *Gibbellines*, the ſovereignty of theſe communities and the *Kaſtenvogtey* of the biſhopric continued inſeparable. *Hugo* Count of *Bregenz* and in *Rhætia*, as ſovereign of theſe communities held the protection of the ſee; but *Rudolphus* Count of *Bregenz* transferred both the ſeigneurial right over the *Gemeine*, and the right of protection over the ſee itſelf to the Emperor *Frederick* I. which latter conferred them on his ſon *Frederick* Duke of *Swabia*, by whoſe deſcendants they were poſſeſſed till the year 1268, that is to ſay, till the death of *Conrad* the laſt Duke of *Swabia*; which put an end to all foreign dominion over the communities. On this alſo the *Kaſtenvogtey* of the ſee eſcheated to the diſtrict within whoſe precinct it lies, and to thoſe noble families which were poſſeſſed of the ſeigneurial and judiciary rights in theſe communities. Theſe families afterwards either failing, or ſelling their ſeigneurial rights to their vaſſals, the communities thus arrived to the enjoyment of the rights once belonging to them, and even acquired thoſe which the nobility had been poſſeſſed of. Further, the ſeveral communities of the *Gotteſhauſbund* gradually uniting together, and thus incorporating their ſeveral privileges, the *Bund* acquired the moſt ſolid right of protection over the ſee, which it has alſo eminently exerted. For on all occaſions it has ſhewn itſelf the courageous protector both of the ſee and the Biſhops, as for inſtance, in the war with *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria* in the year 1400, as alſo in that with the Archduke *Sigiſmund* in 1475, and in that with the Emperor *Maximilian* I. in 1499. It endeavours alſo to prevent the decreaſe and diſſipation of its poſſeſſions, and to promote its benefit; for inſtance in 1422, when differences ariſing between the ſee and the city of *Chur*, it decided in favour of the latter; and in 1452 after compelling Biſhop *Henry von Heuwen* to come to an account with the chapter and *Bund* it depoſed him for his extravagance. Further in 1530, when the two other *Bunds* were for excluding the ſee of *Chur* from any ſhare in the territories of the vaſſals, the *Gotteſhauſbund* declared for the ſee, and the Biſhop having withdrawn, committed the management of the biſhopric to a ſteward, and kept ſo ſtrict an eye over his conduct, that in a few years, the ſee was cleared of all its debts. In 1541 the *Gotteſhauſbund* and ſee entered into a compact, which *Lucius Iter*, who immediately thereon was choſen Biſhop, cauſed to be regiſtered, and confirmed it with his own ſeal, and likewiſe with that of the chapter. By this compact the ſee ingaged never to enter on the election of a Biſhop, without the knowledge and licence of the *Bund*, and every election to be directed by its advice and approbation: Secondly, inviolably to obſerve to the ſix following articles, and that every Biſhop ſhould ſolemnly ſwear to the punctual

punctual performance of them; namely, that no Biſhop of *Chur* ſhould attempt any innovations contrary to the laws, conſtitution, and religious freedom of the *Gotteſhauſbund*; that he ſhould approve of all that had been done during the abſence of Biſhop *Paul*; never alienate any of the epiſcopal effects and poſſeſſions, without the conſent of the *Bund* and chapter; that the employments dependent on him ſhould be filled up with *Gotteſhauſbunders* only, and that he ſhould not transfer the epiſcopal office to any one, without the approbation of the *Bund* and chapter: On the other hand the *Gotteſhauſbund* obliged itſelf to admit, confirm and inſtall every Biſhop duly elected according to the above form, and who had ſworn to the ſix articles; and to maintain and protect him in the poſſeſſion of his biſhopric. It promiſed alſo, particularly in the name of thoſe communities which were more immediately connected with the ſee to promote its intereſt and oppoſe any evil with which it ſhould be threatened. Theſe ſix articles were ſworn to not only by Biſhop *Lucius Iter*, but likewiſe by his ſucceſſors *Thomas Planta*, and *Peter Raſchar*. The *Gotteſhauſbund* affirms, that its rights over the ſee ſtood unmoleſted till the death of Biſhop *Ulrich von Mont* in 1692; but ſince that time, the chapter in its elections has paid no manner of regard to thoſe rights; and in 1728 on occaſion of a new election, Baron *Riſenfels* the Emperor's miniſter aſſured it of the imperial protection. In 1754 Biſhop *Joſeph Benedict* Baron of *Chur* dying, the *Bund* preſented to the chapter its privileges in the choice of a Biſhop, deſiring that the uſual account of the management of the deceaſed Biſhop might be laid before the deputies of the country, that the approaching election of a Biſhop might not be taken in hand without the knowledge and advice of the *Bund*, that no other than a qualified perſon might be choſen, one who was a *Gotteſhauſmann*, a known freeholder, a lover of his country and a man of virtue, and that the new elected Biſhop ſhould be expreſſly required to ſwear to the obſervance of the ſix articles; but the chapter, notwithſtanding the proteſt of the *Bund*, in 1755 proceeded to an election in the preſence of an imperial commiſſary, on which the *Gotteſhauſbund* publiſhed a formal manifeſto in defence of its rights which had been thus flagrantly violated by the chapter.

The Biſhop of *Chur* is a Prince of the empire, Biſhop *Egino* and his ſucceſſors having been raiſed to that dignity by *Frederick* I. in 1170: his title is, *Biſhop of* Chur, *of the holy* Roman *empire*, *lord of* Furſtenburg *and* Furſtenau. The arms of the ſee are the ſame with thoſe of the city, that is to ſay, *argent* a goat ſable. The Biſhop enjoys a ſeat in the Diet of the empire, and in the college of Princes ſits and votes next to the Biſhop of *Lubeck*, but before the Biſhop of *Fulda*. To a *Roman* month he was to have furniſhed five horſe, and eighteen foot, or a hundred and thirty-two florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* twenty-one rixdollars; but this taxation has for ſome time been ſuperſeded. He was formerly alſo a ſtate of the circle of *Swabia*, and in 1642 reaſſumed his ſeat and vote in the Diets of that dutchy, but afterwards

wards intermitted it, ſo that at preſent it belongs to no Circle of the *Roman* empire, though in the matricula of the chamber of *Wetzlar*, he is placed in *Auſtria*. His dioceſe is divided into ſix chapters, three within the country of the *Griſons*, namely the *capitulum ſupra ſilvanum*, the *cap. ſupra murenſe* and the diſtrict of *Miſox*. The fourth called the *Unter Lanquarter* (or *cap. infra Langarum*) lies in *Swiſſerland* on the left ſide of the *Rhine*. The fifth is in the *Vinſtgau* in the county of *Tyrol*, and the ſixth called the *Druſiſche* or St. *Lucius Steig*, is on the right ſide of the *Rhine*, and extends as far as the *Arlberg* or *Arbill*. In church affairs this prelate is under the juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Menz*. He is elected by the chapter of *Chur*, which conſiſts of twenty-four prebends, but of theſe only the ſix firſt, that is to ſay the provoſt of the cathedral, with the Dean, *Scholaſticus*, *Cantor*, *Cuſtos* and *Theſaurarius* have any ſalary. The other eighteen, termed *Extra Reſidentiales*, are permitted to hold foreign benefices, but on the election of a new biſhop or dean, muſt be invited to attend, and to give their votes, equally with the other ſix. The provoſt of the cathedral is nominated by the Pope. The Biſhop and the ſix prebends live juſt without the city of *Chur*, on an eminence called the *Hof*, which is incloſed with walls and gates, and in which alſo ſtands the cathedral. Within its precinct too the biſhop is poſſeſſed of both juriſdictions. The hereditary poſts dependent on the ſee are the cup-bearer, held by the houſe of *Auſtria* by virtue of the county of *Tyrol*, the ſtewardſhip at preſent in the *du Mont* family; the chamberlain, who is a *Flugi* of *Aſpermont*; and the marſhal, an office at preſent annexed to the *Planta* family. The mintage here is generally carried on by the Biſhop jointly with the city.

The temporalities of the ſee have ſuffered many diminutions from their former extent. It ſtill, however, retains *Furſtenau* houſe in the *Domleſch* vale, where the Biſhop has a caſtellan, who ſuperintends the revenues of the ſee in the diſtricts of *Tuſis*, *Hienzenberg*, and *Tſchapina* in the *obern Bund*, and likewiſe in that of the *obervatz* in the *Gotteſhaubund*. In lower *Engadin* the Biſhop enjoys the fourth part of the fines, but pays alſo a third of the law charges. In the territory called the *Vinſtgau* within the *Tyroleſe*, the Biſhop is proprietor of *Furſtenburg* houſe and the lordſhip belonging thereto. In this houſe he has an intendant, who likewiſe collects his dues in the vales of *Munſter*. The Biſhop alſo every two years, receives five hundred and ſeventy-three florins twenty-four kruitzers out of the cuſtoms at *Chiavanna*, and in the country of the *Griſons* are ſeveral fiefs belonging to him.

About one musket ſhot alſo beyond the Biſhop's *Hof* is a *Præmonſtratenſian* abbey called St. *Lucius*. The founder of this abbey is uncertain: but the *Præmonſtratenſian* monks ſettled there in 1140 or 1150 in lieu of *Benedictines*, to which order it originally belonged, having been tranſplanted from

from *Roggenburg* convent, with which this convent had been incorporated, the abbot of *Roggenburg* ſtiles himſelf *Abbas hæreditarius* of the convent of St. *Lucius*, though poſſeſſed of no other prerogative over it than that of *Pater domus*.

II. The *Hochgericht der vier Dorfer*, or the four villages, which are, *Zizers*, in *Latin Ciceres*, and *Zizaria*, *Igis*, *Trimmis*, in *Latin Trimontium*, and the *Unter-Vatz*. This country once belonged to the lords of *Aſpermont*, from whom it came to the ſee of *Chur*, which purchaſed both the property and independency. On a mountain near the road between *Zizers* and *Chur* are ſeen the remains of the antient caſtle of *Rauch-Aſpermont*.

III. The *Hochgericht* of *Ortenſtein* in the *Domleſchgerthal*, (in *Latin Vallis domeſtica*) conſiſting of two *Gerichts*: namely

1. The *Gericht* of *Ortenſtein*, to the inhabitants of which in 1527 *Lewis Tſchudi* the proprietor diſpoſed of all his property and prerogative. In this diſtrict is

1. *Ortenſtein*, a very old caſtle belonging to the Barons *Travers*.

2. The *rudera* of *Hoch* or *Upper* and *Lower-Juvalta*, with *Old* and *New-Sins* all ancient ſeats or caſtles.

3. The *Gemeinen* and *Nachbarſchaften* of *Tomils*, *Duſch*, *Rothenbrunn*, having a bath, *Trans*, *Scheid*, *Feldis*, *Rotels*, and *Parpels*.

2. The *Gericht* of *Furſtenau*, which has purchaſed to itſelf all the claims and poſſeſſions of the Biſhop of *Chur* in it, that prelate only reſerving to himſelf the above-mentioned ſeat of *Furſtenau*. The *Gemeinen* belonging to this *Gericht* are *Almens*, *Scharans*, *Furſtenau* and *Sils*. Here alſo lie the ſeats of *Rietberg* and *Baldenſtein*, with the remains of thoſe of *Hohen-Rhætian*, in *Latin Rhætia alta*, *Campbel*, *Ehrenfelſz* and *Haſenſprung*.

IV. The *Hochgericht* of the *Upper-Vatz*, or *Greiffenſtein*, conſiſting of two *Gerichts*, at ſome diſtance from each other. Theſe are

1. The *Gericht* of the *Upper-Vatz*, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river *Albula*, and joining to the *Gericht* of *Furſtenau*.

2. The *Gericht* of *Bergun* or *Brugum*, lying in a ſavage kind of vale near the ſource of the river *Albula*, on the borders of the *Zehngerichtbund*. This diſtrict contains the *Gemeinen* and *Nachbarſchafts* of *Bergun*, *Filiſur*, *Latſch* and *Stul*, with *Greiffenſtein* a caſtle on a mountain, now in ruins. It was formerly alſo a lordſhip, till in 1537 the inhabitants purchaſed their independency from the ſee of *Chur*.

V. The *Hochgericht* of *Upper-Halbſtein*, conſiſting of three *Gerichts*: namely

1. The *Gericht* of *Tinzen*.

2. That of *Reambs*.

3. That of *Tiefen-Caſtel*.

VI. The *Hochgericht* of *Bevi* or *Stalla*, conſiſting of four *Gerichts*: *viz.*

1. The *Gericht Bevi* or *Bevio*, in the *Italian* otherwiſe called *Bivio*, lying on the *Julierberg*.

2. The

2. The *Gericht* of *Avers* or *Affers*, otherwise called *Afferis*, seated in a wild barren vale, the inhabitants of which use dried cow-dung for firing. To it belongs the *Nachbarschaft* of *Cresta*, in which is the church and council-house of *Madris*, with *Crotto*, *Campsat*, *Platta*, *Casale*, and ten small farms.

3. The *Gericht* of *Remus*.

4. That of *Schlins*.

VII. The *Hochgericht* of *Pregel* or *Bregel*, situated in a valley, which under the now raised castle of *Castelmur* is so very narrow as to resemble a gate, and there becomes divided into the upper and under vale, or into two following *Gerichts: viz.*

1. The *Gericht* of *Upper Porta* or *Sopra Porta*, containing

1. *Casatsch*, a parochial-village seated at the foot of the *Septmer* and *Malloyen* hills. In this village the roads over these mountains separate, which makes it much frequented by travellers. Here also two springs of the river *Mera* or *Maira* meet.

2. *Vespran*, in *Latin Vicosopranum* and *Viceprevanum*, a village known to be of great antiquity.

3. *Stampa*, *Burgo novo* or *Burnow* and *Cultura*.

4. *Soglio*, a very antient seat of the *Salis* family.

2. The *Gericht* of *Under Porta*, or *Infra Porta*, in which are the villages of *Bondo* or *Pont*, in *Latin Bundium*, *Promontong*, in *Latin Promontorium*, and *Castasegna*.

VIII. The *Hochgericht* of *Pusclav*, or *Poschiavo*, a vale lying between high mountains. It is about six hours in length, and produces grain and hay. The road to and from *Engadin* and the *Veltlin* leading through it, occasions a considerable deal of business here. The Bishop of *Chur* from time immemorial has been possessed of several rights in these parts, but was dispossessed of them by the Dukes of *Milan*. In 1486 *Lewis Morus* Duke of *Milan* ceded this country to the *Grisons*, and in 1537 the inhabitants purchasing all the prerogatives of the see of *Chur*, became a free and independent people. The *Hochgericht*, the president of which is stiled *Podesta*, is divided into four parts or *Contradas*.

1. The first *Contrada* is that of *Pusclav*, by the inhabitants called *Poschiavo*, and in *Latin Pesclavium* or *Posclavium*. The capital burgh here, is large and handsome and indeed one of the best places in all the country of the *Grisons*. In it is a *Calvinist* and popish church, with a nunnery. About half an hour's distance from it lies *Poschiavo* lake, being nearly one hour in length, but in breadth only half that space and remarkably rich in trout, and a fish by the country people called *Arschen*.

2. The inner *Contrada*, comprehends under it the little villages of *Aino*, *Cavaglia*, *Pisciadella* and *Campello*.

3. The outward *Contrada*, contains the *vicinanzas* or *Nachbarschafts* of *Prata*, *Campilione* and *Matta di Pedenale*.

4. The fourth *Contrada*, consists of *Brus* or *Brusco*, and the valley of *Brusasco*.

XI. The

IX. The *Hochgericht* of *Upper-Engadin.*

The country of *Engadein* or *Engadin* extends itſelf along the river *Inn*, from its ſource to the diſtance of ſixteen hours, and is ſuppoſed ſo far to owe its name to the ſaid river *Inn*, *Oen* or *Oeno*, that in the country dialect it imports *En Co d'Oen*, i. e. *the head of the Inn.* It is a large populous vale, and by the *Pont auta* or *high bridge* between *Cinuſcal* and *Brain* divided into the upper and lower. Of theſe the former makes the better appearance, but the latter greatly ſurpaſſes it in its produce of excellent grain, the air in the upper part being ſo cold and harſh, that it is only in a few places there that corn can be ſaid to grow in any plenty, though this in ſome meaſure is compenſated by its rich meadows and paſtures. Throughout all the *Engadin* the houſes are walled and generally three ſtories high, ſeveral even four, and the large villages here, conſiſting of ſuch houſes, form a better appearance than many towns in other countries. Their highways and bridges are always kept in excellent order. The inhabitants are univerſally *Calviniſt*, and uſe what is called the *Roman* dialect, which, however, is differently pronounced in the two *Engadins*, and in the lower called *Ladin* from its near affinity to the *Latin* tongue. As the *Engadiners* eaſily make themſelves maſters of the *Latin*, *French* and *Italian*, ſo of all the *Griſons*, none more ſtrenuouſly apply themſelves to the theological ſciences, whence accordingly from the Reformation to the beginning of the eighteenth century, the greateſt part of the benefices in the three *Bunds* have been filled by natives of this country. The *Engadiners* ſeek their fortunes all over *Europe*, but the *Upper-Engadiners* principally confine themſelves to *Italy*. In 1139 the Counts of *Camertingen* ſold their right to ſeveral places in the *Upper-Engadin* to the ſee of *Chur*, from which in 1494 the inhabitants purchaſed their independency, and in 1649 alſo bought the prerogatives below the *Lower-Engadin*, belonging to the houſe of *Auſtria*, as Counts of *Tyrol.*

With reſpect to the *Hochgericht* of *Upper-Egadin*, by its inhabitants called *Engadina ſur Punt auta* or the *Engadin above the high bridge*, this diſtrict relatively to the *Merla* or *Amſel* ſpring, which riſes nearly in the middle of the country, is divided into

I. The *Gericht ſur Fontana Merla*, to which belongs

1. The *Gemeine* of *Sils.*
2. The *Gemeine* of *Selva plana.*
3. That of St. *Moritz* or St. *Morizzo*, containing a famous mineral ſpring, which was ſucceſsfully uſed in 1697 by *Victor Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*. The waters of this ſpring are held to be the moſt ſalubrious in all *Swiſſerland*, and even in *Germany*, at leaſt they certainly ſurpaſs thoſe of *Pyrmont*, which are reckoned ſome of the ſtrongeſt in the latter.
4. The *Gemeine* of *Celerina* or *Tſcharlina.*
5. That of *Pontraſina.*
6. That of *Samaden* and *Bevers.* At *Samaden* is held the penal court

for this part of the *Upper-Engadin*, and at a place there, called in *der Aue* or *alles Angies*, not far from *Bevers*, are also kept the general meetings of the same country.

2. Into the *Gericht suot Fontana Merla*, comprehending

1. The *Gemeine* of *Pont* or *la Punt* and *Campogast* or *Camogasch*.
2. The *Gemeine* of *Madulain*.
3. That of *Zutz*, the place for all criminal trials, within this *Gericht*.
4. That of *Scamfs*.
5. That of *Sulsana* and *Cinuscal*.

X. The *Hochgericht* of the *Lower-Engadin* or *Sout Punt auta*, i. e. *below the high bridge*, which is divided into two *Gerichts* or judicatures for penal trials, by the *Fulon* hill, and for civil processes by the *Tasna vale*. In this part is

1. The *Gericht* above the *Val Tasna*, containing

1. The *Gemeine* of *Cernitz*.
2. That of *Susz*.
3. That of *Lavin*.
4. That of *Guarda*, and
5. That of *Steinsberg* or *Ardetz*.

2. The *Gericht* below the *Val Tasna*, in which is

1. The *Gemeine* of *Fettan* or *Vetten*.
2. That of *Schuls* or *Scuol*, and
3. That of *Sins* or *Sent*.

XI. The *Hochgericht* of the *Munsterthal*, otherwise called *la Val da Mustair* or *Mystair*, is so named from *Munster* abbey, which stands in it. Two roads lead into this district from the *Engadin*, one through the *Scarl* vale and over the *Astas* hill, the other from *Cernetz* over *Fuldera*. It was formerly of double the extent it is at present, the whole *Gericht* of *Under-Calven* or *Vaina*, with the fourth part of that of *Ob-Calven* or *Vaina*, that is to say, the large *Gemeine* of *Tauffers* having been annexed to *Tyrol*. The three *Terzale* or third parts of the *Gericht* of *Ob-Calven* or *Vaina* remaining to the *Gotteshausbund*, and now forming the *Hochgericht* of the *Munsterthal*, are

1. The first or inner *Terzal*, which is subdivided into three mantuns, namely, 1. *Cierf* or *Tschierf*, in *Latin Cervium*, 2. *Lu* and *Fuldera*, and 3. The *Vall Cava* or *Vall Chiava*.

2. The second *Terzal*, consists of the capital burgh of the whole valley of St. *Maria*, above which lie the remains of a fort erected by the *Austrians* in 1622, but afterwards raſed by them in 1624.

3. The third *Terzal* consists of the parochial-village of *Munster*, in the country dialect called *Mystaix*, and in *Latin Monasterium*, with two *Nachbarschafts*. At *Munster* is a *Benedictine* nunnery under the direction of an abbess, and invested with its own distinct claustral jurisdiction.

The

The ZEHNGERICHTE BUND.

THE *Zehngerichtebund*, in *Latin Foedus decem jurisdictionum*, and in *French la ligue des dix jurisdictions*, to the south and east borders on the *Gotteshausbund*, westward on the same *Bund* and the county of *Sargans*, and to the north is bounded by the same county, the principality of *New Lichtenstein* and the *Tyrolese*. It is the smallest of the three *Bunds*, and consists of seven *Hochgerichts*. The principal person here, who is stiled the *Bundslandammann*, is chosen alternately out of these seven *Hochgerichts* by the deputies of the whole *Bund*. The *Hochgericht* of *Davos* enjoys the privilege of two turns to one of each of the others, and also takes the lead; after which follow the three neareſt *Hochgerichte*. Then comes in its second turn, and after that the three others. He continues in office for one year, at the expiration of which a new election comes on. In the Diet this *Bund* enjoys fifteen votes, that is to say the *Bundeslandammann* one, *Davos* two, *Kloster* two, *Luzein* one, *Jenatz* one, *Schierseh* and *Seewis* two, *Malans* one, *Meyenfeld* one, *Belfort* or *Alvenau* one, *Churwalden* one, St. *Peter* in *Schalfik* one and *Langwies* one. When the general Diet of the *Grisons* is held at *Davos*, the *Landammann* of this *Bund* sits as president, and likewise puts the question. In 1649 the *Bund* purchased for itself all the prerogatives, which the house of *Austria* was possessed of in this country. Its arms are party *per pale*, a cross *geules* on one side and a savage on the other. We now proceed to a particular description of the *Hochgerichte*.

1. The *Hochgericht* of *Davos* or *Davas* is a tract of land about four hours from north to south, and standing so high that in winter only two places in it can be visited, that is to say *Prettigau* beyond the *Stutz* and *Alvenau* down *through the Zug*, as it is called. In summer, however, it produces plenty of hay and pasturage. Here are also two lakes abounding in fish, called the *black* and *large* lake. It is likewise said to contain mines of silver, copper and lead ore. The houses here are all dispersed in such a manner, as not even to form one single village, properly so called. Grasery is the principal occupation of its inhabitants, besides which here are also carriers who keep pack-horses for the carriage of wine, salt, corn, *&c.* to *Engadin* and other parts. Wooden wares too are a great manufacture here. On the failure of the *Vatz* family, this country descended to *Frederick* Count of *Toggenburg*, by whose death it devolved to *Hugh* Count of *Montfort*, who sold it to *Sigismund* Duke of *Austria*, and he again mortgaged it to a Count of *Matsch*, but it was redeemed in 1478. In 1649 *Ferdinand Charles*, Archduke of *Austria*, sold all his rights, prerogatives, incomes, *&c.* both in this country and the other *Gerichts* or jurisdictions of this *Bund* to the inhabitants, who thus became a free people. The *Hochgericht* is divided into the *higher* and *lower Schnitz* or

ſections, and theſe again into twenty *Nachbarſchafts*, with the vales of *Fluelen*, *Diſchma*, *Sartig* and *Monſtein*. Its eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment is compoſed of ſix pariſhes, which are all *Calviniſt*.

In the great church, which alſo ſerves as the council houſe of the diſtrict, every three years is held the general Diet of the *Zehngerichtebund*. In this building too are kept the banners and archives thereof. The miniſter of the mother church bears the title of *Antiſtes*.

With the pariſh church of *Dorfli*, otherwiſe called St. *Theodore's*, are incorporated the inhabitants of *Fluelen* vale, as alſo thoſe of the *Upper* and *Lower Laret*.

To the *Frauenkirche* belong the *Nachbarſchafts* of *Sibel* and *Lang-Matten*.

In the *Nachbarſchaft* of *Glarus*, likewiſe is a pariſh-church, and at *Monſtein* or *Moſtein* another.

The ſixth parochial-church here, is that in the *Aroſen* or *Aeroſen* valley beyond the mountains.

II. The *Hochgericht* of *Kloſter*, in which riſes the river *Lanquart*. This territory forms a part of the *Prettigau* or *Brettigau* vale, in *Latin* ſtiled *Rhætia Vallis* and *Rhætigoia*, which breeds both the greateſt number and fineſt cattle in all the country of the *Griſons*. Its *Hochgericht* is divided into two *Schnitzes*, each under its own *Landammann* and courts: namely

1. The inward *Schnitz*, including two *Gemeinen*. Of theſe

1. Is the *Gemeine zum* or *bey dem Kloſter*, though more properly a number of ſcattered houſes than a regular village, and even its church has very few houſes about it. This *Gemeine*, together with the *Hochgericht* itſelf, derives its name from the *Præmonſtratenſian* cloſter or convent of St. *Jacob*, which once ſtood here.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Zerneus*.

2. The outward *Schnitz*, to which belong the following *Gemeinen*, *viz.*

1. The *Gemeine* of *Saas*.

2. That of *Kunters*.

3. That of *Kublis*, in *Latin Convallium*. In this tract formerly ſtood two forts called the *Upper* and *Under-Sans*.

4. That part of the St. *Antonien* vale lying on this ſide the little river *Dalfaz*.

III. The *Hochgericht* of *Caſtels*, alſo belonging to the *Prettigau*, and receiving its name from a fort called *Caſtels*, which ſtood near *Putz* in the *Gemeine* of *Luzein*, and was the reſidence of the *Auſtrian* governor of the *Prettigau*, but in 1652 was raſed. This *Hochgericht* is divided into two *Schnitzes* or *Schnidtes*, one compoſed of the *Gemeinen* of *Luzein* and St. *Antonien*, the other containing under it thoſe of *Fidris*, *Jenatz* and *Furna*. The *Hochgericht* itſelf is alſo divided into two other *Gerichts* or *Stabes*, namely into thoſe of *Luzein* and *Fidris* or *Jenatz*. At *Fidris* in this territory is a mineral water and a bath, and near *Jenatz* another.

IV. The

IV. The *Hochgericht* of *Schierſch*, alſo appertaining to the *Prettigau*, and divided into two *Gerichts:* namely

1. The *Gericht* of *Schierſch*, containing under it the *Gemeinen* of *Schierſch* and *Gruſch*, in *Latin Crucium*. Not far from *Gruſch* towards *Mayenfeld*, is the *Klaus*, a very narrow paſs, where any hoſtile entrance into this ſide of the *Prettigau* vale may very eaſily be obſtructed.

2. The *Gericht* of *Seewis*, to which belong the *Gemeinen* of *Seewis* and *Fanas* or *Fenas*, in *Latin Faentejum*. At *Ganey* or *Gany* here, is a medicinal bath.

V. The *Hochgericht* of *Mayenfeld*, though belonging to all the three *Bunds*, as purchaſed by them in common, yet the former liberties of the inhabitants having been reſerved to them, they are conſidered as joint members of the *Zehngerichtebund*. In this *Hochgerichte* are two *Schnitzes*.

1. To the firſt *Schnitz* belong

1. *Mayenfeld* or *Meyenfeld*, in *Latin Maja villa*, *Maji Campus*, or *Lupinum*, a free town governed by a town prefect and twelve counſellors. The prefect continues in office for two years, and is nominated by the *Podeſta*, who is put in every year by the three *Bunds* alternately. He reſides in the manſion-houſe, holds the penal court and levies fines, confiſcations and cuſtoms. In this town is a large ware-houſe for merchandiſe going to or from *Italy* by the way of St. *Lucius Steig*. Once, together with its lordſhip, it belonged to the Barons of *Vatz*, from whom by inheritance they paſſed to the Counts of *Toggenburg*, and on the extinction of that family deſcended in the ſame manner to the Barons *Brandis* and Counts *Sulz*, from whom the three *Bunds* purchaſed it in 1509. In the years 1458 and 1718 the greateſt part of the town was deſtroyed by fire. Its neighbourhood abounds in wine, but it will not bear keeping.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Flaſch*, in *Latin Faliſca* or *Faliſcum*, produces a good wine, and has a medicinal bath. In this *Gemeine* is alſo

St. *Lucienſteig*, (in *Latin Clivus* St. *Lucius*) a very narrow paſs from the country of the *Griſons* into *Germany*, and defended by a fort. At this place all merchandiſe and goods pay a toll to the *Griſons*.

2. The ſecond *Schnitz* comprehends under it the *Gemeinen* of *Malans* and *Jennins*, two fine wine countries, and which once jointly with the *Hochgerichte* of the four villages in the *Gotteshausbunde* made the lordſhip of *Aſpermont*. The ſeat of that name, which has long ſince been demoliſhed, ſtood above *Jennins*. The lower juriſdiction of theſe two *Gemeinen* was purchaſed by the three *Bunds* in 1537, of *John* Baron of *Marmels*.

Note, *Guſcha*, a ſmall village here of only twelve houſes, and ſtanding on a very high and ſteep mountain beyond St. *Lucienſteig*, is poſſeſſed of the patronage of *Mayenfeld* church, but neither belongs intirely to the *Griſons*, nor is under the Empire, its inhabitants being entirely free.

VI. The *Hochgericht* of *Bellſort*, conſiſting of two *Gerichts:* namely

1. That of *Bellfort*, otherwiſe called the *Gericht* of *Alvenau*, which is divided into five *Sortes* or lots. Of theſe the

1. Is *Alvenau* or *Alvonau*, in *Latin Alvanium*, *Alvum novum*, or *Albinovum*, &c. ſo named from *Alvenau*, a village on the river *Albula*. Near this village is a ſulphureous bath.

2. The lot of *Schmitten*.

3. That of *Cieſa* or *Cieſſa*, otherwiſe called *Chieſſa*. The three above-mentioned lots form one half of this *Gericht*.

4. The lot of *Brienz* or *Brinzol*, and

5. That of *Lenz* or *Lantſch*, both conſtituting the other half.

In this *Gericht* alſo is the village of *Vatzerol*, where in 1471 the three *Bunds* formed their perpetual alliance.

2. The *Gericht* of *Churwalden*, a country ſituated not far from *Chur*, and in *Latin* ſtiled *Vallis Corvantiana*, an appellation ſaid to be derived from the *Corvantii*, *Coriantii* or *Cariovantii*, who were a tribe of the antient *Rheti*. *Malix* excepted, it preſents but a wild aſpect, and produces alſo very little grain. Its paſturage, however, is excellent, particularly on the *Churwald* hills. Within its juriſdiction are four pariſhes, which are named from the four following places: namely

1. *Parpan* or *Perpon*, in antient records ſtiled alſo *Partipan*, a parochial-village.

2. *Kloſter Churwalden*, in *Latin Monaſterium Corvatienſe*, a parochial-village, formerly containing a *Præmonſtratenſian* convent. The *Calviniſt* church here is alternately ſerved by the miniſters of *Parpan* and *Malix*, and for the ſpiritual benefit of the papiſts at this place, a conventual of the *Præmonſtratenſian* order is ſettled here, either from the convents of St. *Lucius* at *Chur*, or from that of *Roggenburg* in *Swabia*.

3. *Malix*, in the dialect of the country ſtiled *Umblii*, in *Latin Umbilicum*, a large parochial-village divided into the upper and lower. On a mountain above this village is a place where the territories of all the three *Bunds* meet, and accordingly three boundary ſtones are placed there contiguous to each other between the interſtices of a table. In the *Gemeine* of *Malix* once ſtood *Straſzberg* a ſeat, from which the *Churwalden Gericht* was formally called the lordſhip of *Straſzberg*.

4. *Tſchiertſchen*, a parochial-village.

VII. The vale and *Hochgericht* of *Schallfik* or *Schanfigg*, conſiſting of four *Gerichts*: namely

1. The *Gericht* of St. *Peter* in *Schalfik*, which includes under it the pariſhes of St. *Peter*, *Caſtiel*, *Maladers* and *Peiſt*.

2. The *Gericht* of *Langwieſen*, forming a conſiderable *Gemeine*, but all the houſes of which lie ſcattered. To this *Gericht* alſo belong the adjoining vallies of *Fanday* and *Seſſun*.

The Vaſſals of the GRISONS.

THESE conſiſt of three countries, which are able to bring into the field about 12,000 fighting men. Among them is

a. The *VELTLIN.*

§. 1. This country, by the *Griſons* called the *Veltlin* or *Veltlein*, and in *Latin Vallis Tellina*, lies between the *Gotteſhausbund*, the county of *Worms* or *Bormio*, the territories of *Venice*, the dutchy of *Milan*, and the country of *Claven* or *Chiavanna*, being in length upwards of eight geographical miles, and in breadth from two to five.

§. 2. It is exceeding fruitful, and throughout its whole extent watered by the *Adda*, which after receiving all the ſtreams iſſuing from the foreſt, diſcharges itſelf into the *Como* lake. The ſun-beams ſhine in every part of this country, and from the northern blaſts it is fenced by high mountains. In ſome parts, however, the heat is intenſe, but in others more moderate, and on the hills and the greateſt part of the adjacent vallies the air is moſtly cool. Of this variation in its temperature, the neceſſary conſequence is a variation in the products of the earth. The levels in this valley through which the *Adda* purſues its meandring courſe, and the breadth of which in ſome parts is not leſs than a mile, exhibit a delightful variety of corn fields, meadows, vineyards and orchards of cheſtnuts and other fruits; and in one and the ſame year ſucceſſively produces two, three or even four kinds of the latter. The vineyards on the mountains towards the north produce the beſt wine in the whole country, and above them are corn fields meadows and paſture lands. The hills on the ſouth ſide are covered with fine woods of cheſtnuts, fields, meadows, and rich paſtures, in which graze numerous breeds of cattle. This country abounds alſo in an excellent red wine, of a moſt delicious flavour, and of ſo good a body that it will keep for a whole century, improving both in taſte and wholſomneſs, and gradually turning paler, till at length, its redneſs totally diſappears. Great quantities of this wine are exported. The apples and pears in moſt places here are not very deſirable, but its peaches, apricots, figs and melons exquiſite. Here are likewiſe plenty of lemons, citrons, almonds, pomgranates, cheſtnuts and other delicious fruits. Its ſoil alſo would produce all kinds of grain and pulſe, but the levels being interſperſed with ſwampy places, which have hitherto remained without culture, and the wine trade chiefly ingroſſing the attention of the inhabitants, it does not yield a ſufficiency of corn for ſo populous a country, wherefore the inhabitants are under a neceſſity of having recourſe to importation. Some parts grow hemp, and in the levels, particularly on the higher grounds

and

and the mountains are fine paſtures, notwithſtanding which graſery is but little followed. Bees and ſilk-worms too are bred here in vaſt numbers. Their game is much reduced by the avidity of the hunters. The *Adda* yields plenty of fiſh, and is noted for its trout, which are very fat and delicious, and of ſo large a ſize as to weigh from fifty to ſixty pounds. The whole of their mine works here conſiſts in a few iron foundaries.

§. 3. This country is without ſo much as one town, but has ſome conſiderable burghs, with many thriving villages. Its language is a corrupt kind of *Italian*. At preſent popery is the only religion here, though, before the year 1620, the *Calviniſts*, alſo conſtituted a conſiderable body and had their churches and ſchools; but in that year the *Veltlin* papiſts extirpated them by a general maſſacre, in which no regard was paid either to age, quality or ſex. Their clergy are under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Como*.

§. 4. The *Veltlin*, like the counties of *Worms* and *Cleve* or *Chiavanna* came to the ſee of *Chur* by an imperial donation, but was wreſted from it at one time by the people of *Como*, and at another by the Dukes of *Milan*. *Maſtin* ſon to *Barnabas Viſconti* Duke of *Milan*, to whom it was aſſigned in the partition, reſtored it to the ſee of *Chur*, but through the oppoſition of the Duke of *Milan*, that ſee was never able to get into poſſeſſion of it. In the years 1486 and 1487 the three *Bunds* joined in the reduction of theſe countries, but the Duke of *Milan* ceding them to the *Hochgericht* of *Puſclav*, with the addition of 14,000 guilders, they deſiſted from their enterprize. In 1512 the Biſhop of *Chur*, in conjunction with the three *Bunds* ſucceſsfully aſſerted their antient claims to the *Veltlin*, *Worms* and *Cleve*, ſword in hand, and the inhabitants even took an oath of fealty to them. In 1514 the Biſhop and the three *Bunds* agreed that every fourth governor of the *Veltlin* with thoſe of the other two countries ſhould be of his nomination, but as in the ſubſequent war of 1525, which for the preſervation of theſe countries the three *Bunds* engaged in, againſt *John James* of *Medicis*, Caſtellan of *Mus*, that prelate neither furniſhed men nor money, the three *Bunds* refuſed to allow him any ſuch privilege, and in 1530 he abſolutely and for ever transferred to them all the right of the ſee to the *Veltlin*, as alſo to the counties of *Cleve* and *Worms*, on condition that every two years five hundred and ſeventy-three florins, twenty-four kruitzers ſhould be paid to the Biſhop of *Chur* for the time being, out of the cuſtoms levied at *Cleve*, which payment is to this very day punctually obſerved. In 1620 the inhabitants of the *Veltlin* and *Worms* renounced their allegiance to the three *Bunds*, murdered all the *Calviniſts* and ſet up a government of their own. In conſequcnce of this, the *Veltlin* countries of the *Worms* and *Cleve* became the theatre of a long and bloody war, and it was not till the year 1637, that the three *Bunds* recovered the poſſeſſion of them.

§. 5. The

§. 5. The principal officers are appointed every two years by the *Griſons*. For the ſuperintendency of this country a *Landeſhauptmann* is deputed, who reſides at *Sonders*, and with ſome reſtrictions is poſſeſſed of the right of prevention, or the *Praventionsrecht*, throughout the whole valley. The *Vicario* takes cogniſance of all criminal cauſes tried in this country, and in the middle part of civil conteſts alſo, when appealed to from the *Landeſhauptmann*. He reſides at *Sonders*, and out of three perſons preſented to him from the country, chuſes an aſſeſſor, whoſe council and aſſiſtance he occaſionally makes uſe of. The other officers here, are called *Podeſtates*, and in their reſpective departments repreſent the ſovereignty. One of theſe reſides at *Tiran*, another at *Morben*, a third at *Trahona*, and a fourth at *Tell*. Every two years each *Bund* ſends three perſons, with two clerks and a ſerjeant, to hear the complaints of the people againſt the officers ſet over them, and to redreſs their grievances. This committee is ſtyled the *Sindicatorey*, and decides likewiſe in appeals, but when the vaſſals hold themſelves injured even by the verdict of the *Sindicatorey*, a further appeal lies in civil affairs to the general Diet of the *Griſons*, and with its conſent, the cauſe may be carried to the *Gemeinen* of the three *Bunds*. The inhabitants of the *Veltlin* and *Cleve* are poſſeſſed of particular privileges, and have alſo certain laws and ſtatutes granted to them by the *Griſons*, as the ſole rule of their conduct. Every two years, according to the diviſions of the *Hochgerichts*, the three *Bunds* preſent three *Griſons* for the dignity of Vicar; and out of theſe the *Veltlin* elect one. They alſo chuſe their council and chancellors all out of their own countrymen, but the principal buſineſs here is the care of the finances and public improvements. They keep likewiſe the records of the vale. Letters on ſuch occaſions directed to the vale council, or to the vale itſelf are received by the vale chancellor.

§. 6. The whole vale is divided into the *Upper*, *Middle* and *Lower*, or otherwiſe into *Terzeros*, and theſe again ſubdivided into *Squadras*.

1. The upper part, or *Terzero di ſopra*, conſiſts of eleven *Gemeinen* or communities; namely,

1. The *Gemeine* of *Tiran*, to which belongs

1. *Tiran*, otherwiſe called *Tirano*, the capital of this part of the country, and the reſidence of a *Podeſta*. It lies on the river *Adda*, being large and populous, and a place alſo of ſome trade. Formerly it was even walled in and defended by a citadel.

2. *Al la Madonna*, a ſplendid church on the other ſide of the *Adda*, fronting *Tiran*. This edifice is of white marble, and its embelliſhments, already very numerous, are continually increaſing, being, excluſive of its large incomes, much reſorted to by pilgrims.

3. *Cologna* and other villages.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Sondal*, containing *Sondal* or *Sondalo*, *Frontal*, *Bolador* and other villages.

3. The

3. The *Gemeine* of *Groſa*, ſo called from the village of *Groſa* or *Groſio*, in which is a priory. Formerly alſo this village contained two ſeats named *Groſio* and St. *Fauſtino*, which were demoliſhed in 1526.

4. The *Gemeine* of *Groſſut* or *Groſotto*, containing the large parochial-village of the ſame name, with four ſmall *Nachbarſchafts*. In this *Gemeine* once ſtood a city, for its elegancy ſtyled *Veneſta*.

5. The *Gemeine* of *Werſ* or *Vervio*.

6. The *Gemeine* of *Matz* or *Mazzo*, conſiſting of the village of that name, in which is a collegiate foundation under the direction of an archdeacon. This place was formerly walled in and defended by towers, and further contained three ſeats. It is famed for the ſevere defeat which in 1635 the *Imperialiſts* ſuffered here from the *French* and *Griſons*, headed by the Duke *de Roban*.

7. The *Gemeine* of *Tovo*.

8. That of *Luer* or *Luero*.

9. That of *Serno*.

10. That of *Villa* and *Stazzona*, which is divided into five cantons.

11. The *Gemeine* of *Bianzono*, compoſed of the villages of *Bianzono* and *Baratta*.

Note, Between the upper and middle part of the vale is the *Gemeine* of *Teller*, belonging to *Terzier*. This *Gemeine* is divided into thirty *Contrade* or *Nachbarſchafts*. Its chief place called *Tell* or *Teglio*, ſtands on a delightful eminence and is the reſidence of a *Podeſtat*. From hence the *Veltlin* is ſaid to derive its appellation, and it had once alſo a ſtrong caſtle.

II. The *Terzero di Mezzo* or the middle part, containing eighteen *Gemeinen*.

1. The *Gemeine* of *Sonders*, is ſo called from *Sonders* or *Sondrio*, the capital of this *Terzero* and even of the whole *Veltlin*, ſituated on the *Maler*, which below this place joins the *Adda*. The country around it is extremely beautiful, and the burgh itſelf, among many other good buildings, has a ſightly church. It is alſo the reſidence both of the *Landeſhauptmann* and the *Vicario*, and above it once ſtood a caſtle, which was raſed in 1639: beſides this, formerly it had a nunnery called St. *Lorenzo*.

2. The *Malenkerthal* or *Malenga* valley, ſo called from the rivulet of *Malenga*, which unites itſelf with the *Maler*. This diſtrict is divided into ſix *Squadras*, called *Alla Torre*, *Camp*, *Chieſa*, (in the laſt of which is the mother church of the valley,) *Milirolo*, *Caſpogio* and *Lanzada*.

3. The *Gemeine* of *Chiuro*, ſo named from *Chiuro* a parochial-village here, formerly containing a caſtle and a tower, both which were demoliſhed by the *Griſons* in 1512. Within this *Gemeine* is the *Aringerthal*, being a part of the vale of *Malgina*, *Upper-Caſtion*, and other places.

4. The *Gemeine* of *Ponte*, conſiſting of *Ponte*, formerly called *Ponto*, one of the largeſt and handſomeſt places in the whole *Veltlin*, and having a canonry

canonry under the direction of a prior and ſixteen canons, with a *Jeſuit*'s church. Not far alſo from it ſtands the fine church of *la Madonna di Campagna*. Formerly too here were three ſeats, and *Ponte* was once the principal place of the *Gibelline* part in this country.

5. The *Gemeine* of *Treſvio*.

6. The *Gemeine* of *Montagna*.

7. That of *Colda*.

8. That of *Caſtion*, which is divided into four *Quadras*; namely, *Caſtion* or *Lower-Caſtion*, *Andeveni*, *Griſon* and *Soverno*. The wine made here is ſome of the beſt bodied and pleaſanteſt in the whole *Veltlin*.

9. The *Gemeine* of *Poſtaleſio*.

10. That of *Berbenno*, to which belong the burgh of *Berbenno*, and nine ſmall *Nachbarſchafts*.

11. The *Gemeine* of *Buffetto*.

12. That of *Piateda*, with *Ambria* vale.

13. That of *Fædo*.

14. That of *Albofogia*.

15. That of *Cajolo*.

16. That of *Cidraſco*.

17. That of *Fuſine*, to which alſo belongs *Madre* vale.

18. That of *Colorina*.

III. The lower part of the *Terzero di Sotto*, is divided into two *Squadras*, namely,

1. The *Squadra di Morbegno*, compoſed of twelve *Gemeinen*, *viz.*

1. The *Gemeine* of *Morben*, containing

1. *Morben* or *Morbegno*, a large burgh on the river *Bitto*, which at a ſmall diſtance from hence diſcharges itſelf into the *Adda*. This place is the reſidence of a *Podeſtat* who dwells in the houſe called the *Pallaſte*. Here is alſo a foundation conſiſting of an archdeacon, and fifteen reſidentiary canons, with a convent, a nunnery, and another convent of monks lying without the town. On the other ſide of the *Bitto* are the ſuburbs of *Borgo Salvo* and *Nova Mirandola*. *Morben* was formerly walled in, and had alſo a fort, which, in 1521 was demoliſhed. In 1624 it ſuffered greatly by fire, and in 1635 a ſmart action happened in theſe parts, between the *Imperialiſts* and *French*, to the diſadvantage of the former.

2, 3. Some ſmall *Nachbarſchafts*.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Furcula* or *Forcula*.

3. That of *Talamona*, ſo named from a conſiderable burgh in it.

4. That of *Bema* and *Tayda*.

5. That of *Albareda* in the *Val del Bitto*.

6. That of *Gerola*.

7. That of *Pedeſina*.

8. That of *Raſura*.

9. That of *Coſio*. The parochial-village of this name is the moſt antient place in all the lower *Veltlin*, and formerly, as its capital, was the reſidence of the *Podeſta*, and on a high hill juſt above it alſo ſtood a caſtle.

10. The *Gemeine* of *Rogolo*.

11. That of *Delebio*. The large burgh of this name, in *Latin* called *Dalebium* and *Alebium*, conſiſts only of ſcattered houſes. Not far from it ſtands the chapel dedicated to St. *Dominica*, on the field of battle where in 1432 or 1434, *Philip Maria* Duke of *Milan*, defeated the *Venetians*. There alſo lies the abbey of *Aqua Fredda*.

12. The *Gemeine* of *Piantedo*, in *Latin Plantedium*. In this *Gemeine* and on the ſpot where now ſtands St. *Agatha*'s church once ſtood the *Burgus* St. *Agatha* or *Franconis*. The town of *Volturena* is alſo ſuppoſed to have been ſituated in its neighbourhood.

2. The *Squadra di Trahona*, conſiſting of eleven *Gemeinen* or communities, namely,

1. The *Gemeine* of *Trabona*. The handſome burgh from which this *Gemeine* takes its name is the reſidence of a *Podeſtat*.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Bull*, in *Latin Bulium*, producing a generous ſweet wine.

3. The *Gemeine* of *Ardenna*. The name of this diſtrict is thought to be derived from the word *Ardere* to burn, the heats being exceſſive in theſe parts.

4. The *Gemeine* of *Dazio* or *Datio*.

5. The *Gemeine* of *Clivio* or *Tſchiw*. In the burgh of *Clivio* are ſome families called *Greeks*, whoſe anceſtors are ſuppoſed to have removed here from that country.

6. The *Gemeine* of *Mello*, to which, beſides the parochial-village of that name, in which likewiſe are ſome *Greeks*, belongs alſo the *Maſinerthal*, containing the village of St. *Martino*, with a warm bath.

7. The *Gemeine* of *Cerzun*, in *Latin* ſtyled *Cercunum*.

8. The *Gemeine* of *Cin*, in *Latin Cinum* or *Scinum*.

9. The *Gemeine* of *Campovico*; containing a parochial-village of the ſame name, which formerly made a conſiderable figure. Towards the cloſe of the eleventh century, a ſignal battle was fought in this neighbourhood between the *Milanders* and the *Cyemoneſe*.

10. The *Gemeine* of *Mantello*. At the village of that name is an important paſs over the *Adda*, which was defended by a fort till 1639, in which year it was demoliſhed.

11. The *Gemeine* of *Dubin*, where in 1525, the *Imperialiſts* were defeated by the *Griſons*.

b. *The country of* WORMS, *or* BORMIO.

§. 1. THIS country lies between the *Gotteſhhauſbund*, the county of *Tyrol*, the territories of *Venice* and the *Veltlin*, being on all ſides environed by ſteep mountains, of ſuch a height that their ſummits are very ſeldom free from ſnow. Not a ſmall part of the country alſo conſiſts of theſe ſtupendous heights; and the narrow paſſes leading to *Etſchland*, the *Munſterthal* and *Engadin*, are ſometimes rendered impracticable by the great falls of ſnow in them.

§. 2. The air here is rather cold than warm, but yet pure and healthy. No wine is produced in this country and but little fruit. Of corn however, it has more than ſufficient for home conſumption, and ſuch alſo is the richneſs of its paſtures that the inhabitants keep between 6 and 7000 cows, beſides great numbers of ſheep and goats. The honey too of this country is particularly exquiſite, and it abounds in iron ore, but its other metals and minerals are inconſiderable. The *Adda*, which has its ſource in theſe parts iſſues from a water falling down a rock into the *Freel* or *Frayle* valley, in which, not far from the ſaid fall is a lake, and from ſeveral other currents precipitating themſelves down the mountains. From hence it takes its courſe through the *Veltlin*.

§. 3. The inhabitants, who amount to about 14000, are papiſts, and the whole country under the dioceſe of *Como*.

§. 4. It is uſually ſtiled a county, though I have not been able to find that it ever belonged to Counts. For its revolutions they have been taken notice of above in the hiſtory of the *Veltlin*. Though it is governed by a *Podeſtat* in the name of the *Griſons*, yet the inhabitants ſtill enjoy all their former rights and privileges, and all trials here are regulated by the laws of the country, but with right of appeal to the three *Bunds*. Every four months they elect by ballot from their own body, two *Officiales* or chiefs, together with ſixteen counſellors, and thirteen juſtitiaries, who, with the knowledge, conſent, and under the preſidentſhip of the *Podeſtat* try both criminal and civil cauſes. The *Podeſtat* has his own chancellor, and keeps alſo one of the two keys of the record office.

§. 5. The whole country conſtitutes only the five following *Gemeinen* or *Vienantes:* namely

1. The *Gemeine* of *Worms*, or *Bormio*, to which belongs

1. *Worms*, in *Latin Bormium*, the capital of the country, to which it likewiſe gives name. This place lies on the rivulet of *Fradolſ*, which, at a ſmall diſtance from hence runs into the *Adda*. It is the reſidence of the *Podeſtat*, as alſo of an archdeacon, and five canons. Formerly it had a caſtle which was demoliſhed in 1639, and in 1503 the greateſt part of the town itſelf was deſtroyed by fire.

2. *Piazza*, *Piatta*, *Oga* and *Fumarego* or *Fumazoco*, all villages.

2. The *Val Forba* or *Forbenthal*, which is watered by the *Fradolf*, and is the moſt populous valley in the whole country. Out of it are four paſſes, namely, one leading over the mountains into the *Merter* vale and below *Glurenz* into the *Etſch* vale; the ſecond paſſes into the *Val de Sol* in *Tyrol*, the third into the *Val Sarcha*, and the fourth into the *Val Camoniga*, both lying within the territories of *Venice*. All theſe roads, however, are very rugged, and in winter impaſſable. In this valley is alſo the pariſh church of St. *Nicolas* with St. *Antonio*, *Tregua*, St. *Gotthard*, St. *Rocho* and *Maglia Vaccha*, or *eat cow*, cattle being frequently killed here by falls from theſe ſteep mountains, on the laſt of which ſtands a church called St. *Catharina*.

3. The inward vale, including under it two pariſhes, namely, 1. St. *Gallo*, with which are incorporated *Primay* or *Premalio*, *Terriplan* or *Taroplan*, and *Molina*. In this pariſh likewiſe is the celebrated *Worms* or St. *Martin's* bath, near which in 1635 the *Imperialiſts* were defeated by the *French* and *Griſons*. 2. *Pedenos*, to which belong the village of *Pedena*, in *Latin Pes rucis*, with *Iſolaccia*, *Samogo*, and the *Freel* valley, in *Latin Vallis fera* or *ferrea*. In the laſt of theſe places are ſome good iron ore, and ſmelting houſes with forges. To it alſo belongs the plain of *Campo de luco*, in which have been found ſeveral pieces of iron and braſs armour, with weapons, and human bones, on which account it is conjectured that a battle was antiently fought here. In 1635 alſo the *Imperialiſts* were defeated in *Freel* vale by the *French* and *Griſons*.

4. The lower vale. Within *Cepina* pariſh in this vale lies the village of St. *Britio*, where the chain of mountains contracting themſelves, the *Adda* through a narrow outlet at the foot of the peaks, which on both ſides here are of an aſtoniſhing height, paſſes out of the county of *Worms* into the *Veltlin*, whilſt the main road has with much difficulty been cut out along the declivity on the left ſide. In this defile, which is alſo called *Serra* or *Seraglio*, formerly ſtood a fortification, with a tower and a wall extending from one mountain to another.

5. The *Luvinerthal* or *Luvi* valley, inſtead of a village, containing upwards of one hundred and fifty ſcattered houſes, which have three chapels belonging to them, beſides a parochial-church. In this valley in 1635 the *French* and *Griſons* obtained an advantage over the *Imperialiſts*.

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c. *The Country of* CLEVEN *or* CHIAVENNA.

§. 1. THIS county is environed by the *grauen Bunde*, the *Gotteſhausbunde*, the *Veltlin*, and the territory of *Como*, being in length between ſeven and eight hours, with a breadth of ſix.

§. 2. It

§. 2. It lies among high and steep mountains, notwithstanding which some of its vallies are of considerable extent. The summer heats are frequently excessive, to which are to be added the noxious *effluvia* brought thither from the lake of *Como*, when the wind is south. Both the mountains and vallies, however, the St. *Jacobsthal* excepted, are well peopled, and the country in most parts, besides pastures, abounds in all kinds of fruits and wines, but of corn it has not a sufficiency. Some of its wine it exports, as it also does cattle, and the culture of silk here is already become an important article. For the *Laveggi* stone, in *Latin Lebetes*, or turned kitchin utensils, the district of *Piuri* or *Plurs* is very famous, sending them all over *Italy*. Its principal rivers are the *Maira* or *Mera*, and the *Lira*, the latter of which joins this country, and then loses itself in a part of the *Como* lake belonging to the former, and called the *Clevnersee*, *Lago* or *Laghetto di Chiavenna*.

§. 3. The inhabitants are papists, and their country in the diocese of *Como*. Exclusive of the above-mentioned occupations, they find their account in keeping pack-horses for the carriage of merchandise along the passes to and from *Italy* and *Germany*.

§. 4. This country though commonly stiled a county, yet does not appear to have been ever immediately under counts of its own. Its history we have connected with that of the *Veltlin*. It is divided into two *Gerichtsstabe* each under an *Amtmann* or steward, who is appointed every two years by the three *Bunds*; and the steward of *Chiavenna* with the title of *Commissari* and he of *Plurs* who is stiled *Podesta*. These represent the sovereignty and judge both in civil and criminal cases, but take an oath therein, to be regulated by the particular laws and statues of the country. Ever since the year 1639 the *Gerichtsstab* of *Chiavenna*, at every nomination of a new commissary, chuses two lawyers, and the commissary one, who must be natives, as his assessors in penal causes. Civil contests are first referred to a certain number of persons of sense and probity, from whom they may be carried to the college of lawyers, next to the commissary, then to the *Sindicatores*, whom the *Grisons*, as sovereigns, send hither every two years; and, lastly, the discontented party may bring his suit before the three *Bunds* themselves.

§. 5. We now proceed to a more particular account of each *Gerichtsstab*.

I. The *Gerichtsstab* of *Cleven* is divided into the three following parts: *viz.*

1. The burgh of *Cleven* and its *Nachbarschafts* or *vicinanzas*, forming together one *Gemeine* or *communanz*.

1. *Cleven* or *Claven* in *Latin Clavenna*, and in *Italian Chiavenna*, the capital of the country, lies on the *Maira*, being pretty large and well built. Formerly also it was walled in, and besides towers had two forts on two peaks of a broken rock but in 1526 both these were demolished by the *Grisons*. It is the residence of the commissary and contains a collegiate church, and within and near it are five other churches, with a convent and nunnery.

nunnery. Here is likewiſe a large repoſitory for goods, which are forwarded on pack-horſes to *Italy* or *Germany*, according to the conſignments of the owners. At the foot of the adjacent mountains, by which it is ſurrounded, are caves or cellars wherein the inhabitants lay up their wines, of which they have great plenty, and thoſe alſo very good.

2. The *Nachbarſchafts* of, 1. *Crotti* and *Maina*, 2. Of *Dragonera* and *Piedemonte*, 3. Of *Pianazuola*, and 4. Of *Bette*. The two former have but one church between them, but, of the others each has a church of its own.

2. The following outer *Gemeinen:* namely,

1. The *Gemeine* or *communanza* of *Meſe*, where the rivers *Maira* and *Lira* unite their ſtreams.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Gordona*, which is divided into the four quarters of *Menarolo*, with *Coloredo*, *Cimavilla*, *Ponte* and *Scoglio*. In the laſt of theſe places lies the parochial-church of the whole *Gemeine*, but every quarter has alſo its church. To this *Gemeine* likewiſe belongs the *Nachbarſchaft* of *Bodengo*, to which in ſummer time the inhabitants of the *Gemeine* repair for the avoiding of the air, which in all the other places during that ſeaſon is of a very febrile quality.

3. The *Gemeine* of *Samolico*.

4. That of *Prada* and *Novate*. In this *Gemeine* formerly ſtood two ſeats called *Codera* and *Mezzola*. It carries on a great trade in wood and lime, by means of the lake of *Como*.

3. The *Val di St. Giacomo* or St. *Jacobſthal*. The privileges which had long ago been granted to this valley by the Dukes of *Milan*, were, in return for the ſteady fidelity of its inhabitants during the wars of 1620 to 1639, confirmed, with ſeveral additions by the republic of the *Griſons*. The penal juriſdiction is lodged in the commiſſary of *Chiavenna* though jointly with the aſſeſſors of *Campodolcino*. Trials alſo are to be heard in the court-houſe of that diſtrict, but in civil cauſes the commiſſary is not to interfere, the firſt hearing being before the *Ammann* or *Meneſtrale*, and his deputy from whom appeals lie firſt to the twelve *conſuli* of the valley, whence they may be moved to the *Sindicatores*, who are ſent hither by the *Griſons* for the final adminiſtration of juſtice. Every two years the people elect the *Ammann* or *Meneſtrale*, together with his deputy and the counſellors. The valley has alſo its own civil laws, which differ from the other ſtatutes of the country of *Chiavenna*. It produces neither wine nor fruits, and it is with great labour the inhabitants procure a ſcanty ſubſiſtence by graſery, nevertheleſs they think this penury abundantly compenſated by the above-mentioned ſingular privileges. It is watered by the *Lira*, to which the *Germans* add alſo the name of the St. *Jacob's Thalwaſſer*. The vale itſelf is divided into three parts called *Terzier*.

1. To

1. To the first of these belongs

1. The *Gemeine* of *Madesimo* or *Madesen*, formerly called *Travesende*, with a mineral water.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Pianacio*.

3. That of *Isola*, in which are *Isola*, *Tesé* and *Stasdeja*.

2. To the second part belongs

1. The *Gemeine* of *Campodolcino* or *Campdulcin* or *Campolschin*, in *Latin campus dulcinus*, containing a great many inns for the accommodation of such as travel over the *Splug* hill, through the *Cordinello*, a serpentine road hewn out among rocks and precipices, in such a manner that many who pass along it are seized with a vertigo. In this *Gemeine* also are still to be seen some *rudera* of an antient castle called *Frazisch*.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Starlegia*.

3. That of *Fraciscio*.

3. To the third part belongs

1. The *Gemeine* of St. *Giacomo*.

2. That of *Uggia*.

3. That of the mountains of *Trinita*, St. *Bernardo*, *Olmo* and *Albereda*.

II. The *Gerichtsstab* of *Piuri*, *Piuro* or *Plurs*, so called from a town which once stood on both sides the *Maira*, at about an hour's distance above *Chiavenna*. This town was built on the side of the village of *Belfort*, which has been destroyed by a flood, and in it were one hundred and twenty-five houses, besides some handsome public edifices and churches, with a mansion-house for the *Podesta*, and an arched stone bridge over the *Maira*. Towards the south it was inclosed by *Cont* or *Conto*, a hill of a loose texture having many currents issuing from it, the consequence of which was that in the evening of the fifteenth of *August* in the year 1618, a prodigious part of this mountain, by a sudden disruption, attended with a dreadful crash, fell on the town of *Piuri*, as also into the *Schilano* or *Chitau*, an adjacent village of seventy-five houses, and overwhelmed both places so effectually that not the least trace of them have appeared since. Some make the number of persons who perished by this calamity to amount to nine hundred and thirty, others write that they were 1500, and others again will have them to have been upwards of 2000. The river *Maira* also was for some time obstructed by the rubbish of the mass which had thus fallen; and in consequence of this catastrophe the trade of *Pluri* was removed to *Chiavenna*. The *Podestaderia* or government of *Plurs* is divided into two *Gemeinen*: namely

1. The *Gemeine* of *Pluri*, containing

1. *Prosto* parish.

2. *Aurog* parish.

3. St. *Croce* parish. One priest serves both this place and *Aurogo*. In the village of St. *Croce* is the *Podesta*'s mansion-house, as likewise the court of justice. Though he generally resides too at *Chiavenna*, yet to this very day he is stiled the *Podesta* of *Pluri*.

4. The

4. The pariſh of *Savogno*.
5. The pariſh of *Rongalia* or St. *Abundi*.

2. The *Gemeine* of *Villa*, containing the pariſh of *Villa*, *Pontelia* or *Pontelien*, and producing a light wholeſome wine.

The Barony of HALDENSTEIN.

THIS country lies about half an hour's diſtance below the city of *Chur*, on the *Rhine*, at the foot of the *Calanda* hill. Its name it receives from the parochial-village of *Haldenſtein*, in which is alſo a palace, and on a rock above the village ſtands a ſmall caſtle of the like name, but *Grottenſtein* or *Krottenſtein* caſtle ſtood higher up, and even ſtill higher than that ſtood the caſtle of *Lichtenſtein*. Beſides the above-mentioned village, in this barony are alſo the *Nachbarſchaft* or *vicinanza* of *Pattania*, formerly known by the name of *Sewils*, with ſome lands and houſes on the *Solatz* hill. It is wholly free and independent, belongs to neither of the three *Bunds*, nor has any other connection with their regency, excepting that of being under its protection. Thus its lord who was alſo its proprietor enjoys all the branches of ſovereignty, with the high and low juriſdiction and the mintage. To him likewiſe belong the great and ſmall tythes, and he is alſo the patron of their churches. His vaſſals, however, recommend three perſons to him, out of whom he nominates one as vogt, who in conjunction with ten aſſeſſors take cogniſance of all civil cauſes, but appeals lie to the Baron himſelf. In matrimonial proceſſes and penal caſes, it is uſual to call in aſſeſſors from *Chur*, *Untervatz* and *Trimmis*, the two laſt of which are neighbouring villages. The Baron is alſo poſſeſſed of the prerogative of mitigating the rigour of the law, and even of pardoning. Ever ſince the year 1616 the whole barony has been *Calviniſt*. On the extinction of the ancient Barons of *Haldenſtein* and *Lichtenſtein* it paſſed through ſeveral proprietors. *Gregory Charles von Hohenbalken*, who was lord of it in 1568 procured to the barony the protection of the three *Bunds*, on condition that when required, it ſhould furniſh a certain number of men to their aſſiſtance. In 1608 his heirs ſold it to *Thomas von Schauenſtein*, ſurnamed of *Ehrenfels*, on whom in 1612 the Emperor *Matthias* conferred the dignity of Baron, together with the right of coinage and eſſay. His male heirs failing in 1695 one half of the barony fell to *John Rodolphus von Hartmannis* by right of his wife *Regina Maria*, the laſt heireſs of another extinct line of the *Schauenſteins*, but ſhe in 1698 marrying again to *John Luci von Salis*, who in 1701 took poſſeſſion of the other half, and the vaſſals readily paying him the uſual homage, he releaſed them from villenage. His ſon *Gubert von Salis*, having in 1729 purchaſed from the daughters of the above-mentioned *Rodolphus* their ſhare in the

barony

barony, thus became ſole and abſolute proprietor of it under the title of Baron of *Haldenſtein* and *Liechtenſtein*, which he likewiſe tranſmitted to his deſcendants.

IV. *The* VALAIS.

§. 1. OF this country, which by the *Switzers* is called the *Wallis*, by the *French le Valais*, and in *Latin Valeſia*, *P. du Val d' Abbeville* delineated a map which is publiſhed by *Valk* and *Schenk*.

§. 2. The *Valais* to the north borders on the canton of *Bern* and the lake of *Geneva*, weſtward on *Savoy*, ſouthward on *Piemont* and *Milan*, and eaſtward on the *Mayenthal*, a diſtrict belonging to the cantons in general, and on the *Liviner* valley in the canton of *Uri*. Its length is about thirty-three or thirty-four hours, and its breadth in ſome parts upwards of ten.

§. 3. The whole country is one large vale extending eaſt and weſt, and to the north and ſouth ſides environed by very high mountains. Among the ſouthern mountains the moſt remarkable is the *der groſſe* St. *Bernhards-berg* or the *great* St. *Bernhard's hill*, antiently called *Mons Penninus*, a name given to the whole *Appenine* chain. The principal hill on the north ſide is the *Gemmi* lying towards the frontiers of the canton of *Bern*, which in winter is impracticable; and its deſcent towards the *Valais* and *Leuck* bath was formerly of a dangerous ſteepneſs and withal very narrow. To remedy this inconvenience, in 1736 ſeveral rocks were blown up, the road in moſt places widened to the breadth of ſeven feet, and walls raiſed in the moſt ſteep and looſeſt parts, ſo that at preſent travelling is much more ſafe and commodious here. St. *Anthony's* hill is alſo of an aſtoniſhing height. Over the *Grimſel* hill, which has been taken notice of in the canton of *Bern*, is a road leading from the country of *Haſli* to *Upper-Geſtelen* into *Gombs*, a tything of the *Valais*. This together with *Furke*, another lofty mountain contiguous to it, is reckoned among the *Lepontine Alps*. *Furke* hill, in *Latin* ſtiled *Furca*, *Furcula*, and *Bicornis*, is ſo named from its bicipital and forked figure. On the higheſt ſummit of it, where in ſummer time is a frequented road, ſtands a croſs as a boundary between the *Valais* and the vale of *Urſeren* belonging to the canton of *Uri*. The *Valais* is a very hot country and of extraordinary fertility. The harveſt begins in *May* and holds till the latter end of *October*, the corn in the bottom of the chief valley being inned firſt, next that in the ſide vallies, and laſt of all that on the hills, which yield grain at an uncommon height. The low lands excel the upper in winter products, and theſe again the former in ſummer fruits. Excluſive of the beſt kinds of grain, ſuch as wheat, barley and rye, this country abounds alſo in good wine, particularly in a fine muſcadel, with plenty of apples, pears, plumbs, cherries,

cheſtnuts, mulberries, ſmall nuts, &c. and about *Sitten*, *Siders* and *Grundis* grow alſo almonds, figs, pomgranates and others of the nobler fruits. Further theſe parts are particularly remarkable for producing a good kind of ſaffron. Both the hills and valleys breed great numbers of cattle, and afford plenty of deer, hares and other game. It is alſo ſuppoſed not to be deſtitute of lead, copper and ſilver mines; but the produce would not anſwer the expence of working them. Here is likewiſe pit coal. The *Valais* from one end to the other is watered by the *Rhodan* or *Rhone*, to which the country people give the name of *Rotten*. The ſource of this river is on the *Furke* hill, and formed by the water of two *Gletſchers* or ſnow mountains. At firſt it precipitates itſelf with a great noiſe among ſeveral rocks, and down to the very plain in the valley has the appearance of a ſingle cataract with ſeveral caſcades. Afterwards it is joined by the *Meyenwang*, a rivulet iſſuing from the *Grimſel* hill, and then directing its courſe due ſouth, enters the *Valais*, where it runs from eaſt to weſt, till after winding northward it impetuouſly diſcharges itſelf into the lake of *Geneva*; all the ſtreams and leſſer rivers of the *Valais* iſſuing from the mountains, mingle with it. The *Valais* is noted for two hot baths of celebrated virtue, as namely thoſe of *Brug* or *Gluſe*, and *Leuck*, the latter of which is commonly known by the appellation of the *Valais* bath. Beſides theſe it has ſeveral other mineral waters.

§. 4. In the whole country is but one town, and Dr. *Langhans* in his account of the curioſities of the *Sikmenthal*, ſays that it is an uncommon thing to meet with a *Valeſian*, who is without a large wen, or is ſo much as of a middling ſtature, and that in proceſs of time moſt of them are carried off by an aſthma. The cauſe of theſe evils ſeems to be the clayiſh ſandy water, which leaves a ſediment in the glands of the body. In the five upper tythings, the prevailing language is the *German*, but the inhabitants of *Siders* and *Sitten* in the *Upper-Valais*, with all in the lower ſpeak a corrupt *French*, though in both parts, eſpecially in the chief burgh, they apply themſelves to the *German*, *French*, *Italian* and *Latin*, being all indiſpenſably neceſſary to them in their intercourſe with the cantons of *Bern* and *Uri*, *Savoy*, *Piemont*, and the *Milaneſe*, therefore a ſtranger cannot but be ſurpriſed at the fluency with which the meaneſt people here ſpeak thoſe four tongues.

§. 5. The *Valais* is entirely popiſh, and forms the dioceſe of *Sitten*.

§. 6. The antient inhabitants of this country were the *Lepontii Viberi*, with the *Seduni* and *Veragri*. In the middle ages it came to be called *Valeſia*, and in 1032 under the Emperor *Conrad* II. devolved to the *German* Empire, as a part of the ſecond *Burgundian* Kingdom. In 1035 that Prince made over the *Lower-Valais* to the Counts of *Savoy*. The inhabitants of the *Upper-Valais* reſolutely maintained their liberties, as well againſt the Dukes of *Zaringen*, who in the year 1157 were by *Frederick* I. appointed guardians of the biſhopric of *Sitten*, as againſt the Biſhops of

that

that ſee, who aſſumed the title of Counts of the *Valais*, and after that drove out the families of the Barons *Tour* and *Raren*, who had uſurped a dangerous authority among them. In 1475 the Biſhop of *Geneva* fell on the *Upper-Valais* with a body of 18,000 men, conſiſting of *Lower-Valeſians* and *Savoyards*, but the *Upper-Valeſians* being aſſiſted with 3000 troops by *Bern*, *Freyburg* and *Solothurn* their allies, defeated the Biſhop, and even made a conqueſt of the *Lower-Valais*, which ever ſince that time has been ſubject to them. In the ſame year alſo they formed a perpetual alliance with *Bern*, which was renewed in 1643, and in 1529 with the whole *Helvetic* body. In 1533 they entered into a more particular union with the ſeven popiſh cantons.

§. 7. The arms of the republic of the *Valais* are party *per pale*, *gules* and *argent* three mullets in each field, with one on the *pale*.

§. 8. The republic of the *Upper-Valais* conſiſts of ſeven parts called *Zehnden* or *Zenten*, in *Latin Centæ*, *Centenæ* and *Deſenæ*, in *French Dizains* or tythings. In ſix of theſe the government is democratical, but that of the ſeventh, namely the city of *Sitten*, is ariſtocratical. Each tything ſends a repreſentative to the general Diet, called the *Landrath*, which aſſembles twice a year, *viz.* in *May* and *December*, in the *Majoria* houſe at *Sitten*. The ſummons for it are iſſued by the *Landeſhauptmann*. This *Landrath* has the management of the public concerns both civil and military, beſides appeal of proceſſes brought before the tythes, and gives audience to envoys, *&c.* Over each tything is a chief called a *Meyer* or caſtellan, with a particular regency and juriſdiction, but the tything court is compoſed of the tything judge aſſiſted by twelve aſſeſſors and judges, who act both in civil and criminal caſes. The military affairs of each tything are under the direction of a banneret and captain.

§. 9. We now proceed to deſcribe

1. The *Upper-Valais* or the republic of the *Valais*, as properly ſo called, containing the following tythings: namely

1. The *Zehnden* of *Gombs*, in *Latin Gomeſianorum Conventus*, and in *French Conches*, which is the uppermoſt, beginning near the *Furka* hill at the ſource of the *Rhone*, and conſiſting of a valley, which extends for ten hours in length on both ſides the river. This is a fine country for the breeding of cattle. It is divided into the upper and lower pariſhes, and its chief who is ſtiled a *Meyer* is annually choſen, though by the upper and lower pariſhes in their ſeveral turns. In 1752 at the election of a Biſhop at *Sitten*, a diſpute aroſe about precedency between this tything and that of *Sitten*.

1. In the upper pariſhes are

1. *Munſter*, in *Latin Monaſterium*, the capital, and the place where the general meetings are held. In 1416 the inhabitants of this pariſh were admitted to a perpetual community of rights with the cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri* and *Unterwalden*.

2. The pariſh of *Ober-Wald*.

3. *Geſtelen* pariſh. The village of *Ober Geſtelen*, otherwiſe called *Geſtelen*, or *Geſtenen*, in *Latin Caſtellio ſuperior*, and in *French Chatillon*, lies at an hour's diſtance from the foot of the *Furka* hill.

4 The pariſh of *Lax*.

5. *Ulrichen* pariſh. The village of this name is noted for two battles, one of which was fought in 1211, the other in 1419.

6. The *Grafſchaft* or county, ſo called from its antient appellation of the county of *Graniola* or *Greugiols*, the name of its former proprietors, whoſe rights here were purchaſed by the inhabitants. This diſtrict contains the villages of *Biel* or *Buel*, *Glurigen*, *Kutzingen* and *Blitzigen*.

7. The *Agerenthal* or *Gerenthal*, in *Latin Agerana Vallis*, out of which from between high mountains iſſues the river *Elen*, whoſe waters greatly inlarge the *Rhone*.

2. In the lower pariſhes are

1. *Aernen*, in *Latin Aragnum*, the principal among them, and walled in, being alſo large and its houſes ſlated. It is likewiſe the court town of the tything, and in its council-houſe are held the meetings thereof.

With *Aernen* is incorporated another ſmall place on the *Deuſch* hill, otherwiſe ſtiled *auf Deiſch* or *Dieſtalden*, and in *Latin Mons Dei*, at the foot of which hill is a lofty ſtone bridge over the *Rhone*.

2. The pariſh of *Fieſch* or the *Fieſcherthal*.

3. *Niederwald* pariſh. 4. The pariſh of *Belkwald*.

5. *Binn* or *Bunn* pariſh, alſo called the *Binnerthal*, in which riſes the little river *Binn* or *Bunn*, out of the *Allbrunn* hill, and noted for the beſt cheeſe in the whole country.

2. The tything of *Brug* or *Brig*, in *Latin Conventus Brigianus*, which in rank forms the ſixth. Its chief enjoys the title of caſtellan. In 1417 this tything entered into a perpetual community of rights with the cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri* and *Unterwalden*, and includes under it the five following pariſhes, namely

1. The pariſh of *Glus*, containing

1. *Brug* or *Brig*, the capital of the tything, and once ſo well built and regular, as to be accounted the handſomeſt place in the whole *Valais*, till in 1755 by much the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by an earthquake. It lies on the river *Saltina*, at the foot of *Brug* hill, in the paſs of *Simpeln*, not far from the *Rhone*. In it are held the tything courts and meetings, and excluſive of a nunnery of *Urſelines* it has a *Jeſuit's* college.

2. *Bruger* or *Brigerbad*, otherwiſe called *Gluſerbad* or *Glus* bath, ſituated in a pleaſant country one hour's diſtance below *Brug*, and fronting *Viſp*. This bath is naturally warm, and of great virtue, but at preſent kept in a mean condition. Being alſo near the *Rhone* and on a level with it, it is ſubject to be overflowed by the inundations of that river.

3. *Glus* or *Glys*, a handſome village, containing the mother church of the tything, to which is a great reſort of pilgrims.

Note,

Note, Below *Brug* and *Glus* near *Gombs*, is an old wall running along from the *Brug* hill to the *Rhone*, which by ſome is ſuppoſed to be a *Roman* work, whilſt others are of opinion that it was built by the inhabitants themſelves.

2. The pariſh of *Naters*. The burgh of this name is large, well built, and the greateſt part of its houſes of ſtone. Formerly alſo it was the head place of the tything. On an eminence at a little diſtance from it ſtood *Flu* caſtle, below which is a ſtone bridge of two arches, and above *Naters* are ſome monuments of an antient ſtructure called *Weingarten*.

3. The pariſh of *Mund* or *Monti*, in *Latin Mons oris*, and likewiſe called *Montibus*.

4. *Simpelen* pariſh, on the hill of that name, over which is a paſs leading into the *Milaneſe*.

5. The pariſh of *Ruden*.

3. *Viſp* tything, the chief of which is ſtiled a caſtellan, and including under it the following pariſhes: *viz.*

1. *Viſp*, a pariſh, its capital *Viſp*, in *Latin Veſpia*, owing its name to the river *Viſp*, *Viſpach* or *Fiſchbach*, which at this place runs into the *Rhone*. In it are two churches. Above it alſo ſtood *Hubſchburg* caſtle the reſidence of the Counts of *Viſp*, and from which the burgh was antiently ſo called. In 1388 a battle was fought here between the *Savoyards* and the *Valeſians*, to the diſadvantage of the former.

2. The pariſh of *Terminen*. 3. That of *Stalden*.

4. The pariſh of *Grenchen* or *Gracben*: above the village of this name is the *Rietberg* hill, on which are ſome *Alps* or fine paſtures.

5. *Gaſſa*, a pariſh in the valley of the like name.

6. *Daſch* or *Teſch*, otherwiſe called *Teſt* pariſh, ſituated in the *Daſch* vale.

7. *Matta* pariſh in the valley of the ſame name.

8. The pariſh of *Saſx*, lying in the vale of that name, in which are two paſſes leading into the *Milaneſe*, one over the *Antrun* hill to the village of *Antrun*, the other along a hill called the *Maggana* or *Fo*, in *Latin Mons Martis*, to the village of the ſame name.

4. *Raren* tything, the chief of which is ſtiled *Meyer*. In its civil eſtabliſhment this tything is divided into two parts; in its military eſtabliſhment into three. Among theſe is

1. *Raren* pariſh. In the burgh of *Raren* or *Raron* are two churches, and formerly alſo it had a caſtle of the like name, which was the reſidence of its Barons, but has long ſince been demoliſhed by the country people.

2. The pariſh of *Lower-Geſtelen* or *Geſtilen*, otherwiſe called *Geſtenen*, the parochial-village of which lies at the foot of the *Geſtelen* hill, on which formerly ſtood *Geſtelenburg* caſtle, the ſeat of the Barons of *Thurn*.

3. *Letſchthal* or *Letſch* vale, above ſix hours in length, and fertile. In this vale lies *Koppel* church, with certain villages. Out of it alſo iſſues the river *Lonza*. Over *Letſch* hill is a road leading to the caſtellany of *Frutingen*,

gen, belonging to *Bern*; and in the valley lead-mines have been frequently opened, but never turned to any account.

4. The *Drittel* or *Terzia*, as it is called, of *Morell* or *Morill*; in *Latin Morgia* and *Regio Morgiana*, in *French Meret* and *Morge*, a parish composed of several villages. It is separated from the other parishes of this tything, by the tythings of *Brug* and *Visp*, and lies in a fine plain, yielding good saffron. To travellers coming from *Gombs*, its wine is the first they meet with in all the *Upper-Valais*. Formerly this district had its own Barons, whose residence was at *Mangepan* seat, now in ruins.

5. *Leuck* tything, in rank the third of the republic, and the chief of which is stiled *Meyer*. In it are the following parishes: *viz.*

1. *Leuck* parish, the capital of which of the same name, stands on an eminence near the conflux of the *Dala* and *Rhone*; being well built and the seat also of the tything courts, and the diets.

2. The parish of *Baden*, situated about three hours distance from *Leuck*, in a valley environed on all sides by high and wild mountains, and watered by the *Dala*. This parish derives its name from a bath near the village here, commonly called the *Leuckerbad* or *Walliserbad*, which is naturally of a warmth sufficient to boil eggs. It is much resorted to for bathing in summer, and that even by persons from very distant parts, besides which its water is also taken inwardly. In 1719 one half of the village was destroyed by the fall of a mass of snow.

3. *Turtman* parish, situated in a vale to which it gives name.

4. The parish of *Salgesch*, the red wine in which is reckoned among the best in the whole country.

5. *Albinen* parish, situated on the hill of the like name.

6. *Ersch* parish. 7. That of *Embs*. 8. That of *Gampel*.

6. *Siders* tything, under the direction of a castellan, and including eleven parishes, of which the following are the principal: namely

1. *Siders* parish; its chief place *Siders*, seated on a rivulet of the same name, and producing an excellent wine.

2. *Gradetz* parish: the village of *Gradetz* or *Gradetsch*, was formerly a walled town with three castles belonging to it on the adjacent works, but in 1375 both its walls and castles were demolished. The town of *Sitten* holds the courts here.

3. *Lenz* or *Lens* a parish, including under it the fertile mountain of that name.

4. St. *Leonhard* parish.

5. The parish of St. *Maurice de Lac*.

6. The parish and valley of *Einfisch* or *Enfisch*, near seven hours in length, and comprehending several villages, among which *Visoye* is parochial.

7. *Sitten* tything, the head magistrate in which is stiled a castellan, and containing under it,

1. *Sitten*, in *French Sion*, and in *Latin Sedunum*, the capital of all the whole *Valais*, lying on the river *Sitten*, not far from the *Rhone*. In this

tything

tything are ſix churches, with ſome convents, a college, and no leſs than three palaces of the Biſhop, all ſtanding one above the other. The loweſt of theſe palaces is called *die Majorey*, the middle one the *Vallexia*, and the higheſt *Tourbillon*. In 1384 and 1416 *Sitten* was deſtroyed by fire, and in 1475 vigorouſly beſieged by the *Savoyards* and the forces of *Geneva*, which however, were repulſed with great loſs.

The ſee of *Sitten* is reckoned the moſt antient in all *Swiſſerland*, and is ſaid to have been originally founded at *Martinach*. Its Biſhop who ſtiles himſelf Count and vogt-governor of the *Valais*, is elected by the chapter of the cathedral and the repreſentatives of the ſeven tythings, and is a ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of *Mouſtiers* in *Tarantaiſe* in *Savoy*.

2. *Ayent* pariſh, ſituated on a pleaſant and fruitful hill, over which is a road leading into the *Simmenthal*. The courts here are held in the name of the Biſhop of *Sitten*, who is repreſented by his caſtellan.

3. *Bremis* pariſh on the river *Bornia*. Ever ſince the year 1596 this pariſh has belonged to the city of *Sitten*, which accordingly, every two years appoints a caſtellan over it, and *Gradetſch*.

The *Eringerthale*, which from *Bremis* extends itſelf ſouthward for a length of upwards of ten hours, contains the eight following populous pariſhes: *viz.*

4. *Nax* pariſh, ſeated on a high hill. 5. *Maſy* or *Maſie* pariſh.

6. The pariſh of St. *Martin*. 7. The pariſh of *Vernamiery*.

8. That of *Evolena*.

9. *Feſch* or *Voſch*, otherwiſe called *Vox*, ſituated in the vale of *Armenzi*.

10. The pariſh of *Haremence* or *Armenzi*, lying in the vale of the ſame name, and incorporated with the bailiage of *Nenda*.

II. The vaſſals of this republic conſiſt of the inhabitants of the *Lower-Valais*, containing under it the following diſtricts: *viz.*

1. The landvogtey or prefecturate of St. *Moritzen*, over which the ſeven tythings of the republic of the *Valais* every two years alternately appoint a landvogt. In it lies

1. The pariſh of *Gundis*, in *French Gontey* or *Contey*, and in *Latin Contegium*. The parochial-village of the like name was formerly a town with a caſtle. In the plain at the foot of the fertile mountain on which it ſtands is *Plan Contey* or *ebene Gundis*.

2. *Verron* pariſh. 3. That of *Leytron*. 4. That of *Saillon*.

5. That of *Fouilies*. 6. That of *Ridda*. 7. That of *Saxon*.

8. That of St. *Branchier*, ſituated in the vale of *Entremont*. This pariſh, which is large and contains a good ſtock, extends ſouthward from *Martinach* to St. *Bernhard*'s hill.

9. The pariſh of *Orſieres* in the ſame vale.

10. The pariſh of *Liddes* alſo ſituated in the ſame place.

11. The pariſh of St. *Peterſburg*, likewiſe lying in the vale of *Entremont*; from the laſt of theſe places it is three hours journey to the greater St. *Bernhard*'s hill, the aſcent of which is very troubleſome, and though never

free

free from ſnow, yet over it is a road much frequented both in winter and ſummer, leading into the dutchy of *Aoſta*. On its ſummit alſo is the boundary between the *Lower-Valais* and *Aoſta*; and within the territories of the *Valais* is a canonry of *Auguſtines*, with a hoſpital for the accommodation of poor travellers paſſing over the mountain. The canonry, beſides its own revenues, which are conſiderable, annually ſends ſome of its religious all over the neighbouring country to ſollicit collections for the above-mentioned charitable uſes.

12. The pariſh of St. *Moritzen* or St. *Maurizen*, in *French* called St. *Maurice*, and in *Latin Fanum S. Mauritii*; the handſome burgh of which name lies between two hills, on the *Rhone*, over which it has a ſtately ſtone bridge, reaching from one hill to the other. On the weſt ſide of this bridge, cloſe to a high mountain, ſtands the landvogt's ſeat, and on the eaſtern ſide of it a tower, and below both a gate, which is ſhut by night. The latter however, belongs to *Aelen* a landvogtey of *Bern*. This paſs is a great thoroughfare for all goods and perſons going from the lake of *Geneva*, through the country of the *Valais*, and over the St. *Bernhardſberg*: It takes its name from an *Auguſtine* canonry here, the abbot of which is veſted with the lower juriſdiction in the parochial-village of *Finio*, as alſo in *Gryon*, a village in *Aelen*, an amt belonging to *Bern*; beſides which, he is further poſſeſſed of the advowſon of nine pariſhes, and to the canonry belongs *Banid* vale, with the little vale of *Servan*, and the lordſhip of *Auborange* in the landvogtey of *Rue*, appertaining to *Freyburg*. This place is held to be the antient *Agaunum*, where at the end of the third century, the *Theban* legion which conſiſted intirely of *Chriſtians*, is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered martyrdom. It is alſo held to be the *Tarnada* mentioned in *Antoninus'* itinerary.

In this pariſh likewiſe lies the village of *Yenne* or *Eviena*, in *Latin Evyenna*, and *Juviana*, near which, in the opinion of ſome, ſtood *Epaona* or *Epauna*, otherwiſe called *Epaunum*, where, in 490, 494, 509 or 517 a council of twenty-five Biſhops was held by order of *Sigiſmund* King of *Burgundy*.

13. *Meſſonger* a pariſh ſituated on the *Rhone*. 14. *Utra-Rhone* pariſh.

2. The landvogtey of *Montey*, to which every two years the ſeven tythings of the republic of the *Valeſe*, alternately ſend a governor. In this diſtrict is

1. *Montey* pariſh, ſo called from the burgh of *Montey* or *Montay*, otherwiſe ſtiled *Monthey*, and in *Latin Monteolum*, lying at the foot of a mountain, and beſides a church and a priory, hath a ſeat which is the reſidence of the landvogt. Formerly this ſeat ſtood on the *Viege*, but having been frequently damaged by its inundations, particularly in the year 1733, the courſe of the river was diverted by cutting a channel for it through an adjacent mountain.

2. *Colombey*, a pariſh. 3. The pariſh of *Mura*.

4. That of *Viena*. 5. That of *Tres Torrens*.

6. *Lie*

6. *Lie* or *Val de Lie*, a parish constituting a considerable valley.

7. The parish of *Choix*. 8. That of *Vauvrier*.

3. The *Groszmeyerey* of *Nenda*, over which the seven tythings of the republic of the *Valais*, every year alternately appoint a *Groszmeyer* or intendant, who likewise superintends the parish of *Haremence* in the *Upper-Valais*. The most remarkable villages here are:

1. *Lower-Nenda*, in which is the parish church of the whole meyery, with the seat of the *Meyer*, and the court house.

2. *Upper-Nenda*, *Glassenu*, *Villars*, *Sirrisier*, *Fay*, and other places.

3. *Clebes* and *Verrey*, in which, during the months of *May* and *October*, the abbey of St. *Moritzen* is possessed of the jurisdiction.

4. *Veissona*, the jurisdiction in which, during the aforesaid months is lodged in the see of *Sitten*.

4. The castellaney of *Bouveret*, situated at the influx of the *Rhone*, into the lake of *Geneva*. Its castellan is appointed every two years by the seven tythings of the republic of the *Valais* alternately. In it are the villages of *Bouveret* on the lake of *Geneva*, St. *Gingoulph*, *Port Valay*, which is parochial, *&c.*

5. The great castellaney of *Martinach*, appertaining to the bishopric of *Sitten*, the Bishop whereof appoints the *Great-Castellan*. The chief place here, and whence also it took its name, is

Martinach, in *Latin Martiniacum*, and in *French Martegny* or *Martigny*, a double town, one part of which is called the *Stadt*, and the other the *Burg*; these two divisions stand at about a quarter of an hour's distance from each other, and between them runs the river *Dranse*, which issues from the St. *Bernhard*'s hill, and falls into the *Rhone* one small hour's distance below *Martinach*. The country around this place produces two excellent sorts of wines, well known by the names of *Coquempin*, and *Vin de la Marque*. Besides which, it is likewise a great thoroughfare for goods passing from St. *Moritzen* or the lake of *Geneva*, to the *Upper-Valais* or over the St. *Bernhard*'s hill. *Octodurum* a *Roman* colony, by *Cæsar* called *Veragrorum vicum*, is supposed to have stood hereabouts, and to have given rise to the see of *Sitten*. The old castle here, after being long neglected and deserted by its inhabitants, in 1518 was pulled down, and in 1595 an inundation of the *Rhone* carried away upwards of five hundred of its houses.

6. The *Mayerey* of *Ardon*, also belonging to the see of *Sitten*, and containing *Ardon* a parochial-village, with *Chamoson* and St. *Peter*.

7. The *Great-Castellaney* of the *Banienthal*, or *Val de Bagnes*, in *Latin Banea vallis*, a large and very fertile valley along the *Dranse*, and belonging to the canonry of St. *Moritzen*. In this valley is the village of *Villette*, with *Rablos*, which is parochial, *Verbier*, *Bruson*, *Versilier*, and others. The jurisdiction of the see here, as well as in the parish of *Vollege*, is exercised by a *Great-Castellan*. The village of *Banien* which gave name to the valley, was destroyed by an inundation in 1545.

V. MUHLHAUSEN.

THIS town lies in the *Sundgau* on the river *Ill*, in a moſt fertile and delightful plain, about ſix hours diſtance from *Baſel*. Its inhabitants are *Calviniſts*. The *German* ſervice is performed in the pariſh-church of St. *Stephen*, but the *French* in that of the barefooted convent. The *Auguſtine* convent here, has been converted into an armoury. The town-houſe ſtands in St. *Steven*'s ſquare. Here is alſo a *Teutonic* commandery, with another belonging to the order of St. *John*. In the eleventh century *Muhlhauſen* was erected into an imperial town, but ſiding with the Emperor *Frederick* II. though excommunicated by the Pope, the Biſhop of *Straſzburg* in 1246 made himſelf maſter of it, and under his ſevere yoke it continued fifteen years, till delivered by *Adolphus* Count of *Habſburg*. This Prince when afterwards created King of *Germany*, conferred ſeveral important privileges on it, among which, in 1275 he added an exemption from the judicature of any foreign court. Theſe ſeveral privileges were confirmed to it, and augmented by the ſucceeding Kings and Emperors of *Germany*, particularly by King *Adolphus* and the Emperor *Charles* IV. the former of whom enacted, that its imperial *Schultheiſz* or judge ſhould be elected from among its own freemen, and the latter not only permitted them to have a burghermaſter of their own appointing, but alſo agreed, that the town ſhould for ever be inalienable from the empire. In 1515 it entered into a perpetual alliance with the *Helvetic* body, but in 1586 this alliance was revoked by the popiſh cantons, the deputies they ſent thither on occaſion of the inteſtine commotions not ſucceeding in their negotiations; but the *Calviniſts* continued their union with it, and even admitted it into the community of rights inſtituted in 1529. By virtue of this laſt union it is indeed an aſſociate town, but ſince its excluſion by the popiſh cantons, ſends no repreſentative to the general Diet of the *Helvetic* body. Its regency conſiſts of the little and great council, the former of which is compoſed of three burghermaſters, nine counſellors, and twelve maſters of companies; but the members of the latter, beſides thoſe twenty-four perſons, are alſo the ſix *Sechſeres*, choſen out of each of the ſix companies into which the town is divided, with three burghers from each of the ſaid ſix companies, making in all ſeventy-eight perſons. *Muhlhauſen* has likewiſe its own particular court and conſiſtory. Its arms, are argent the wheel of a mill gules.

Dependent on this town is the village of *Ilzach*, which is parochial, with *Modenheim*, purchaſed in 1437 from *Ulrich* and *Lewis* Counts of *Wurtemberg*. The obervogt of *Ilzach* is elected from among the members of the leſſer council.

VI.

VI. *The Principality of* NEUENBURG, *or* NEUFCHATEL.

§. 1. OF the principality of *Neuenburg* and *Valengin*, otherwiſe called the *Souverainité de Neufchatel* and *Vallangin*, M. *Merveilleux*, doctor of phyſic, publiſhed a map in 1694, which in 1708 his brother's ſon republiſhed at *Paris*, with amendments; and this has been again copied by *Covens* and *Mortier*. There is alſo to be met with in a *Berlin* almanack, a map of this country, which though performed only on a ſmall quarter of a ſheet, yet is not without its merit.

§. 2. This country to the eaſt borders on the territories of *Baſel*, the city of *Bern*, and the *Biel* lake, ſouthward on the *Neuenburg* lake, and the landvogtey of *Grandſon*, belonging jointly to *Bern* and *Freyburg*, more particularly on the territories of the weſt and north ſides of the county and on *Burgundy*. In length it is between ten and eleven hours, and between four and five broad.

§. 3. It is every where hilly, and along its north and weſtern borders runs the *Jura* chain. This mountainous part producing very little except herbage for cattle, the inhabitants are moſtly artificers, and procure themſelves a comfortable ſubſiſtence by their labours. But the other eminences here, with the vales and levels, abound in a fine red and white wine, fruits, corn, hemp and flax. The *Neuenburg* lake, in *Latin Lacus Neocomenſis* or *Neocaſtrenſis*, ſo called from *Neuenburg* town, which ſtands on it, is nine hours in length and two broad, but not of any conſiderable depth. It affords alſo plenty of fiſh, particularly trout, pike, &c. On the town ſide it receives the river *Orbe*, and into its weſtern part run the two little rivers of *Areuſe* or *Reuſe* and *Seyon*. Its north ſide ſerves as an out-let to the *Thielle* or *Zil*, by means of which it communicates with the *Biel* lake.

§. 4. In the whole principality are three towns, one burgh, and twenty-five pariſhes, with ten chapels of eaſe, ſixty-four villages and a great number of ſingle houſes. The current language is the *French*, but with a mixture of the *Burgundian*, both in the accent and dialect.

§. 5. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Reformed, but in the caſtellany of *Landeron* popery is the prevailing religion. The twenty-three head pariſhes and nine of the filials are proteſtant, and divided into the three *Colloques*, or *Colloquia* of *Neuenburg*, *Boudry* and the *Val de Travers*. All their ſeveral miniſters meet annually at *Neuenburg* chapel in the month of *May*, and this aſſembly, beſides other prerogatives, is veſted with the ſuperintendency of all eccleſiaſtical affairs, confirms the church officers when newly choſen, and collates and ejects miniſters, excepting in the town of *Neufchatel*, though even in theſe matters they are only as delegates of the ſovereign. In the caſtellany of *Landeron* are two popiſh pariſhes, with one filial or chapel of

caſe, which, in eccleſiaſtical affairs are under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lauſanne*.

§. 6. Anciently this country belonged to the laſt kingdom of *Burgundy*, with which in 1032 it devolved to the *German* empire. In 1034 *Ulrich* I. Count of *Phonix* or *Fenis*, was lord of *Neufchatel*, but appears to have held it as a fief from King *Rodolphus* III. His male deſcendants continued in poſſeſſion of it till the year 1373. *Berchtold* I. by exchange acquired the *Val de Travers* from *Burgundy*. *Ulrich* IV. received with his two wives the counties of *Arberg* and *Nidau*, but in 1231 or 1240, made a partition of his territories, conferring *Neufchatel* on *Berchtold*, and *Arberg* and *Vallangin* on *Ulrich*, though with a proviſo of his holding them of his brother as a fief. To *Eberhard* he gave *Nidau* and *Erlach*. In the ſame century the county of *Neufchatel* was again ſubdivided among the ſons of *Rodolphus* III. Under the firſt however of that name, the town and caſtle of *Neufchatel* became a fief of the empire, but that Prince transferred the infeoffment to *John de Chalon*, Lord of *Arlay*, who confirmed *Rollin* Lord of *Neufchatel*, in his title. Count *Lewis*, who entered on the regency in 1324, was in all appearance, the firſt who aſſumed the title of Count of *Neufchatel*; for if his predeceſſors ſtiled themſelves Counts, it is to be underſtood only of *Phonix* or *Fenis*, being but Lords of *Neufchatel* or (*Domini de Caſtro novo.*) In 1337 he obtained of the Emperor *Lewis* the right of mintage. In 1344 *Lewis* Count of *Savoy* inveſted him with the lordſhip of *Gorgier*, and in 1354 he was made heir to *Peter* Count of *Arberg*, but in 1367 he ſold both his right and ſhare in the latter to the city of *Bern*. Beſides theſe, however, he obtained from *John* III. of *Chalon*, that *Neufchatel* alſo ſhould deſcend to his daughters as a fief. This Count died in 1373 without male heirs, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt daughter *Iſabella*, at that time married to *Rodolphus* Count of *Nidau*, but in 1395 by the death of the two laſt mentioned perſons, the inheritance devolved to *Conrad* Count of *Freyburg*, ſon to *Ego*, who had been married to their ſiſter *Verena*. This ſucceſſion however, was oppoſed by *John* IV. *de Chalon*, Prince of *Orange*, who was for ſeizing the county as a vacant fief, agreeably to the feudal law of *Burgundy* and the *Franks*, but in 1397 he came to an agreement with the ſaid Count, whom he inveſted with the county, but on acknowledgment that he did not ſucceed to it by right of blood, or by virtue of the will, but ſolely by the favour and generoſity of the Prince. The ſame Count alſo further ſigned an inventory of the ſeveral lands which he held of the Prince, and in 1406, all the vaſſals of *Neufchatel* obliged themſelves in caſe Count *Conrad* ſhould die without male iſſue, to return to the houſe of *Chalon* as their ſovereign and feudal lord, and to admit of no other. In 1398 Count *Conrad* entered into a community of rights with the city of *Bern*, which in 1424 was renewed by his ſon and ſucceſſor *John*, who in 1453 received the fief from *Lewis de Chalon* on the above-mentioned conditions. His ſpouſe *Mary de Chalon* brought him alſo the barony of *Grandſon*, with the

county of *Erlach*, and the lordſhip of *Vercelli*, (which laſt has ſince reverted to the houſe of *Chalon*) and dying in 1458 without male heirs, he appointed for his heir, *Rodolphus* Marggrave of *Hochberg* grandſon to *Anna* his father's ſiſter by her ſon, which *Anna* was married to *Rodolphus* Marggrave of *Hochberg*, and in this grandſon ended the family of the Counts of *Freyburg*. *Lewis de Chalon* Prince of *Orange*, on this poſſeſſed himſelf of *Neufchatel* as a vacant fief, but was obliged to cede it to *Rodolphus* Marggrave of *Hochberg*, who in 1458 renewed the community of rights with *Bern*, and entered into a like connection with *Solothurn*, but neglected receiving the infeoffment from the houſe of *Chalon*. His ſon *Philip* in 1495 renewed the community of rights with the town of *Freyburg*, in 1501 concluded a like treaty with *Lucern*, and in 1503 obtained alſo the freedom of *Bern* and *Lucern* for his daughter *Johanna* as heireſs. After his deceaſe, which happened in the laſt mentioned year, his daughter was married to *Lewis d'Orleans* Duke of *Longueville*, to whom ſhe brought *Neufchatel*, and in 1504 this huſband of hers was admitted into the freedom of *Solothurn*, and in 1505 into that of *Bern*. In 1520 *Philibert* Prince of *Orange*, the laſt of the houſe of *Chalon* dying, bequeathed the principality to *Renald* his ſiſter's ſon by Count *Henry* of *Naſſau*, who was accordingly confirmed in this new dignity by the Emperor *Charles* V. He likewiſe expreſſly laid claim to *Neufchatel*, but the before-mentioned *Johanna* made pretenſions both in her own and her ſons name, to all the lands and eſtates of the houſe of *Chalon*. This occaſioned a proceſs of many years, till in 1551 and 1553 the high court of *Neufchatel* determined it in favour of *Leonor* Duke of *Longueville*, and Marggrave of *Rottelen*, to whom alſo the Duke of *Nemours* by agreement made over his part of *Neufchatel*. Hereupon *Leonor* aſſumed the title of ſovereign Count of *Neufchatel*, and in 1564 purchaſed the caſtellaney of *Bevaix*. In 1579 his ſon *Henry*, or rather his mother, added to *Neufchatel* the lordſhip of *Vallangin* by purchaſe from the city of *Bern*, and his ſon likewiſe of the ſame name, ſtiled himſelf ſovereign Prince of *Neufchatel*. He was ſucceeded therein by his ſons, and after their death it deſcended to his daughter the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*. In the mean time, the claims of the ſeveral deſcendants of Count *William* of *Naſſau* to *Neufchatel*, and other eſtates of the houſe of *Chalon* did not lie dormant, and in 1694 *William* III. King of *Great-Britain*, as heir to the lordſhips of the *Chalon* family, ſolemnly made over to *Frederick* Elector of *Brandenburg*, afterwards King of *Pruſſia*, all his right to *Neufchatel* and *Vallangin*, which in 1703 was notified by the latter to the ſtates thereof. *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, who had hitherto enjoyed theſe territories, dying in 1707, ſeveral illuſtrious families put in their claims to them. The high tribunal however, of the three ſtates of *Neufchatel*, after a mature and impartial examination of the ſeveral allegations of the reſpective parties, on the third of *November*, 1707, paſſed a decree in favour of *Frederick* I. King of *Pruſſia*, who immediately took poſſeſſion of it, and the uſual homage was performed to him; he on his part like-

likewiſe confirming to them all the liberties and privileges of the ſtate, as alſo its alliances and communities of rights with the neighbouring powers. At the peace of *Utrecht* concluded in 1713, between *France* and *Pruſſia*, the *French* monarch acknowledged the King of *Pruſſia* as ſovereign lord of *Neufchatel* and *Vallangin*, and further promiſed not to moleſt him either publicly or privately in the poſſeſſion of theſe countries, nor to permit his ſubjects to attempt any ſuch moleſtation. The inhabitants alſo in all parts of *France* are intitled to the ſame rights and freedoms which are indulged to the natives of the *Swiſs* cantons, or were granted to them before the King of *Pruſſia* became their ſovereign.

§. 7. That monarch on account of this country ſtiles himſelf *Sovereign Prince* of *Neufchatel* and *Vallangin*, and bears for it in his arms topaz party *per pale ruby*, *barry* and *pearl*. By virtue likewiſe of the perpetual community of rights, which the lords of *Neufchatel* entered into with the cantons of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Freyburg* and *Solothurn*, as alſo of a like perpetual community of rights, obtained in 1406 by the town of *Neufchatel* from *Bern*, and ſince renewed, both the ſovereign and town are reckoned aſſociates of the cantons.

§. 8. The head of this State, is the King governor, who alſo preſides in the aſſemblies thereof, convokes them at pleaſure, collects their ſuffrages, and when equal, decides the point in deliberation. To him likewiſe is committed the management of all military affairs, with reſpect to which he is ſtiled lieutenant general, and with him is connected the council of State, the number of the members of which depends on the ſovereign's pleaſure. This council ſuperintends all State and police affairs, and decides in any occurrences or conteſts, as alſo in all caſes of fiefs and vaſſalage, though with right of a hearing before the three States, but this inſtead of the word *appeal* is ſtiled a petition for a further explanation of the matter. In it the governor ſits as preſident, and in caſe of his abſence the ſenior counſellors. He likewiſe ſummons them together, whenever he pleaſes, though the uſual time of their meeting is on every *Monday* and *Thurſday* in the mornings. Under him are many general and particular officers of the ſovereign's own nomination with the *General ſeckelmeiſter* or treaſurer, to whom the receivers pay the ſeveral branches of the revenue, the *Kanzler*, who is firſt ſecretary to the council of State, the *General procurator*, who attends to the maintenance of the ſovereign's rights, and executes the orders of governor and council of State; the *General commiſſarius*, who takes cogniſance of the fiefs and theſe appurtenances; the *General advocate*, who carries on the proceſſes of the ſovereign; the *Procurator von Vallangin*, who manages his concerns in that lordſhip, and the receivers of the revenues. The particular officers here are the *Caſtellane* or *Chatelains*, and the *Meyers* or *Maires*, who are placed over the lower courts, with a *Statthalter* or lieutenant each under them. Theſe laſt receive their commiſſion from the ſovereign himſelf, but the *Statthalters* from the governor.

9.

§. 9. The first and principal court of justice, which judges in this country without appeal is that of the *Drey ſtande* or *les trois etats de la ſouveraineté de Neufchatel.* Among the first too of these estates is that of the nobility, which is composed of four nobles. At present the governor nominates the four eldest nobles of the council of State as such, but these sit purely as noblemen and not counsellors of State. The second is called the *State of Officers*, and consists of the four castellans of *Landeron*, *Boudry*, the *Val de Travers* and *Thielle*, and on any deficiency in these is supplied by the *Meyers*, and sometimes even by receivers. The third State is composed only of four burghers of *Neufchatel*, who are annually elected by the town council from among its own members. In this assembly of the States the governor presides, and puts the question, and on an equality of votes has the casting voice; the general procurator likewise assists, in taking care that nothing be transacted contrary to the sovereign's prerogative, and the *Kanzler* also has a seat here. This assembly decides finally in all suits brought before it from the lower courts in the sovereignty of *Neufchatel* (*Vallangin* excepted) explains the acts of the council of State, and gives its assent to any new edicts of the sovereign or to the repeal or alteration of the old ones. Besides the usual time of its meeting, which is every year at the end of *May*, there are also extraordinary sessions; the charges of which are defrayed by the appellants, who petition for such extraordinary meetings.

The next among the superior courts here are the *Criminal gericht*, whose decrees are executed without appeal, unless the sovereign or his governor are disposed to favour the convict either by mitigating or totally annulling the sentence, but to aggravate it is not in the power of either. These criminal courts are of two kinds; some invested with the high jurisdiction, whilst others again are confined to the lower, and their sentences extend no further than imprisonment, the pilory, whipping, *&c.* Of this last kind are all the country courts.

The consistories here are held in the *Val de Travers*, the lordship of the same name and at *Vallangin*. The matrimonial court of *Neufchatel* judges in the first instance all processes within the sovereignty, but with right of appeal to the three States.

§. 10. Their militia, exclusive of that of the precinct of the town of *Neufchatel*, amounts to upwards of 8000 men, who are ranged into several companies. This whole military establishment is under the direction of a *General inspector*, four lieutenant colonels and the like number of majors. The *Val de Travers* has a distinct commander of its own.

§. 11. We shall now describe

1. The sovereignty of *Neufchatel* or *Neuenburg*, including under it

1. The meyery of *Neuenburg*, in which is

1. *Neufchatel*, otherwise called *Neuchatel*, *Neuenburg* or *Welſch-Neuenburg*, and in *Latin Neocomum*, *Novicaſtrum* or *Neoburgum*, the capital of the whole

whole principality, and likewiſe of the meyery, to which it gives title. This town ſtands on two eminences adjoining to the lake of the ſame name, which at this place receives into it the little river *Seyon*. It conſiſts of four large ſtreets and an old caſtle, which ſerves as the governor's reſidence, with two churches (in one of which divine ſervice is performed in the *German*) and a *gymnaſium*. Around the town on all ſides are vineyards, gardens and ſeats. Its regency conſiſts of the leſſer and greater council, the former of which is compoſed of twenty-four members, and the latter of forty. Theſe attend to the police and other public concerns. Their preſident is the firſt *Amtsburgermeiſter*, though the town *Meyer* alſo is preſent at their meetings by virtue of a mandate from the ſovereign, and even gives his vote covered. The leſſer council is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction in the firſt inſtance throughout all the meyery. Every year on the firſt of *January* this council nominates four of its members, who for that year compoſe the third order of the three States of the *ſouverainité de Neufchatel*, unleſs when a decree is to be paſſed relating to the whole *ſouverainité* thereof, or towards the enacting or repealing of any law, at which times this place is filled by the four *Amtsburgermeiſters*. Beſides theſe there is alſo a matrimonial court here, for the whole ſovereignty of *Neufchatel*, the members of which conſiſt of the *Meyer* as preſident, the two ſenior town miniſters, the two ſenior counſellors of State, and four town judges elected by the council, and their office is ſexennial. Criminal caſes are tried by the *Miniſtraux*, a court compoſed of the four burghermaſters, aſſiſted by the *Verner*, the town clerk, and the four *Schluſſelmeiſters* In 1248, 1269, 1450 and 1714 *Neufchatel* ſuffered greatly by fire, and in 1750 endured as much from two inundations of the *Seyon*. In 1530 it declared for the Reformation. In 1406 entered into a perpetual community of rights with the city of *Bern*, which it renewed again in 1550, 1570 and 1616; and is exempt from all impoſts and tythes. The town itſelf is ſaid to have been built by the Emperor *Conrad* about the year 1034, and to have ſtood within the territories of the old county of *Bargen*.

2. *Serrieres*, a village.

3. A part of the *Neuenburg* lake.

2. The caſtellaney of *Landeron*, in which is

1. *Landeron* or *Landeren*, a town ſeated at the influx of the *Zil* or *Thielle*, into the *Biel* lake, and containing a popiſh church.

2. *Creſzier*, a village, the parochial-church of which is popiſh.

3. The caſtellaney of *Boudry*, comprehending

1. *Boudry* or *Bouldry*, a ſmall town ſituated on an eminence, and by the river *Reuſe* divided into two unequal parts, which are joined by a bridge.

2. *Boſle* or *Bôle*, a parochial-village, with many other places.

4. The caſtellaney of the *Val de Travers* or *Vaux Travers*, in which is St. *Sulpice*, a parochial-village, with *Buttes* another large village, and other places.

5. The

5. The caſtellany of *Thielle*, containing *Thielle*, *Corneau* or *Corneaux*, in which is a parochial-church, *Epagnié*, St. *Blaiſe* alſo parochial, and *Fontaine André*, in *Latin Fons* St. *Andreæ*, formerly having a convent of *Præmonſtratenſians*, with other places.

6. The meyerey of *la Côte*, containing the villages of *Auvernier*, *Peſeux*, *Corcelle*, *Cormondreche*, &c.

7. The meyerey of *Rochefort*, in which is *Rochefort*, *les Grattes*, *Fretereules*, *Brot la Chaux du Milieu*, parochial, and other villages.

8. The meyerey of *Boudevillers*, including the village of that name, with two others.

9. The meyerey of *Collombier*, once a lordſhip, which was ſold to the *ſouverainité* of *Neufchatel* in 1563. At the village of *Collombier*, in this meyerey, is a ſeat having two grand viſtas leading to the lake of *Neufchatel*.

10. The meyerey of *Bevaix* or *Bevay*, ſo called from the parochial-village of that name.

11. The meyerey of *Cortaillod*, conſiſting of the parochial-village of that appellation.

12. The meyerey of *les Verrieres*, its principal places,

1. *La Côte aux Fees*, a ſcattered village ſituated among hills; in the neighbourhood of which are the higheſt ſummits of all the *Jura* chain. In one of theſe ſummits was hewn a very ſuperb temple, in which *Mercury* was conſulted by means of certain propheteſſes, in *French Fees*. It is not without great difficulty, that a perſon can deſcend to the entrance, before which is a ſtately portal, in a part where a rock almoſt inacceſſible forms an arcade of a ſtupendous magnitude. About half an hour from hence are ſome iron works.

2. *Grand Bayard*, a parochial-village.

3. *Meudon* or *Moudon*, the court village of the meyerey.

4. *La Combe de Mi-Joux*, a ſmall valley, ſaid to be the fartheſt place to which the cantons in alliance with the ſovereign of *Neufchatel* are obliged to march their auxiliaries; and likewiſe formerly to have been the boundaries of the *German* empire.

13. The meyerey of *les Lignieres*, containing the parochial-village of the ſame name.

14. The meyerey of *la Brevine*, formerly ſtiled *la Chaux d' Etailleres*. In this meyerey is a lake called *lac d'Etalieres* or *Etablieres*, which firſt appeared in a part of the foreſt. Cloſe to the deſcent of this lake at the depth of a hundred feet in the rock is a ſubterraneous mill, from whence the water gradually courſes down in four caſcades, the loweſt of which is twenty-four feet beneath the higheſt, and after that entirely loſes itſelf. In this meyerey is *Brevine* a parochial-village, near which in 1657 were diſcovered two mineral ſprings, for their virtue ſtiled *Bonne fontaine*.

15. The barony of *Vaumarcus*, lying on the *Neuenburg* lake.

16. The barony of *Gorgier*, alſo lying on the *Neufchâtel* lake, and con-

containing St. *Aubin* parochial, *Gorgier* a village having a ſeat on a delightful eminence, *Sauges*, *Freſin* or *Freſens*, *le Bar* and *Montalcher*. This barony becoming vacant, in 1749 the ſovereign conferred it as a fief on *John Henry von Andrié*.

17. The lordſhip of *Travers*, to which belongs *Travers*, a parochial-village, *Noiraigue*, and ſome other places.

II. The lordſhip of *Vallangin*, containing

1. The meyerey of *Vallangin*, in which is

1. *Vallangen* or *Valengin*, the capital of the lordſhip

2. *Coffrane*, a village, where in 1295 a battle was fought between *Rodolphus* Lord of *Neuburg*, on the one ſide, and the Biſhop of *Baſel* and *John* and *Thierry von Arberg*, Lords of *Vallangin*, on the other; in which the former gained the advantage.

3. *Grand Savanier*, a parochial-village.

4. *Dombreſſon*, another parochial-village.

5. *Fontaine*, alſo a parochial-village.

2. The meyerey of *la Locle*, ſo named from its capital the parochial-village of *Locle*, beſides which it includes the village of *Dazenet*, and other places.

3. The meyerey of *la Sagne*, containing *Mieuville*, and ſome other places.

4. The meyerey of *les Brenets*, the only place in which worthy of notice is the parochial-village of the ſame name, ſituated on the river *Dour*.

5. The meyerey of *la Chaux de Fond*, which is parted from the county of *Burgundy* in *France* by the river *Doux*. The village of this name is parochial, and enjoys a conſiderable trade. *Monſieur* here is a manor-houſe on the river *Doux*, with a ferry, for the maintenance of which a toll is paid.

VII. *The City of GENEVA.*

GENEVA, which is alſo its *Latin* name, though in the middle ages it was called *Gebenna*, *Cenabum*, *Janoba* or *Janua*, and in the *German Genff*, in the *French Genevé*, is a pretty large, handſome and well fortified city, ſtanding on an eminence at the efflux of the *Rhone* out of the lake of *Geneva*, which immediately below this place is joined by the *Arve*. The *Rhone* divides it into three unequal parts, which communicate with each other by means of four bridges. The largeſt of theſe parts lies towards *Savoy*, the leſſer, properly called St. *Gervais*, joins to the *pais de Gex* in *France*, and between both in the *Rhone* is an iſland ſeven hundred feet in length and two hundred broad. Formerly it had ſix ſuburbs, of which four were pulled down in 1534, and two, namely the St. *Gervais* and *de Four* taken into the city. The inhabitants are moſtly *Calviniſt*. The principal eccleſiaſtical edifices here are the cathedral of St. *Peter*, joining to which

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is the chapel of the *Maccabbees*, where the *Germans* and *Italians* perform divine worſhip, and where alſo the profeſſors of philoſophy read their lectures; with five other churches. In 1707 likewiſe the *Lutherans* obtained the privilege of exerciſing their religion in a private houſe here, for which purpoſe they have a miniſter of their own. The general hoſpital is a new building, to which has been added a houſe of correction. This foundation has alſo a particular chaplain of its own. The *French* likewiſe have a hoſpital here for the relief of their brethren. The *Guildhall* is a ſtately free ſtone edifice ſituated on an eminence, not far from the cathedral, and in it is a ſpiral paſſage paved with ſquare ſtones, where a perſon may walk or ride under cover from the bottom to the top; and at a ſmall diſtance from it is the armoury. The univerſity, which is reckoned among the moſt celebrated in *Europe*, was founded in 1558, and has twelve profeſſors belonging to it, with a very valuable library. At the efflux of the *Rhone* out of the lake is a building, wherein are kept the public barges, yachts and veſſels built for their defence. Without the gates are handſome ſeats, delightful gardens, and pleaſant walks, among which is *le Pré de l'Eveque* ſtanding without the gate *de la Rive*, without the new gate the *Plein Palais*, and *la Paumiere* at about half an hour's diſtance from the city. The ſalubrity of the air here, with the goodneſs of its proviſions, the agreeable ſituation of the place, the politeneſs of the inhabitants, the great number of manufacturers and artificers, as alſo of perſons paſſing through it in their way from *Germany* or *France* to *Italy*, or from *Italy* to *France*, as likewiſe of young foreign gentlemen reſiding here to perfect themſelves in the *French* language, the *belles lettres*, and other academical exerciſes, contribute to render this city exceeding delightful. Great quantities of beautiful manufactures and fabrics are made here, excluſive of works of greater ingenuity, and in the watch making branch few places can equal it. Its trade too though ſomewhat declined is ſtill very conſiderable. This city is likewiſe a thoroughfare for goods paſſing from *France* to *Germany* and *Italy*, as alſo from *Germany* to *France*, being from hence eaſily ſhipped on the *Rhone* or the *Rhine*. *Geneva* forms a free republic, the ſupreme power of which is lodged in the *conſeil general des citoyens & Burgeois*. This aſſembly uſually meets but twice a year, and then its principal buſineſs is to elect the four ſyndics, with the lieutenant, the *Auditeurs* or judges, the *Seckelmeiſter* or burſar, and the general procurator, and to ſettle the wine-tax. The other branches of its government are the leſſer council, otherwiſe called the council of twenty-five, the council of ſixty, and the great council alſo named the council of two hundred. The firſt of theſe is included in the council of ſixty, and this again in the council of two hundred, which alſo forms a part of the *conſeil general*. The ſyndics may be elected only from among the council of twenty-five, and the members of the councils of twenty-five and ſixty only from among the council of two hundred, which laſt again muſt be burghers and inhabitants of the city. In all theſe ſeveral councils the ſyndics preſide,

ſide; who are thus the heads of the republic. The leſſer council elects the members of the council of ſixty, and occaſionally alſo confers the freedom of the city on thoſe of the great council; while on the other hand the former is choſen by the latter. The leſſer council, otherwiſe called the *conſeil etroit ou ordinarie*, ſits daily, and tranſacts all State and police affairs, both foreign and domeſtic, of what nature ſo ever. The council of ſixty meets only on very important occaſions and then by a ſummons from the leſſer council, which very ſeldom happens. The great council decides in all caſes, military, police and civil, and can even mitigate ſentences paſſed on criminals. This council alſo, ſome certain ſtated days excepted, meets only when convoked by the leſſer council. It is a fundamental law here that nothing ſhall be debated in the great council without the previous approbation of the leſſer; nor is any thing to be moved in the *conſeil general*, which has not before been diſcuſſed and approved of in the two other councils. For the eaſe alſo of the leſſer council divers ſubordinate colleges have been inſtituted here. The firſt hearing of all cauſes is before the lieutenant and his aſſeſſors, aſſiſted by the ſix auditors. Next to this court, which is ſtiled *la juſtice inferieure*, is the chamber of appeals, from whence likewiſe cauſes may be moved to the leſſer council. Criminal proceſſes are begun at the motion of the general procurator, and the firſt examination of them is held before the lieutenant and the auditors, who alſo take cogniſance of all caſes relating to the police. The church diſcipline is under the direction of the conſiſtory, which likewiſe lays before the leſſer council its verdict on ſuch matrimonial caſes as are brought before it. With reſpect to the military eſtabliſhment this city and its territory are divided into regiments, the field officers of which are members of the leſſer council. Beſides theſe, the city further maintains a garriſon, which in 1738 was ſettled at twelve companies, each conſiſting of ſixty men, but in this corps foreigners are enliſted. The arms for *Geneva* are party *per pale*, in the dexter ſide *Or*, a crowned eagle diſplayed ſable, and in the ſiniſter *gules*, a key of the ſame. Ever ſince the year 1679 the King of *France* has conſtantly kept a reſident here.

This city formerly belonged to the *Allobroges*, but in the beginning of the fifth century the *Burgundians* made themſelves maſters of it. The æra of the ſee, which was once erected here, though uncertain, yet was antecedent to the fifth century. Its next maſters were the *Franks*, and in the ninth century it became a part of the laſt Kingdom of *Burgundy*, under whoſe monarchs the Counts of *Geneva* rendered their dignity hereditary. The Emperor *Conrad* II. on his acceſſion to the throne of *Burgundy*, was even obliged to have recourſe to arms to quell the haughty pretenſions of Count *Gerold*, whoſe ſon *Robert* alſo attempted to make himſelf independent. Theſe commotions of the Counts of *Geneva*, induced the Emperors to tranſfer both their own and the Empire's rights over it to the Biſhops of the city, who were to take an oath of fealty to them. This

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however produced continual jars between the Biſhops and Counts; the former of whom, though they miſcarried in their attempts to become ſovereigns of the city, yet made themſelves maſters of the neighbouring territory, and ſtiled themſelves patrons of the church of *Geneva*. *Amadeus* Count of *Genevois* however perſuaded *Berchtold* Duke of *Zaringen* to petition the Emperor *Frederick* I. for a grant of the ſovereignty of the city of *Geneva*, with the ſeals belonging to the ſee, which having obtained, he made them over to the ſaid *Amadeus*, who neglected not to take immediate poſſeſſion. But on a repreſentation from the Biſhop, the Emperor in 1162 annulled the grant, reſtoring the Biſhop to his former rights, and limiting the privileges of the Count, who further on account of ſome revenues ariſing to him from the city, was ordered to acknowledge himſelf a vaſſal of the ſee. *William* ſon to *Amadeus* again moleſting the Biſhop, was put under the ban of the Empire, and his fief conferred as a forfeiture on the biſhopric. The Counts of *Savoy* alſo made a conqueſt of a great part of the Counts *de Genevois* territories, extending their acquiſitions even to the city of *Geneva*, inſomuch that *Amadeus* V. Count of *Savoy*, in 1290 concluded a treaty with Biſhop *William* I. whereby the office of *Vidomne* (i. e. *Vicedomini* or Biſhop's Stadtholder) in the above city was granted as a fief to him and his heirs; and in 1365 the Emperor *Charles* IV. conferred on *Amadeus* VI. Count of *Savoy* the poſt of imperial vicar in the county thereof, and likewiſe in the neighbouring lands, by virtue of which he aſſumed the ſovereignty. In 1366, at the preſſing ſollicitations of the Biſhop and the city, the Emperor revoked the vicariat, notwithſtanding which the ſucceeding Counts and Dukes of *Savoy* have conſtantly perſiſted in their claim to it, eſpecially ſince they have become maſters of the whole country about *Geneva*. The Biſhops alſo in order to preſerve their ſovereignty over the city, conferred on it divers very important privileges; and the Emperor *Sigiſmund* took it into the protection of the Empire. In 1478 *John Lewis* adminiſtrator of the ſee, in conjunction with the city of *Geneva*, concluded an alliance with the cantons of *Bern* and *Freyburg*, and in 1519 the city alarmed at the attempts of *Charles* III. Duke of *Savoy*, entered into a community of rights with *Freyburg*. In 1526 the Duke's practices becoming more flagrant, it made a defenſive alliance for twenty-five years with the towns of *Bern* and *Freyburg*. In 1529 the Duke's *Vidomnat* was ſuppreſſed. In 1533 the city embraced the Reformation, and the Biſhop withdrawing from it, his authority was totally aboliſhed. Thus the inhabitants are now become a free people. The town of *Freyburg*, however, renounced its alliance with it, but *Bern* in the beginning of the year 1558 agreed to a perpetual renewal thereof, and in 1584 this confederacy was ſtrengthened by the acceſſion of the town of *Zurich*. In conſideration therefore of theſe compacts with *Bern* and *Zurich*, *Geneva* is reckoned an aſſociate of the *Helvetic* body. The year 1602 is famous for the ſcalade of this city, in which year a corps of the Duke of

of *Savoy*'s troops, taking advantage of the night, ſecretly climbed up the walls with a view of maſtering it, but were repulſed with great loſs; an event ſtill annually commemorated by a religious ſolemnity.

The territory of the city are beſt exhibited in *Anton Chopy*'s *Charte du lac de Geneve*, annexed to the new edition of *Spon*'s *Hiſtoire de Geneve* publiſhed in 1730, though indeed the ſubſequent alterations occaſioned by the treaty of 1755, between the King of *Sardinia* and the republic of *Geneva* for a mutual exchange of ſome vaſſal lands there, are not to be ſeen in it, nor are we able to give any account of them; having never ſeen the convention itſelf, nor the new map of the limits of both States as ſettled by that treaty. Within the territories of the republic are

1. The *Stadtbezirk*, or city precinct, which as well as the inhabitants is immediately under the juriſdiction of the city, and even incorporated with its militia. This diſtrict beſides many handſome ſeats in it belonging to the inhabitants of *Geneva*, with the fine walk known by the appellation of the *Plein Palais*, further contains, among other places,

1. *Cologny*, a parochial-village ſituated on the lake of *Geneva*.
2. *Chêne* or *Cheſne*, a parochial-village.
3. *Le petit Saconex*, a parochial-village.

The inhabitants of theſe and all the other places within the precinct are *Calviniſt*.

2. The following diſtricts, alſo under the ſovereignty and government of the city, and the inhabitants of which, one popiſh family at *Ruſzin* excepted, are all *Calviniſt*.

1. *Le Mandement de Peney*, on one ſide bounded by the *Pais de Gex* belonging to *France*, and ſeparated by the *Rhone* from the dominions of *Savoy*. This tract is of very extraordinary fertility. Every three years the city appoints a caſtellan over it, who is a member of the great council, but from him cauſes may be carried to the chamber of appeals, and laſtly to the leſſer council itſelf. Within it is

1. The pariſh of *Satigny*, containing
a. *Satigny deſſus*, or *Upper-Satigny*, a parochial-village.
b. *Peny*, a village on the *Rhone*, and divided into the upper and lower. At this place are ſtill ſome remains of the epiſcopal palace, which was pulled down there in 1536.
c. *Turretin*, a ſeat and village.
2. The pariſh of *Dardagny*, the miniſter of which alſo officiates at
3. The pariſh of *Malva*.
4. The diſtricts of *Gentou* and *Seligny*.

2. The *Mandement de Juſſy*, on all ſides environed by the territories of *Savoy*. Water is ſcarce in this diſtrict, but it is well peopled. In 1536 it was conquered by the city of *Geneva*, which governs it by a caſtellan, from whoſe ſentence cauſes may be moved, as in the preceding *mandement*. The principal places here are

1. *Juſſy*,

1. *Juſſy* a parochial-village, and one of the largeſt within all the dependencies of *Geneva*.

2. *Le Creſt* or *le Crêt*, a ſeat.

3. The places ſtiled the St. *Victor* and *Chapitre*, before the Reformation belonging to the priory of St. *Victor*, which ſtood without *Geneva*, and to the cathedral thereof. Theſe lie diſperſed in the governments of *Gaillard* and *Ternier Savoy*. In the former are *Vandeuvre* and *Gy*, two proteſtant parochial-villages, and in the latter *Ternier*, *Avoully*, *Boſſey*, *Cartigny*, *Onex* and *Valeiry* likewiſe parochial and proteſtant, beſides many other villages. About two thirds of their inhabitants are Reformed and one third popiſh. What alterations the above-mentioned convention of 1755 has produced in theſe places, has not hitherto been in our power to procure any knowledge of.

VIII. *Part of the temporal Lands of the Biſhop of* BASEL.

THE Biſhop of *Baſel* being in alliance with the ſeven popiſh cantons, in conſequence thereof is reckoned an aſſociate of the *Helvetic* confederacy. Moſt of his temporalities lie within the *German* Empire, and form a part of the upper circle of the *Rhine*, where an account of them has been already given. The ſmaller part of his temporal poſſeſſions, however, detaching itſelf from the Empire is become a member of the confederacy, though it ſtill acknowledges the Biſhop, as ſovereign. This is the part to be deſcribed here, and in it is

1. *Biel*, a town acknowledging the ſovereignty of its Biſhop, though an aſſociate of the *Helvetic* confederacy, and even poſſeſſed of a ſeat in the Diet, where accordingly it has been already deſcribed.

II. The town of *Neuenſtadt*, in *Latin Nova villa*, and in *French Bonneville* or *Neuveville* ſituated on the *Biel* lake. Above it is a caſtle, which is the reſidence of the Biſhop's meyer or caſtellan, but the town itſelf is ſmall, and probably owes its origin to the deſtruction of the antient town of *Neuville*, which ſtood in the neighbouring *val de Nuz*, and the inhabitants of which repaired hither. In 1288 *Henry* IV. Biſhop of *Baſel* obtained from King *Rodolphus* I. permiſſion to erect the above-mentioned caſtle, below which about the year 1312 Biſhop *Gerhard* built the town, and ſo early as 1318 endowed the inhabitants with a charter equal to that of *Biel*. Succeeding Biſhops even augmented its privileges. In 1367 it held out a very vigorous ſiege of ten days againſt the forces of the city of *Bern*, who made divers aſſaults upon it, but in 1388, the times being critical and troubleſome, with the conſent of the Biſhop's meyer, it entered into a community of rights and defenſive alliance with that

that city, which league till the year 1615, was never oppoſed by its prelates. On the contrary in 1633 it was acknowledged by them, and even ſtill ſubſiſts, though of late it has occaſioned long and vehement conteſts between the town and the Biſhop its ſovereign. In 1758 however, by the mediation of the city of *Bern*, theſe differences were fully accommodated. Its government is compoſed of two burghermaſters, and a ſmall and great council, each conſiſting of twenty-four perſons. The leſſer, which has the Biſhop's meyer for preſident, is veſted with the adminiſtration of juſtice, though with right of appeal to both councils, and afterwards to the Biſhop himſelf, who when a ſufficient number of cauſes require it, ſends a commiſſion hither, which in conjunction with three members of the town council, decides in dernier reſort. Capital caſes are tried before the whole council, notwithſtanding which the party condemned may apply to the Biſhop for pardon or mitigation of the ſentence. Amercements are divided between the town and the Biſhop. In 1530 the inhabitants declared for the Reformation, and have ever ſince firmly adhered to its tenets.

Under the Biſhop's meyer alſo is the village of *Chavanne* or *Tſchaffis*.

III. The lordſhip of *Erguel*, conſiſting of a tract of land, extending from *Biel* as far as the borders of the principality of *Neufchatel*. It was formerly known by the name of the *Suſinge* vale, and ſince is by ſome ſtiled the St. *Immerſthal* from St. *Himmer* or *Immer*, in honour of whom a priory was founded here. This priory, however, has been ſuppreſſed, and its revenues annexed to the ſee of *Baſel*. The lordſhip itſelf, together with both juriſdictions, belongs to the ſaid ſee, and the Biſhop nominates a prefect over it, who uſually reſides at *Courtlari*. Its militia is under the banner of the city of *Biel*, though this has been a point of frequent conteſts between that city and the Biſhop of *Baſel*. The inhabitants are univerſally Reformed, and compoſe eight pariſhes, ſeven of which perform divine ſervice in *French*, and one only, namely that of *Bieterlen*, in *German*. Theſe eight pariſhes are *Bieterlen*, *Buderich*, *Courgemont*, *Courtlari*, St. *Immer*, *Renans*, *Tramelan* and *Vauffelin* or *Fugliſtal*.

IV. The lordſhip of *Illſingen*, ſituated on the *Jorat* hill about one hour's diſtance from *Biel*. The militia of this country alſo belongs to the banner of *Biel*. The principal place here is the parochial-village of *Illſingen*, where in 1754 a fire happened by which fifty houſes were deſtroyed.

V. On the *Theſen* or *Teſſen* hill, bordering on the *Biel* lake, are divers villages, in which the Biſhop of *Baſel* and the city of *Bern* are poſſeſſed of a joint property, and as ſovereigns endued with equal power. They form however, only one pariſh, which is otherwiſe called the diſtrict of *Dieſſen*.

The END *of the* THIRD VOLUME.